



PART I.



ORDINARY GENERAL MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICTS
IN BENGAL,

INCLUDING

THE MORTALITY IN "SELECTED AREAS,"

DURING THE YEAR

1873.

Registered mortality.—Excluding still-births, 492,740 deaths were registered in 1873. This is an increase of 117,849 as compared with 1872, and of 229,636 as compared with 1871, the percentage of increase being 31.6 and 88 respectively.

The registered death-rate per 1,000 in 1873 is 7.75 only; in 1872 it was 5.86, and in 1871 4.10.

The town death-rate was 24.04, and that of the rural tracts 7.35. This apparently improved town registration is wholly owing to the influence of the incorporated selected area statistics: on the rural tracts their effect is very trifling.

The special causes of mortality in 1873 in towns, rural tracts, and the combined urban and rural areas, the increase of each as compared with 1872, and the mortality rate from each, are exhibited in the following table:—

Cause	Number of deaths.			Increase in 1873.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
	In towns.	In rural areas.	In combined areas.	Gross.	Per cent.	In towns.	In rural areas.	In combined areas.	Increase.
Cholera	4,710	59,856	64,566	18,665	40.05	3.07	.96	1.01	.90
Small-pox	1,108	16,394	17,502	6,077	15.17	.75	.16	.18	.11
Fever	10,060	501,100	511,160	69,128	27.63	12.94	4.85	5.04	1.12
Bowel complaints	3,889	29,320	33,209	7,537	30.41	2.64	.45	.50	.12
Injuries	682	15,618	16,300	2,279	16.37	.30	.25	.25	.05
Other diseases	6,211	41,390	47,601	13,523	34.22	4.22	.67	.75	.21
All causes	35,311	567,429	602,740	117,849	31.43	24.04	7.35	7.75	1.80

The greatest relative increase was caused by an excessive mortality from small-pox, which was unusually prevalent in 1873. As regards other diseases, the percentage of increase is pretty uniform.

In 1872 there was an improvement in registration in 46 out of 53 districts; in 1873 there is a marked improvement in 37, while the retrogression at first sight noticeable in the remaining 16 is rather apparent than real, many of them having been in 1872 visited by epidemics of fever, or cholera, or both, which had swelled the mortality returns to an exceptional extent. Among these may be mentioned Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Serampore, Jessore, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Chittagong, and Sebsaugor.

The subjoined table exhibits the comparative registration of all the Bengal districts for the last three years, and the extent of increase or decrease in each during 1873:—

Divisions	Districts	Deaths in 1871.	Deaths in 1872.	Deaths in 1873.			Excess of deaths in 1873	Decrease of deaths in 1873
				In town areas.	In rural areas.	In combined areas.		
Burdwan	Burdwan	16,045	20,564	1,761	24,100	25,063	1,284	3,901
	Bankura	3,727	2,703	437	3,040	4,077		
	Beerbhoom	7,095	11,941	238	15,680	17,274		1,607
	Medinipur	6,115	11,941	540	20,670	21,210	9,800	
	Hooghly	7,260	5,506	638	5,003	5,841	275	
	Serampore	5,632	5,950	600	3,990	4,890		1,400
	Howrah	2,700	3,312	2,021	3,130	6,037	2,715	
	Total	49,628	73,807	7,238	73,674	80,913	7,108	
Presidency	24 Pargannahs	10,813	17,173	1,014	18,711	19,725	2,632	
	Nuddea	6,588	9,842	1,293	9,631	10,915	1,072	
	Jessore	16,554	14,007	107	14,222	14,840		516
	Total	33,955	41,022	2,414	42,564	45,460	3,100	
Rajshahy	Moorsheadabad	5,873	7,401	487	15,431	16,818	8,827	
	Dinapore	4,723	11,051	430	7,700	8,180		2,912
	Maldah	2,801	3,302	300	9,822	10,212	7,010	
	Rajshahy	9,080	6,000	270	7,330	7,000	613	
	Rangpore	3,840	9,210	270	7,023	8,201		1,000
	Bacca	4,708	6,043	135	5,045	5,180		868
	Patna	3,111	3,600	440	6,438	6,987	3,118	
	Total	31,243	47,430	2,435	60,098	62,348	15,064	
Cooh Behar	Darjeeling	553	773		486	490		207
	Kalimpong	1,187	2,032	157	2,050	2,207	175	
	Goalpara	4,344	4,253	278	4,982	5,160	907	
	Total	6,084	7,058	435	7,418	7,857	515	
Dacca	Dacca	3,002	5,555	1,340	11,833	13,073	7,516	
	Ferozepore	2,403	3,400		3,230	3,230		247
	Buckergunge	5,367	8,516	327	13,750	14,077	5,861	
	Mymensingh	2,365	3,373	1,048	10,471	11,714	8,331	
	Sylhet	3,116	3,571	830	4,143	4,478	800	
	Cachar	331	1,133		800	800		333
	Total	18,013	25,567	2,945	44,436	47,375	21,779	

Divisions.	Districts.	Deaths in 1871.	Deaths in 1872.	Deaths in 1873.			Excess of deaths in 1873.	Decrease of deaths in 1873.
				In town areas.	In rural areas.	In combined areas.		
Chittagong.	Chittagong	8,463	11,750	624	10,178	10,802		
	Nonkhally	4,103	5,601	280	7,059	7,315		
	Tippurah	3,371	4,001	340	7,002	8,041	2,716	
	Total	15,937	22,351	1,244	24,239	26,158	5,907	
Patna.	Patna	4,133	7,317	8,383	8,400	11,792	4,275	
	Gya	8,082	13,221	2,207	18,227	20,024	7,353	
	Shahabad	4,251	6,553	417	17,232	17,440	10,000	
	Tripoot	8,917	11,018	2,001	10,163	21,166	10,146	
	Saran	7,528	10,700	2,200	18,140	20,115	9,655	
	Chumpram	6,815	7,417	573	7,401	8,010	508	
	Total	38,820	50,950	10,941	88,711	99,644	42,718	
Bhagalpore.	Monghyr	8,801	9,172	1,040	14,000	15,058	5,490	
	Bhagalpore	8,053	9,108	710	9,405	10,211	1,108	
	Purneah	2,600	3,853	518	8,032	9,180	5,327	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	4,221	6,012	600	11,590	12,376	5,304	
	Total	19,411	28,045	3,068	43,722	46,725	17,680	
Orissa.	Cuttack	10,035	18,711	1,700	16,022	18,728		885
	Pooree	2,829	4,040	367	5,475	4,182		401
	Balasore	2,442	5,200	400	5,900	6,700	1,100	
	Total	15,306	27,951	2,467	27,397	29,608	510	
Chota Nagpore.	Hazardebagh	4,911	5,085	803	8,056	5,801	170	
	Lohardugga	7,530	9,802	480	12,500	12,000	5,084	
	Singhbhoom	3,576	3,731		3,084	3,084		47
	Manbhoom	3,909	4,200	200	5,738	5,538	1,200	
	Total	19,926	22,818	1,483	26,278	26,423	4,700	
Assam.	Kamrup	8,324	5,350	523	6,087	7,510	1,500	
	Darrung	1,612	3,727		1,243	1,243	616	
	Nowaong	3,033	1,510		1,940	1,000	427	
	Beerbhoom	2,458	6,718		8,094	8,094		3,024
	Luckimpore	511	700		1,080	1,080	044	
	Naga Hills				32	32		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	45	33		423	423	900	
	Total	15,943	18,038	523	19,005	19,528	540	
	Grand Total	250,432	372,118	35,011	457,120	492,740	120,622	

In 1872 only 10 districts registered more than 10 deaths per 1,000; in 1873 there are 20. In 1872 there were 12 districts in which a death-rate between 3 and 5 per 1,000 was recorded, and 7 districts registering under 3 per 1,000. In 1873 only 6 districts came under the former, and but 1 under the latter category.

The following list exhibits the districts in order, according to efficiency in registration—those which have made the greatest advance during the year being printed in *italics*.—

IN DISTRICTS.

	Deaths	Ratio		Deaths	Ratio
<i>Over 10 per 1,000</i>					
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	423	67.05	Bankoora	4,077	7.73
Naga Hills	32	35.43	Hazardebagh	5,061	7.59
Beerbhoom	13,271	19.07	Nowaong	1,940	7.58
Darrung	4,213	17.97	Patna	11,792	7.56
Mulidah	10,212	15.09	Houma	5,180	7.51
Luckimpore	1,680	13.86	Jessore	14,889	6.93
Kamrup	7,510	13.37	Nuddia	10,911	6.02
Burdwan	25,063	12.75	Bakergunge	11,077	6.02
Goulpara	5,160	12.65	Bardham	7,000	6.79
Sahsagor	3,694	12.15	Pabna	6,887	6.68
Cuttack	18,324	12.06	Bhagalpore	10,211	6.59
Moorshedabad	16,318	12.05	Manbhoom	5,518	6.56
Houghly	5,841	11.70	Chumpram	8,010	6.55
Serampore	4,490	11.39	Pooree	4,182	6.13
Gya	20,621	10.57	Dinapore	8,139	6.41
Lohardugga	12,980	10.49	Purneah	9,180	6.35
Nonkhally	7,315	10.21	Jungporee	2,207	5.27
Shahabad	17,649	10.23	Tippurah	8,041	5.24
Houmah	6,057	10.16	Darjeeling	486	5.13
24-Pergunnahs	19,725	10.10			
<i>* 5 to 10 per 1,000.</i>			<i>3 to 5 per 1,000</i>		
Saran	20,415	9.89	Mynaung	17,714	4.98
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12,276	9.74	Firhott	21,164	4.92
Chittagong	10,802	9.58	Dacca	12,073	7.05
Singhbhoom	3,684	8.96	Cochin	800	3.56
Midnapore	21,210	8.34	Bangpore	8,201	3.51
Monghyr	15,058	8.30	Fareedpore	3,230	3.19
Balasore	6,390	8.29			
			<i>Under 3 per 1,000</i>		
			Sylhet	4,474	2.50

IN RURAL CIRCLES AS WHOLE.

	Deaths	Ratio.		Deaths	Ratio.
<i>Over 10 per 1,000.</i>					
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	423	67.05	Bogra	5,045	7.28
Naga Hills	32	35.13	Bankoora	3,640	7.13
Beerbhoom	13,036	18.97	Jessore	14,222	6.88
Durrung	4,213	17.97	Hazareebagh	5,066	6.50
Maldah	9,822	14.80	Dacca	11,833	6.67
Luckimpore	1,640	13.86	Howrah	3,136	6.29
Kamroop	6,987	12.69	Patna	8,409	6.09
Saebnagar	3,694	12.45	Backergunge	13,750	5.81
Goalpara	4,882	12.15	Rajshahye	7,330	5.68
Moorsheadabad	15,831	12.10	Nuddea	9,631	5.46
Burdwan	24,100	12.08	Bhagulpore	9,495	5.40
Cuttack	16,622	11.68	Manbhoom	5,335	5.35
Serampore	3,990	10.80	Pubna	6,438	5.35
Hooghly	5,003	10.78	Dinagopore	7,700	5.17
Lohardugga	12,500	10.20	Darjeeling	486	5.11
Shahabad	17,232	10.07	Poorce	3,815	5.10
			Purneah	8,632	5.01
			Chunparan	7,431	5.25
			Tipperah	7,692	5.05
<i>5 to 10 per 1,000.</i>			<i>3 to 5 per 1,000.</i>		
Noakhully	7,026	9.98	Julpigorce	2,050	4.26
Gya	18,327	9.84	Mymensingh	10,674	4.61
24-Pergunnahs	18,711	9.72	Tirhoot	19,163	4.45
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11,586	9.34	Cachar	800	3.80
Chittagong	10,178	9.19	Rangpore	7,022	3.69
Sarun	18,149	9.10	Furzedpore	3,239	3.19
Singbhoom	3,684	8.96			
Midnapore	20,670	8.23			
Monghyr	14,009	7.88			
Balasore	5,900	7.84			
Nowgong	1,916	7.58			
			<i>Under 3 per 1,000.</i>		
			Sylhet	4,143	2.43

IN TOWNS

	Deaths	Ratio		Deaths	Ratio
<i>Over 10 per 1,000.</i>					
Manickgunge (Dacca)	682	59.08	Scory (Beerbhoom)	238	26.44
Burdwan	1,764	54.57	Bankoora	437	26.02
Barh (Patna)	546	49.11	Julpigorce	157	24.90
Goalpara	278	45.86	Chuttra (Hazareebagh)	220	24.94
Rangpore	279	45.73	Hottiah (Chunparan)	91	24.76
Nowhatti (Kamroop)	523	45.50	Hooghly	834	24.10
Rajmahal (Sonthal Pergunnahs)	350	43.26	Jamulpore (Mymensingh)	337	23.54
Bihar (Patna)	402	40.00	Bogra	186	22.93
Ranchi (Lohardugga)	480	39.71	Cuttack	1,161	22.87
Revilgunge (Sarun)	528	39.35	Sewan (Sarun)	247	22.25
Aradeaha (24-Pergunnahs)	1,014	37.19	Dowlutkhan (Backergunge)	113	24.11
Paruba (Manbhoom)	200	35.11	Jessore	167	20.48
Purneah	518	34.12	Serampore	500	20.15
Dinagopore	139	33.66	Nuddea	175	19.74
Chupra (Sarun)	1,191	32.21	Sylhet	330	19.58
Tippore (Cuttack)	344	31.99	Kishnagar (Nuddea)	500	18.69
Gya	2,119	31.70	Kondrapara (Cuttack)	194	18.53
Kishoregunge (Mymensingh)	427	31.31	Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)	693	18.13
Hazareebagh	378	30.58	Commercolly (Nuddea)	94	17.90
Doomka (Sonthal Pergunnahs)	340	30.37	Midnapore	540	17.14
English Bazar (Maldah)	390	30.32	Poorce	367	16.17
Chittagong	624	30.28	Patna	2,435	15.32
Buxar (Shahabad)	417	30.27	Santipore (Nuddea)	361	12.60
Howrah	2,921	29.87	Ranaghat (ditto)	105	11.83
Monghyr	772	29.38	Motecharce (Chunparan)	488	11.40
Sudharan (Noakhully)	289	28.71	Moorsheadabad	487	10.54
Pubna	149	28.54	Bhagulpore	716	10.27
Nattore (Rajshahye)	276	28.53			
Backergunge	214	27.81			
Mymensing	279	27.71			
Durbhanga (Tirhoot)	1,308	27.56			
Echack (Hazareebagh)	247	27.44			
Comillah (Tipperah)	319	26.95			
Balasore	430	26.83			
Jamulpore (Monghyr)	277	26.49			
			<i>5 to 10 per 1,000.</i>		
			Jehanabad (Gya)	178	8.46
			Dacca	568	8.06
			Moherpore (Nuddea)	32	5.75
			<i>Under 3 per 1,000.</i>		
			Koochta (Nuddea)	16	1.73

In the table which follows, the districts, towns separately, and rural areas as wholes, are exhibited in the order of their unhealthiness, as indicated in the statistical returns. The diseases from which the highest rates of mortality occurred in them are also shown.

Mortality according to season.—Dividing the year into the dry, wet, and drying months, the mortality of each season was as follows:—

	Deaths	Ratio per cent. to total mortality.	Average rate.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Average rate.
Dry months—					
February	148,534	30.36	7.59	2.56	.59
March					
April					
May					
Wet months—					
June	209,066	42.40	8.46	3.29	.66
July					
August					
September					
October					
Drying months—					
November	134,038	27.20	9.07	2.11	.70
December					
January					

The most unhealthy season, as in 1872, was the drying season; then the rainy, and least unhealthy the dry and hot months from February to May inclusive.

Mortality according to sex.—The subjoined table exhibits the mortality among males and females from each disease; the proportion of males living to every 100 females living; and the relative death-rates between males and females in the Bengal Province—the gross mortality in towns and rural areas being distinguished:—

CAUSES	IN THE ENTIRE PROVINCE.				IN TOWNS				IN RURAL AREAS.			
	Deaths		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
FROM ALL CAUSES	285,002	207,138	9.01	6.51	19,545	15,720	25.71	22.24	265,017	191,412	8.60	6.12
Cholera	50,337	28,029	1.14	.88	2,013	1,307	3.43	2.04	33,724	20,132	1.09	.83
Small-pox	6,181	5,321	.19	.16	630	339	.74	.70	5,012	4,742	.15	.15
Fever	188,243	131,915	5.94	4.14	10,367	8,062	15.00	12.25	177,946	123,233	5.75	3.96
Bowel complaints	10,369	13,910	.61	.40	2,271	1,610	2.98	2.28	17,003	11,435	.55	.46
Injuries	4,242	7,968	.20	.25	324	258	.42	.36	7,014	7,700	.25	.24
All other causes	27,223	20,040	.85	.65	3,440	2,704	4.52	3.90	23,754	18,182	.76	.58
Ratio of males living to every 100 females living		100				100				90		
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths		138				124				150		

In the towns there has been a slight improvement in female death registration, but in the rural tracts the same neglect hitherto complained of in this matter still continues to exist.

In the following lists are shewn the number of males living to every 100 females living, and the number of male deaths registered to every 100 female deaths, for the rural and urban areas of each district. Those areas in which female registration is neglected to a marked degree are printed in italics; those in which the female mortuary registration is comparatively good are distinguished by an asterisk. It will be seen that almost all the rural tracts are bad in this respect.

Number of males living and of male deaths to every 100 females living and female deaths.

IN RURAL AREAS							
	Males living.	Male death.				Male death.	
* Naga Hills	...	217	106	Mymensing	...	...	147
Darjeeling	...	104	182	Malidah	...	...	146
Rangpo	...	104	172	Tirhoot	...	...	146
Purneah	...	104	167	Nyngong	...	...	146
Sylhet	...	98	165	Cachar	...	...	145
Serampore	...	101	161	Tipperah	...	...	144
Medinipur	...	107	160	Manbhum	...	...	144
Bhagalpur	...	91	159	Howrah	...	...	101
Dinapore	...	106	159	Midnapore	...	...	92
Rajshahy	...	99	158	Chittagong	...	...	98
Pudua	...	99	156	Saran	...	...	89
Backergunge	...	102	155	Kamroop	...	...	98
Booghly	...	90	151	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	107
Chumpra	...	104	150	Dacca	...	...	106
Nadwa	...	94	149	Monghyr	...	...	94
Jessore	...	103	147	Burdwan	...	...	97
				Dugra	...	...	98
							101

2. Number of males living and of male deaths to every 100 females living and female deaths.—(Continued.)

IN RURAL AREAS.

	Males living.	Male deaths.		Males living.	Male deaths.
<i>Nankholy</i>	103	135	<i>Khasi and Jynteah Hills</i> ..	104	127
<i>Bankoora</i>	98	132	<i>Southal Pergunnahs</i> ..	100	125
<i>Durrang</i>	100	130	<i>Gya</i>	96	123
<i>Shahabad</i>	94	130	<i>Pooree</i>	102	123
<i>Lohardugga</i>	100	130	<i>Hazareebagh</i>	106	122
<i>Singbhoom</i>	100	129	<i>Seebaugor</i>	102	121
<i>Luckimpore</i>	114	128	<i>Baerbhoom</i>	92	118
<i>Moorshedabad</i>	80	127	<i>Patna</i>	95	116
<i>Gomparah</i>	105	127	<i>Cuttack</i>	93	114
<i>Baldoore</i>	96	127			

IN TOWNS

<i>Koachla (Nudden)</i> ..	102	433	<i>Tipperah</i> ..	124
<i>Rangpore</i> ..	143	232	<i>Jeknabad (Gya)</i> ..	76
<i>Backergunge</i> ..	308	213	<i>Kendraparah (Cuttack)</i> ..	95
<i>Burulia (Manbhoom)</i> ..	182	182	<i>Hoochly</i> ..	97
<i>Rogra</i> ..	132	181	<i>Hazareebagh</i> ..	133
<i>Nasserabad (Mymensing)</i> ..	207	168	<i>Kishengunge (Mymensing)</i> ..	96
<i>Midnapore</i> ..	105	160	<i>Saran (Saran)</i> ..	101
<i>Commercolly (Nudden)</i> ..	89	153	<i>Chupra (Saran)</i> ..	98
<i>Dacca</i> ..	118	153	<i>Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)</i> ..	131
<i>Howrah</i> ..	124	152	<i>Serampore</i> ..	104
<i>Chuttra (Hazareebagh)</i> ..	94	150	<i>Cuttack</i> ..	103
<i>Bettiah (Chumparun)</i> ..	132	146	<i>Jypore (Cuttack)</i> ..	93
<i>Dinagopore</i> ..	144	145	<i>Echack (Hazareebagh)</i> ..	107
<i>Ranaghat (Nudden)</i> ..	92	144	<i>Shahabad</i> ..	94
<i>Patna</i> ..	100	141	<i>Pooree</i> ..	114
<i>Sylhet</i> ..	124	141	<i>Bhagalpore</i> ..	101
<i>Gowhaty (Kamroop)</i> ..	163	141	<i>English Bazar (Maldah)</i> ..	101
<i>Fukeergunge (Julpigoree)</i> ..	157	138	<i>Chittagong</i> ..	145
<i>Boerbhoom</i> ..	105	136	<i>Jamulpore (Mymensing)</i> ..	140
<i>Gopalparah</i> ..	158	136	<i>Patna</i> ..	97
<i>Jamulpore (Monghyr)</i> ..	128	135	<i>Monghyr</i> ..	93
<i>Durbhanga (Tirhoot)</i> ..	99	133	<i>Arendaha (24 Pergunnahs)</i> ..	111
<i>Purneah</i> ..	152	133	<i>Dowlutkhan (Backergunge)</i> ..	142
<i>Jessore</i> ..	132	132	<i>Santipore (Nudden)</i> ..	86
<i>Rauchi (Lohardugga)</i> ..	131	130	<i>Doomka (Southal Pergunnahs)</i> ..	102
<i>Kishnagur (Nudden)</i> ..	93	129	<i>Balasore</i> ..	89
<i>Rajnaghat (Southal Pergunnahs)</i> ..	90	129	<i>Manickgunge (Dacca)</i> ..	99
<i>Berilgunga (Saran)</i> ..	101	129	<i>Barh (Patna)</i> ..	93
<i>Moorshedabad</i> ..	102	128	<i>Meherpore (Nudden)</i> ..	98
<i>Gya</i> ..	98	127	<i>Nudden</i> ..	76
<i>Bankoora</i> ..	107	126	<i>Sudharun (Nankholy)</i> ..	135
<i>Burdwan</i> ..	102	125	<i>Bihar (Patna)</i> ..	108
<i>Rajshahye</i> ..	104	124	<i>Motecharee (Chumparun)</i> ..	134

Mortality according to age—The subjoined statement shows the mortality according to age. It is exclusive of 6,361 still-births, of which 1,047 occurred in the towns and 5,314 in the rural areas:—

AGES.	COMBINED AREAS.		TOWN AREAS.		RURAL AREAS.	
	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total mortality.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total mortality.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total mortality.
Infantile Mortality.						
Under 1 year ..	31,728	7.01	4,435	12.55	30,093	6.54
1 to 6 years ..	85,781	13.55	5,750	16.26	60,031	13.12
Total under 6 years ..	100,311	20.35	10,185	28.81	90,126	19.70
Adult Mortality						
8 to 12 years ..	45,854	9.30	3,000	8.60	42,753	9.15
13 to 20 years ..	47,410	9.60	2,951	8.47	44,459	9.37
20 to 30 years ..	76,851	15.55	4,935	13.97	71,716	15.27
30 to 40 years ..	67,989	13.77	4,180	11.43	63,809	13.64
40 to 50 years ..	64,862	11.13	3,358	9.50	61,504	10.25
50 to 60 years ..	50,914	10.33	2,382	8.30	48,532	10.28
Above 60 years...	48,758	9.69	3,601	10.36	45,157	9.45

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—I mentioned in the last year's report my reasons for concluding that the mortality among infants and young children is relatively higher in Bengal than in

England, and that any returns indicating a smaller percentage of infantile to gross mortality than 23, and of children under 5 to gross mortality than 41, necessarily implies deficient registration.

In 1873, as in 1872, there has been a trifling improvement in the registration of infant mortality, but more than twice as many deaths should be registered to bring it up to the English proportion. The figures in the following table indicate the progress made in this respect during the past three years:—

	Total mortality.	Mortality.		Per cent. of total mortality.	
		Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.
1871	260,831	14,371	41,344	5.5	15.8
1872	372,118	21,778	65,586	5.8	17.6
1873	402,740	34,528	100,811	7.0	20.3

In the town areas the ratios are 12 and 28 per cent., and in the rural tracts 6 and 12 per cent. only.

The following list indicates the registered infant mortality of each district in order of efficiency; those marked with an asterisk have improved in this respect, while those printed in italics have retrograded:—

ENGLISH RATES.

								23.	41.
DISTRICTS.	DEATHS		RATIO PER CENT. TO TOTAL MORTALITY.		DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.		RATIO PER CENT. TO TOTAL MORTALITY	
	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.		Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.
Cuttack	4,024	6,530	21.78	35.62	Cachar	84	144	0.75	18.00
Patna	1,591	3,004	12.44	33.97	Noakholly	370	1,314	3.05	17.96
Hazardeebagh	830	1,377	14.26	33.73	Durrang	237	768	0.99	17.80
Boothal Pergunnah	1,190	3,054	9.03	32.24	Tajshahye	233	1,351	3.32	27.40
Qiya	2,180	6,534	10.57	31.68	Moynessing	350	737	5.36	17.33
Naga Hills	62	116	14.05	27.40	24-Pergunnah	711	2,015	6.06	17.80
Khasi & Jyuteah Hills	1,592	4,423	9.62	27.31	Bankoor	305	3,363	4.17	18.59
Shahabad	2,075	6,575	10.16	27.30	Chittagong	600	1,824	5.03	15.32
Barun	1,051	3,007	6.72	35.14	Dargachong	56	72	7.40	13.31
Monghyr	1,360	5,333	10.46	25.07	Furadipore	131	476	4.04	14.00
Lohardugga	788	1,770	10.48	24.90	Tripurrah	292	1,056	3.30	13.13
Maldah	780	2,431	7.73	24.78	Sylhet	146	572	3.36	12.78
Singhbhum	341	874	9.70	27.72	Hoerbhoom	627	1,900	4.73	12.45
Tirhoot	1,401	4,808	7.05	22.60	Hooghly	340	739	5.23	12.45
Balasore	603	1,420	9.46	22.35	Julpigoree	125	264	6.64	11.96
Tackimpore	145	365	8.03	21.72	Roorah	102	715	1.68	11.80
Moorsheadabad	1,175	3,527	7.20	21.61	Hurlwan	840	2,070	5.11	11.45
Dacca	800	2,730	6.80	20.48	Pabna	391	1,214	6.07	11.54
Chumparun	608	1,663	7.91	20.83	Midnapore	637	2,301	3.28	11.27
Mahbubun	601	1,152	9.04	20.00	Satnampore	70	694	1.07	10.52
Nowgong	161	391	7.75	20.00	Jeapore	654	3,202	4.33	10.07
Nuddra	752	2,102	6.80	19.80	Porneah	290	960	3.15	9.63
Holpara	424	1,019	8.25	19.74	Dogra	207	912	3.90	8.18
Seodanagor	193	728	6.23	19.70	Dumapopore	217	644	2.64	6.73
Backerpunge	617	2,763	4.38	19.62	Rangpore	90	404	1.20	6.02
Ithapulpor	448	2,001	1.38	19.59					

Mortality according to class.—The gross proportionate mortality according to class or religion is shown in the following statement:—

CLASS	IN COMBINED AREAS		IN TOWNS		IN RURAL AREAS.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Christians	736	10.88	264	20.22	475	8.66
Hindus	3,32,813	8.07	21,431	23.93	3,08,382	7.67
Mahomedans	1,37,961	6.75	10,096	23.80	1,27,865	6.39
Buddhists	870	23.37	13	84.41	866	23.13
Other Classes	20,113	12.04	507	47.76	19,606	11.81

NOTE.—The Deaths in the Western Doars have been excluded from the above table, as the class population of that area is not given in the census tables.

The following table exhibits the casualty rates in each district among the three principal classes which comprise the population of the Bengal province, viz. Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians, arranged so as to show the graduated rates of mortality among them respectively. From this enumeration are excluded the deaths recorded under the classes Buddhists and "Other classes," as, from the ridiculous mortality rates obtaining among them, it is obvious that the statistics relating to them are not correctly submitted.

Ratios of deaths per 1,000 of population among

CHRISTIANS.

Chumparun	61.20	Burdwan	14.60
Tipperah	60.27	Beerbhoom	12.04
Kamroop	49.01	Balasore	11.52
Sarun	48.30	Lohardugga	9.31
Bogra	45.45	24-Pergunnahs	9.00
Chittagong	43.35	Manbhoom	8.44
Purneah	42.14	Noakholly	7.24
Rungpore	41.09	Goalpara	7.09
Mymensingh	40.32	Monghyr	7.00
Durrung	31.25	Poorce	6.94
Cuttack	30.06	Nuddea	6.69
Julpigoree	27.27	Backergunge	6.18
Tirhoot	26.53	Patna	5.92
Gya	24.63	Singbhoom	5.86
Serampore	23.29	Howrah	5.64
Maldah	23.25	Darjeeling	5.39
Shahabad	21.69	Hooghly	5.14
Sylhet	18.86	Dacca	4.58
Moorsheadabad	18.62	Bhagulpore	3.75
Sonthal Pergunnahs	17.89	Midnapore	3.26
Nowgong	16.75	Jessore	1.75
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	16.12		

HINDOOS.

Naga Hills	25.00	Bogra	7.76
Beerbhoom	19.47	Lohardugga	7.43
Durrung	18.04	Nowgong	7.21
Maldah	16.43	Patna	7.03
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	13.79	Jessore	6.63
Kamroop	13.10	Nuddea	6.59
Burdwan	12.74	Pubna	6.39
Moorsheadabad	12.70	Mymensingh	6.16
Luckimpore	12.44	Purneah	6.62
Cuttack	12.38	Poorce	6.61
Serampore	12.27	Chumparun	6.55
Seelsaugor	12.23	Bhagulpore	6.54
Hooghly	11.60	Backergunge	6.50
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11.60	Singbhoom	6.40
24-Pergunnahs	10.84	Manbhoom	6.40
Howrah	10.69	Julpigoree	6.25
Noakholly	10.24	Tipperah	6.21
Gya	9.98	Darjeeling	4.79
Sarun	9.85	Rajshahy	4.73
Goalpara	8.92	Tirhoot	4.65
Balasore	8.37	Dinagapore	4.51
Midnapore	8.31	Cachar	3.49
Monghyr	8.18	Furcedpore	3.43
Hazareebagh	8.13	Rungpore	3.27
Dacca	8.02	Sylhet	2.46
Chittagong	8.01	Shahabad	.00
Bankoora	7.80		

MAHOMEDANS.

Naga Hills	60.00	Balasore	8.79
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	44.11	Hazareebagh	8.10
Luckimpore	29.64	Howrah	7.84
Noakholly	20.24	Bogra	7.47
Beerbhoom	17.38	Serampore	7.13
Durrung	15.44	Jessore	6.84
Kamroop	15.40	Midnapore	6.61
Lohardugga	14.25	Julpigoree	6.45
Shahabad	13.87	Dacca	6.28
Maldah	13.58	Bhagulpore	6.21
Gya	13.57	Backergunge	6.12
Cuttack	13.24	Tirhoot	4.67
Goalpara	13.23	Dinagapore	6.00
Burdwan	12.66	Rajshahy	5.89
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12.59	Nuddea	5.45
Singbhoom	12.46	Pubna	5.36
Hooghly	11.90	Tipperah	5.24
Moorsheadabad	11.10	Chumparun	5.23
Patna	10.85	Purneah	4.83
Manbhoom	10.85	Cachar	4.47
Monghyr	9.88	Mymensingh	4.26
Nowgong	9.73	Rungpore	4.04
Seelsaugor	9.58	Furcedpore	2.86
Chittagong	9.44	Sylhet	2.66
Bankoora	9.40	Poorce	1.89
Darjeeling	9.12	Sarun	1.01
24-Pergunnahs	8.96		

In the following tables the Bengal districts are classed according to the preponderance of Hindoos or Mahomedans, and the death-rate for each exhibited separately:—

Districts in which the Mahomedans form more than 70 per cent. of the population.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	DEATHS AMONG		RATIO OF DEATHS AMONG	
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans
Rajshahye	1,310,720	1,355	6,000	1.03	4.87
Hogra	680,467	1,015	4,163	1.47	6.03
Chittagong	1,127,403	2,414	7,505	2.14	6.65
Nonkholy	713,934	1,847	5,161	2.58	7.64
Total ..	3,841,532	6,631	23,120	1.72	5.02

Districts in which the Mahomedans form 55 to 70 per cent. of the population.

Jessore	2,075,021	6,074	7,886	2.92	3.80
Rungpore	2,140,972	2,805	5,220	1.30	2.42
Pubna	1,211,594	2,311	4,540	1.90	3.74
Dacca	1,852,003	3,374	6,502	3.43	3.58
Backerunge	2,377,433	4,558	9,440	1.91	3.97
Fureedpore	1,012,580	1,448	1,693	1.42	1.66
Mymensing	2,310,017	5,040	6,480	2.14	2.75
Tipperah	1,534,931	2,817	5,215	1.53	3.39
Total ...	14,503,450	31,427	47,081	2.15	3.24

Districts in which the Mahomedans form 45 to 55 per cent. of the population.

Nudda	1,812,705	5,413	5,360	2.08	2.96
Moorsheadabad	1,353,834	9,315	6,727	6.88	4.96
Dinapore	1,301,324	3,172	4,783	2.11	3.17
Maklah	876,420	5,855	4,223	8.65	6.24
Nylhet	1,719,530	2,120	2,273	1.23	1.32
Total ...	7,064,310	25,875	23,355	3.68	3.30

Districts in which the Hindoos exceed 85 per cent. of the population.

Bankoor	520,772	3,806	127	7.22	.24
Mulnapore	2,640,083	18,928	1,023	7.44	.40
Darjeeling	94,712	335	57	3.53	.60
Bhagulpore	1,820,200	9,065	1,053	4.97	.67
Monghyr	1,812,080	13,205	1,701	7.28	.98
South Pergunnah	1,250,287	7,516	1,005	5.99	.79
Ratna	1,650,638	6,587	2,004	6.14	1.34
Sarun	2,063,880	17,953	2,452	8.69	1.18
Chumparun	1,140,815	6,887	1,043	4.77	.72
Gya	1,949,750	17,281	2,978	8.80	1.52
Tirhoot	4,381,700	17,935	3,201	4.00	.78
Shahabad	1,723,874	15,798	1,841	7.16	1.08
Cuttack	1,401,781	17,714	530	11.85	.35
Pooree	780,974	4,151	22	5.39	.02
Balasore	770,232	6,184	166	8.08	.31
Hazareebagh	771,775	5,274	588	6.83	.75
Lokardugga	1,237,123	5,517	530	6.45	.67
Singbhoom	411,821	1,146	31	2.78	.07
Manbhoom	605,570	4,479	365	4.49	.86
Kamroop	601,681	6,747	706	12.01	1.25
Nowgong	238,880	1,771	48	6.90	.88
Durrung	234,000	3,905	214	16.92	.90
Sechaugor	206,540	3,461	121	11.06	.40
Luckimpore	121,207	1,430	79	11.86	.65
Khasi Hills	6,308	6	7	.95	.47
Naga Hills	903	5	4	5.53	4.43
Total	20,112,979	200,242	22,430	6.87	.77

Districts in which the Hindoos form 70 to 85 per cent. of the population.

Districts.	Population.	DEATHS AMONG		RATIO OF DEATHS AMONG	
		Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.
Bardwan	2,024,745	21,301	4,006	10.61	2.16
Bearbhoom	698,921	11,237	1,944	16.14	2.80
Hooghly	498,827	4,414	1,349	8.05	2.70
Serampore	302,864	3,908	488	10.13	1.23
Goalpara	407,714	2,778	1,190	6.81	2.91
Howrah	595,866	5,007	920	8.52	1.64
Total	4,026,936	48,909	10,207	10.68	2.33

Districts in which the Hindoos form 55 to 70 per cent. of the population.

24 Pergunnahs	1,951,137	12,515	7,051	6.41	8.61
Jalpigoree	418,006	858	936	2.28	2.23
Cachar	206,627	448	334	2.16	1.62
Purneah	1,714,705	5,749	3,340	3.35	1.95
Total	4,289,524	19,600	11,660	4.58	2.72

In districts where Mahomedans preponderate, the registration has been, in 1873 as in 1872, least satisfactory. Thus in districts where the Mahomedan element is more than 70 per cent. of the gross population, their mortality rate compared with the Hindoo rate is as 6 to 2; while where the Hindoos preponderate to a similar extent, 10 Hindoo deaths are registered to 2 Mahomedan.

In districts containing 55 to 70 per cent. of Mahomedans, the mortality rate as compared with the Hindoo rate is as 3 to 2; while in districts where the Hindoo element is in the ascendant to the same extent, the rates are 4 Hindoos to 2 Mahomedans.

In 26 districts where the Hindoos exceed 85 per cent. of the population, the registered Mahomedan death-rate in 1873 was but .77 per 1,000.

Cantonment mortality.—The following table exhibits the mortality in cantonments during 1873. In the appendix to this report will be found a statement showing in greater detail the death-rates in each cantonment. The data for this statement are taken from returns furnished to this Office by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Causes.	Population	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Cholera	31,726	69	2.17
Small-pox		49	1.54
Fever		464	14.62
Bowel complaint		118	3.71
Injuries		9	.28
All other causes		217	6.83
From all causes		926	29.18

The above mortality occurred in the undermentioned cantonments to the extent noted opposite each:—

	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.		Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
Fort William	30	17.27	Dinapore	198	21.32
Dum-Dum	124	21.72	Buzar	46	52.87
Barrackpore	223	152.53	Sagowlee	14	28.39
Alipore	9	7.78	Bhagulpore	7	10.68
Berhampore	34	12.11	Hazareebagh	4	7.76
Darjeeling	4	12.01	Dorunda	112	32.50
Jalpigoree	4	11.11	Gowhaty	43	72.14
Dacca	2	10.05	Debrooghur	48	41.40
Cachar	13	191.17	Shillong	14	11.51

Mortality in Calcutta during 1873.—The mortuary statistics of Calcutta for 1873 exhibit a death-rate of 25.8 per 1,000—rather below that of 1872, when it was 26.4.

The male death-rate was 23, and that of the female population 34.4. In 1872 the ratios were 23.4 and 32.3 respectively. Deaths among the male population are still much under-registered. There can be no doubt also that the mortuary registration as a whole in Calcutta is very imperfect, and that at least a third of the deaths are not registered at all. If accuracy be unattainable in Calcutta, what can be expected from rural Bengal and its showkeydar agency?

including the mortality of Calcutta, the death-rates in the Bengal province stood as follows:—

CAUSE.	Population.			Deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ALL CAUSES				202,519	211,779	414,297	9.14	9.62	9.38
Cholera				27,134	29,387	56,521	1.16	.89	1.02
Small-pox				6,186	8,336	14,522	.19	.16	.18
Fever	31,988,128	31,988,304	63,976,432	191,067	184,855	375,922	5.97	4.18	5.08
Bowel complaints				20,351	13,732	34,083	.63	.42	.53
Injuries				8,385	7,960	16,345	.26	.25	.25
All other causes				20,503	22,466	42,969	.98	.70	.84

Registration.—Looking to mortuary registration as a whole, the registered death-rate in 1873 is not more than a fifth of the true ratio; and unless greater interest on the subject can be awakened, and improvement in the agency and its supervision effected, it will take 40 years at least ere accurate registration is attained.

It is lamentable and wearisome to have to deal year after year with such useless figures, and it is to be feared that the exigencies of the famine will again postpone the action necessary to bring about a better state of things.

I have not alluded to the manifest improvement in the registration of the urban areas observable in the above list, because it is entirely due to the special agency and supervision employed in the collection of "selected area" statistics.

SECTION II.

(a.) CHOLERA.

In 1873 the registered deaths from cholera were 64,366. As compared with 1871, the gross increase is 44,088 deaths, or 216 per cent.

Compared with 1872, there is an increase of 18,605 deaths, or 40·6 per cent.

These figures do not necessarily imply a proportionately increased prevalence of the disease, but mainly point to improved efficiency in registration.

There is no doubt that mortuary registration is improving, however slowly; and I think that the relative prevalence of cholera is deducible, not from a comparison of the gross deaths registered year by year, but rather from a consideration of the ratio borne by the annual deaths from that cause to the total mortality from all causes.

Thus in 1871 the cholera deaths were 20,278, or 7·9 per cent. of the gross mortality. In 1872 there were 45,761 deaths, equivalent to 12·2 per cent. of the mortality from all causes.

In 1873, 64,366 deaths were registered, the percentage being 13·06.

It would appear, then, that in 1873 the mortality from cholera was unusually high, being nearly twice as great as in 1871, and one-twelfth, or 8 per cent., greater than in 1872.

The apparent death-rate per 1,000 in 1872 was ·71; in 1873, it was 1·01.

In the towns 4,510 deaths occurred, the ratio per mille being 3·07.

In rural tracts the deaths numbered 59,856, and the death-rate was 1.

The registered cholera mortality according to sex was as follows:—

	Deaths.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio of males living to females.
	Male.	Female.			
In towns	2,613	1,897	3·43	2·68	132
Rural tracts	33,724	26,132	1·09	83	129
Province	36,337	28,029	1·14	88	130

The Naga Hills is the only district which was entirely free from cholera during the year.

The disease was present in—

43 out of 53 districts in January.	51 out of 53 districts in July
48 ditto ditto February.	46 ditto ditto August.
47 ditto ditto March.	42 ditto ditto September.
50 ditto ditto April.	41 ditto ditto October.
51 ditto ditto May.	36 ditto ditto November.
49 ditto ditto June	37 ditto ditto December

It prevailed at some time or other during the year in 658 out of the 704 registering areas into which the province is sub-divided.

In 46 areas enumerated below, no deaths from cholera were reported during 1873:—

Bheempore	..	Bhuleria	..
Daspore	...	Nagra	..
Sortaballa	..	Owla	...
Kedigree	...	Bar	...
Kaloopole	..	Katghur	...
Moheshpore	..	Janidab	...
Churlamun	..	Kaimorrh	...
Peorgungo	..	Agurdah	...
Dunlah	..	Pida	...
Molunga	..	Latu	...
Chebuarun	..	Rajabossa	...
Boda	..	Cheru	...
Falacotta, &c	..	Cheinpore	...
Bhoosna	..	Chaterdhupore	...
Mudhoobunnee	..	Assatolla	...
Doomka Town	..	Doluka	...
Kebak Town	..	Dum Dinorina	...
Kashuar	...	Jaipore	...
Raugurb	..	Samagting	...
Burwa	..	Dimapore	...
Beeroo	..		
Tamar	..		
Bdyassar	..		
Ramkundab	..		

In the following districts cholera was present during every month of the year:—

Bardwan.	Jessore.	Mymensingh.	Saran.
Midnapore.	Moorshedabad.	Sylhet.	Cuttack.
Hooahly.	Maldah.	Chittagong.	Belasore.
Howrah.	Pubna.	Noakholly.	Singbhoom.
24-Pergunnahs	Dacca	Patna.	Kamroop.
Nudda.	Backergunge	Shahabad.	Durrang.

The monthly prevalence of cholera in the towns and rural tracts of the province is shown below :—

In Towns.				In Rural Areas.			
	Deaths.	Ratio to total cholera mortality of the year.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.	Ratio to total cholera mortality of the year.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
August ...	806	14.22	.54	July ...	8,321	13.73	.18
April ...	799	14.10	.54	April ...	8,075	13.49	.18
July ...	770	13.59	.52	May ...	7,708	12.57	.13
March ...	646	11.40	.43	August ...	7,583	12.63	.13
June ...	615	10.85	.41	June ...	6,053	10.11	.09
May ...	605	10.67	.41	March ...	4,937	8.24	.07
February ...	406	7.16	.29	January ...	4,181	6.08	.06
December ...	275	4.85	.18	September ...	3,838	6.49	.06
January ...	258	4.05	.17	December ...	3,276	5.47	.05
November ...	206	3.63	.14	February ...	2,804	4.83	.04
September ...	182	3.21	.13	November ...	1,526	2.54	.02
October ...	97	1.71	.06	October ...	1,414	2.36	.02

The following statement indicates the seasonal prevalence of cholera during 1873 in each district of the province.

It will be seen that October was the month of greatest immunity from cholera ; and this was the case, but to a less marked degree, in 1872 also : but here all resemblance between the two years ceases. December and January, which were the most unhealthy months of 1872, with a proportion of 29 per cent. of the gross cholera mortality of the year, account for only 12 per cent. of the mortality of 1873. July, which in 1872 had a mortality below the mean, stands in 1873 at the head of the months in order of fatality.

The six hot and moist months, from March to August inclusive, during which in 1872 less than half (48 per cent.) the cholera deaths of the year occurred, are in 1873 chargeable with 71.7 per cent., nearly three-fourths of them.

In 43 out of 53 districts, as indicated in the statement below, the cholera mortality occurred chiefly in the hot weather, 84 per cent. of the deaths occurring between March and September.

In 19 districts more than 90 per cent. of the deaths occurred during this period, in 9 more than 80 per cent., in 6 more than 70 per cent., and in 7 more than 60 per cent.

The only districts in which cholera prevailed excessively in January and February were Seebasaur and Rungpore, where the disease had been epidemic at the close of 1872. The districts in which October, November, and December, were chargeable with high cholera mortality, were those north of the Ganges in Eastern Bengal, *e.g.* Rajshahye, Pubna, Mymensingh, Fureedpore, Noakholly, and Dacca.

Months and Percentage of Mortality.

DISTRICTS.	Total cholera mortality.	MARCH TO SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.		JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.	
		Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.	Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.	Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.
Purneah ...	864	805	93.28	.....	.....	1	.11
Lohardugga ...	296	284	95.94	1	.25	1	.25
Patna ...	2,515	2,429	96.77	40	1.58	10	.39
Monghyr ...	1,354	1,301	96.12	29	2.17	4	.29
Bhagalpore ...	615	590	95.94	12	1.91	11	1.79
Tirhoot ...	6,040	5,826	96.46	101	1.69	1	.01
Luckimpore ...	377	303	80.34	.....	.....	12	3.18
Bogra ...	205	294	99.20	2	.07	9	3.05
Manbhoom ...	840	807	96.07	23	2.73	10	1.19
Barun ...	1,757	1,687	96.01	54	3.07	16	.91
Darjeeling ...	21	20	95.23	1	4.76	.....	.....
Chumpran ...	1,318	1,123	85.19	64	5.25	1	.06
Nowgong ...	168	127	75.65	.....	.....	11	6.54
Gya ...	4,345	4,096	94.15	290	6.68	.....	.....
Kamroop ...	2,301	2,050	89.23	141	6.10	80	1.36
Hazareebagh ...	523	503	96.17	14	2.68	12	2.28
Shahabad ...	4,692	4,316	91.99	361	7.69	16	.31
Goalpara ...	623	609	97.75	.....	.....	80	12.83
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	83	80	96.39	3	3.60	.....	.....
Maidah ...	1,336	1,220	91.28	82	6.13	107	7.99
Sonthal Pergunnah ...	467	417	89.29	35	7.46	15	3.21
Durrung ...	590	523	88.64	47	7.96	20	3.39
Cachar ...	124	179	97.58	20	16.93	4	3.06
Singbhoom ...	203	180	88.67	12	5.93	16	7.89
Pooree ...	821	667	81.24	.....	.....	134	16.19
Balsore ...	1,905	1,638	85.98	5	.25	332	17.43
Serampore ...	236	197	83.47	8	.34	80	10.78
Hooghly ...	816	174	21.32	9	1.10	83	15.27
Midnapore ...	1,668	1,063	63.76	28	1.68	140	17.91
Moorebadabad ...	1,237	797	64.50	87	7.08	237	19.18
Backergunge ...	2,786	2,162	77.57	321	11.57	245	8.81
Bankora ...	896	784	87.50	.....	.....	211	23.55
Sylhet ...	638	706	110.66	112	17.60	116	18.45
Outlook ...	2,393	1,773	74.12	102	4.26	507	21.23
Burdwan ...	2,040	1,403	68.82	4	.19	623	30.53
Jalpaigore ...	18	18	100.00	5	27.77	1	5.56
Bearbhoom ...	786	523	66.55	1	.12	298	37.93

Months and Percentage of Mortality.—(Contd.)

DIVISIONS.	Total cholera mortality.	MARCH TO SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.		JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.	
		Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.	Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.	Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.
Jessore ..	2,255	1,455	65.29	355	16.05	445	19.67
24-Pergunnahs ..	2,795	1,791	64.04	43	1.53	561	20.25
Dinapore ..	527	329	62.43	10	1.89	188	35.67
Howrah ..	840	545	64.88	115	13.84	32	3.82
Nudda ..	735	454	61.77	195	26.49	86	11.74
Chittagong ..	943	558	59.17	219	23.43	175	18.74
Mymensingh ..	1,508	750	49.73	571	37.86	207	13.73
Pubna ..	494	290	58.72	196	39.68	56	11.36
Rajshahye ..	607	277	45.63	301	49.58	29	4.77
Furzedpore ..	303	127	41.91	143	47.19	33	10.89
Tipperah ..	2,376	938	39.48	815	34.30	523	22.17
Noakhully ..	840	285	33.93	209	24.76	265	31.49
Rangpore ..	413	111	26.88	11	2.68	291	70.45
Dacca ..	1,469	297	20.21	1,409	95.84	165	11.23
Sebsaugor ..	527	73	13.85	34	6.45	420	79.69
Total ..	64,366	50,257	78.08	6,713	10.42	7,396	11.40

The divisional mortality from cholera in order of extent during 1873 is indicated in the following table, together with that of each of the component districts of each division, both for 1872 and 1873, and the comparative fatality of the disease during the two years.

In 35 out of 53 districts there was an *enhanced* cholera mortality as compared with 1872.

Shahabad, Maldah, Bankoora, Gya, Tirhoot, Tipperah, Patna, Backergunge, and Noakhully, are the districts which exhibit the greatest relative increase.

The decrease is most marked in Sebsaugor, Cachar, Darjeeling, and Julpigoree, where in 1872 severe epidemics of cholera prevailed; these districts, with the exception of Sebsaugor, had a comparatively low death-rate in 1873.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population	Increase.	Decrease.
Assam ..	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ..	35	5.23	..	..	5.23	.....
	Kamrup ..	2,201	5.91	2,096	5.80	105	..
	Luckimpore ..	377	5.10	..	..	..	..
	Darrung ..	500	2.49	506	2.15	34	..
	Sebsaugor ..	527	1.77	3,074	10.36	2,547	85.9
	Nowgong ..	168	1.65	525	1.37	357	72
Total ..		3,806	2.63	5,053	2.89	1,247	3.26
Orissa ..	Balasore ..	1,065	2.55	1,203	1.63	138	..
	Cuttack ..	2,383	1.59	2,052	1.97	331	..
	Pooree ..	821	1.06	1,207	1.66	386	..
	Total ..	5,169	1.72	5,462	1.75	293	..
Patna ..	Shahabad ..	4,092	2.72	540	3.1	3,552	..
	Gya ..	4,345	2.23	1,792	1.91	2,553	..
	Patna ..	2,515	1.61	1,149	1.73	1,366	..
	Tirhoot ..	6,040	1.37	1,490	1.35	4,550	..
	Saran ..	1,717	1.5	518	1.25	1,199	..
	Chunapur ..	1,218	1.34	503	1.34	715	..
Total ..		20,597	1.58	5,092	1.45	15,505	..
Chittagong ..	Tipperah ..	2,376	1.48	865	1.66	1,511	..
	Noakhully ..	840	1.18	561	1.50	279	..
	Chittagong ..	943	1.73	1,303	1.15	360	..
	Total ..	4,060	1.29	2,529	1.24	1,531	..
Presidency ..	24-Pergunnahs ..	2,795	1.45	5,092	1.19	2,297	..
	Jessore ..	2,255	1.07	2,171	1.04	84	..
	Nudda ..	735	1.30	1,089	1.09	354	..
	Total ..	5,785	1.24	7,252	1.18	1,467	..
Burdwan ..	Bankoora ..	805	1.89	208	1.50	597	..
	Howrah ..	840	1.47	776	1.08	64	..
	Boerbloom ..	786	1.12	728	1.04	58	..
	Burdwan ..	2,050	1.12	2,151	1.05	101	..
	Kerampore ..	284	1.00	285	1.00	1	..
	Hoochly ..	216	1.45	353	1.07	137	..
	Midnapore ..	1,058	1.61	726	1.29	332	..
Total ..		6,233	1.35	5,901	1.25	332	..
Dacca ..	Backergunge ..	2,728	1.14	1,080	1.45	1,648	..
	Dacca ..	1,400	1.00	770	1.41	630	..
	Cachar ..	154	1.04	782	1.31	628	..
	Mymensingh ..	1,508	1.04	581	1.27	927	..
	Rylhet ..	183	1.54	324	1.30	141	..
	Furzedpore ..	303	1.29	429	1.43	126	..
Total ..		7,533	1.19	4,466	1.46	3,067	..

Divisions.	Districts.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Increases.	Decreases.
Soleh Behar	Goulpara	668	1.63	662	1.63	.....	.. 30
	Darjeeling	21	22	205	2.10	.....	1.74
	Julpigoree	18	34	531	1.21	.....	1.23
	Total	707	70	1,508	2.10	.....	2.34
Rajshahye	Maldah	1,289	2.05	53	.07	1.36	.....
	Moorshedabad	1,337	38	537	.39	.49	.....
	Rajshahye	607	.66	459	.32	.14	.....
	Bogra	298	.43	164	.15	.27	.....
	Patna	444	.39	806	.41	.....	.03
	Dinapore	527	.35	1,400	.45	.....	.80
	Rungpore	413	.19	1,563	.02	.....	.73
	Total	6,053	.56	5,013	.56	.....	.....
Bhagulpore	Monshyr	1,334	.73	1830	.51	.22	.....
	Purneah	400	.50	350	.20	.30	.....
	Bhagulpore	913	.40	208	.11	.34	.....
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	407	.37	129	.07	.30	.....
	Total	3,500	.54	1,622	.24	.30	.....
Chota Nagpore	Manbhoom	840	.84	280	.20	.55	.....
	Singbloom	208	.30	27	.06	.44	.....
	Hazareebagh	325	.42	111	.14	.28	.....
	Lohardugga	348	.31	40	.08	.23	.....
	Total	1,761	.51	473	.13	.44	.....

Excluding the Khasi Hills, where, though owing to the scanty population the death-rate was very high, there were only 33 casualties from cholera. The order of greatest relative mortality from this cause among the Bengal districts was as follows:—

	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Kamroop	2.91	Sarun	.85
Luckimpore	3.10	Chumparun	.84
Shahabad	2.72	Manbhoom	.84
Bulsaore	2.55	Chittagong	.83
Durrung	2.49	Monghyr	.73
Gya	2.23	Nowgong	.65
Maldah	2.05	Mymensingh	.64
Bankoora	1.84	Serampore	.60
Seebaugor	1.77	Sylhet	.54
Goulpara	1.63	Purneah	.50
Patna	1.61	Singbloom	.50
Cuttack	1.60	Bhagulpore	.49
Tipperah	1.48	Rajshahye	.46
Howrah	1.47	Hooghly	.43
24 Pergunnahs	1.43	Bogra	.42
Tirhoot	1.37	Hazareebagh	.42
Nonkholly	1.18	Mulnapore	.41
Backergunge	1.14	Nuddea	.39
Beerbhoom	1.12	Patna	.39
Jessore	1.07	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.37
Poorce	1.06	Dinapore	.35
Burdwan	1.02	Lohardugga	.31
Dacca	1.00	Fareedpore	.29
Moorshedabad	.98	Darjeeling	.23
Cachar	.94	Rungpore	.19
		Julpigoree	.04

There are indications in the mortuary statements of severe, but limited, outbreaks of cholera in some of the registering areas, which probably escaped attention on account of their short duration. Thus in the district of Chumparun, the area Kessuriya (No. 503) lost 823 persons by cholera during August and September alone, the death-rate for these two months being 6.5, or at the rate of 39 per annum.

Parokhas area, in Tirhoot, had 660 deaths in June, July, and August; the deaths per 1,000 being 4.9 for the three months,—19 per annum.

Gondwara, in Purneah, reported 355 cholera deaths in April = 3 per 1,000 of its population,—36 per annum. In this instance the duration of the outbreak was one month only, for there were no deaths from cholera in any of the preceding months, and but 21 in May, after which there were no more during the year. Of these 355 deaths, 288 were among males, the proportion being rather over 3 to 1; yet there are actually more females than males in the tract.

In this case either there was an enormously disproportionate male mortality, or the female deaths were under-reported; and it would have been both interesting and desirable to have this matter cleared up.

In English Bazar, district Maldah, the mortality in March, April, and May, was 31½ = 4·3 per 1,000 for the three months.

In Salmara (Goalpara) 275 persons died in May and June, the rate per mille being three for the two months.

It is very desirable that Civil Surgeons should calculate the ratios month by month as the mortuary data come in, so as to be in a position to bring promptly to the notice of the authorities any excessive deviation from the normal rate of mortality.

Among some of the *towns* the death-rate from cholera was very high, especially in the districts of Patna, Kamroop, Maldah, Tipperah, Bankoora, Purneah, Shahabad, Cuttack, and Sarun.

The comparative cholera mortality of 1873 in towns, apart from rural tracts, is shown in the following list:—

Town Areas.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Rural areas as a whole.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
<i>Names of Towns.</i>			
Behar (Patna) ...	16 16	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	6·23
Gowhatty (Kamroop) ...	15·66	Kamroop ...	8·67
Purulia (Manbhoom) ...	15·44	Luckimpore ...	3·10
English Bazar (Maldah) ...	10·10	Shahabad ...	2·67
Qonillah (Tipperah) ...	9·49	Durrung ...	2·49
Bankoora ...	9·34	Balassore ...	2·46
Purneah ...	8·90	Gya ...	2·20
Bach (Patna) ...	8·68	Maldah ...	1·89
Jajpore (Cuttack) ...	8·64	Seesangor ...	1·77
Buxar (Shahabad) ...	8·06	Bankoora ...	1·64
Ranchi (Lohardugga) ...	6·88	Goalpara ...	1·60
Chupra (Sarun) ...	6·65	Cuttack ...	1·51
Balassore ...	5·91	Patna ...	1·45
Mymensingh ...	5·26	Tipperah ...	1·41
Ranaghat (Nudda) ...	5 18	24-Pergunnahs ...	1·39
Jessore ...	5 02	Tirhoot ...	1·33
Backergunge ...	4·81	Noakholly ...	1·17
Howrah ...	4·68	Beerbhoom ...	1·14
Durblunga (Tirhoot) ...	4·40	Backergunge ...	1·11
Kishougunge (Mymensingh) ...	4·32	Jessore ...	1·06
Arendaha (24-Pergunnahs) ...	4·14	Burdwan ...	1·01
Jamalpore (Monghyr) ...	3·91	Poorce ...	1·98
Poorce ...	3·74	Dacca ...	·97
Goalpara ...	3·62	Moorshedabad ...	·96
Chittagong ...	3·49	Cachar ...	·94
Gya ...	2·96	Chumparun ...	·85
Jehanabad (Gya) ...	2·90	Howrah ...	·84
Hooghly ...	2·85	Chittagong ...	·78
Cuttack ...	2·65	Manbhoom ...	·75
Sylhet ...	2·43	Monghyr ...	·71
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot) ...	2·43	Sarun ...	·70
Serampore ...	2·37	Nowgong ...	·65
Revilgunge (Sarun) ...	2·23	Mymensingh ...	·59
Sudhuran (Noakholly) ...	2·18	Sylhet ...	·52
Burdwan ...	2·01	Singhoom ...	·50
Sewan (Sarun) ...	1·98	Serampore ...	·48
Dacca ...	1·87	Bhagnipore ...	·48
Midnapore ...	1·55	Rajshahye ...	·45
Moorshedabad ...	1·51	Hazareebagh ...	·43
Jamalpore (Mymensingh) ...	1·46	Bogra ...	·42
Motibaree (Chumparun) ...	1·45	Purneah ...	·42
Nattore (Rajshahye) ...	1·35	Midnapore ...	·43
Patna ...	1·28	Pubna ...	·40
Kishmaghur (Nudda) ...	1·23	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·39
Comarcolly (ditto) ...	1·14	Nudda ...	·37
Nudda ...	·90	Dinagpore ...	·36
Bhagnipore ...	·84	Hooghly ...	·34
Manickgunge (Dacca) ...	·78	Fureedpore ...	·30
Monghyr ...	·72	Lohardugga ...	·29
Dinagpore ...	·69	Darjeeling ...	·24
Bogra ...	·68	Rungpore ...	·23
Pubna ...	·64	Julpigoree ...	·19
Hazareebagh ...	·64		·04
Kendrapara (Cuttack) ...	·53		
Rungpore ...	·49		
Rajnehal (Sonthal Pergunnahs) ...	·24		
Bettiah (Chumparun) ...	·20		
Dowlutkhan (Backergunge) ...	·18		
Santipore (Nudda) ...	·17		
Meherpore (ditto) ...	·17		
Julpigoree ...	·15		
Sooree (Beerbhoom) ...	·11		
Chuttra (Hazareebagh) ...	·11		
Kooshtea (Nudda) ...	·9		

The proportion borne by the cholera mortality of each district to the gross mortality from all causes in the same district is shown in the following statement:—

District	Total deaths.	Deaths from cholera.	Ratio per cent. of cholera mortality to total mortality of district.	District.	Total deaths.	Deaths from cholera.	Ratio per cent. of cholera mortality to total mortality of district.
Shahabad ...	17,640	4,692	26.58	Fureedpore ...	3,230	808	25.01
Balasore ...	6,300	1,965	31.19	Bhagulpore ...	10,211	913	8.94
Kamrup ...	7,610	2,301	30.36	Monghyr ...	15,068	1,344	8.92
Tirhoot ...	21,144	6,140	29.03	Chittagong ...	10,402	943	9.06
Tipperah ...	8,041	2,278	28.33	Nowgong ...	1,048	168	15.93
Bankura ...	4,077	905	22.44	Sarun ...	20,410	1,737	8.51
Cachar ...	800	104	13.25	Moorsheadabad ...	18,314	1,337	7.30
Luckimpore ...	1,090	377	34.58	Burdwan ...	28,983	2,000	6.90
Patna ...	11,792	2,515	21.32	Rajshahye ...	7,606	607	7.98
Gya ...	20,624	4,365	21.16	Khosi and Jyoteah Hills ...	426	33	7.75
Sylhet ...	4,473	103	2.28	Pubna ...	1,897	464	24.46
Poorce ...	4,183	821	19.63	Nudda ...	10,014	725	7.24
Backergunge ...	14,077	2,726	19.38	Dinapore ...	6,130	527	8.60
Jessore ...	14,389	2,233	15.53	Beerbhoom ...	13,274	798	6.02
Chumpran ...	6,010	1,218	20.28	Bogra ...	5,180	265	5.12
Manbhoom ...	5,648	840	14.89	Singbloom ...	3,084	206	6.68
Howrah ...	6,037	860	14.23	Hazareebagh ...	6,801	524	7.70
Sebsaugor ...	3,694	527	14.26	Serampore ...	4,420	238	5.39
Dacca ...	13,073	1,960	14.99	Rangpore ...	8,201	413	5.03
24-Pergunnahs ...	10,723	2,706	25.23	Midnapore ...	21,210	1,059	4.99
Durrung ...	4,243	500	11.78	Darjeeling ...	490	21	4.29
Maldah ...	10,212	1,380	13.51	Sontal Pergunnahs ...	12,276	467	3.81
Outack ...	18,328	2,382	12.99	Hooghly ...	5,841	216	3.70
Goalpara ...	5,100	608	11.92	Lohardugga ...	12,980	390	2.97
Mymensingh ...	11,714	1,548	13.21	Julpigore ...	2,207	18	.81
Noakholly ...	7,315	840	11.48				
Purneah ...	9,180	860	9.37	Total ...	402,740	64,806	16.08

The following table shows the ratio which the cholera mortality of each district bears to the gross mortality of the province from the same cause:—

Districts.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total cholera mortality of the year.	Districts.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total cholera mortality of the year.
Total cholera mortality of the year	64,366	100.00	Purneah ...	860	1.35
Tirhoot ...	6,140	9.54	Noakholly ...	840	1.27
Shahabad ...	4,692	7.29	Manbhoom ...	840	1.31
Gya ...	4,365	6.78	Poorce ...	821	1.28
24-Pergunnahs ...	2,706	4.21	Beerbhoom ...	798	1.23
Backergunge ...	2,726	4.24	Nudda ...	725	1.13
Patna ...	2,515	3.91	Goalpara ...	608	0.94
Outack ...	2,382	3.71	Rajshahye ...	607	.93
Tipperah ...	2,278	3.54	Durrung ...	500	.78
Jessore ...	2,233	3.47	Dinapore ...	527	.82
Kamrup ...	2,301	3.58	Sebsaugor ...	527	.81
Burdwan ...	2,000	3.12	Pubna ...	464	.72
Balasore ...	1,965	3.05	Sontal Pergunnahs ...	407	.63
Dacca ...	1,960	3.04	Rangpore ...	413	.64
Sarun ...	1,737	2.70	Lohardugga ...	390	.61
Mymensingh ...	1,548	2.40	Luckimpore ...	377	.59
Maldah ...	1,380	2.15	Hazareebagh ...	328	.51
Moorsheadabad ...	1,337	2.08	Fureedpore ...	303	.47
Monghyr ...	1,334	2.07	Bogra ...	265	.41
Chumpran ...	1,218	1.90	Serampore ...	238	.37
Midnapore ...	1,059	1.65	Hooghly ...	216	.34
Bankura ...	995	1.55	Singbloom ...	206	.32
Chittagong ...	943	1.47	Cachar ...	164	.25
Sylhet ...	933	1.45	Nowgong ...	168	.26
Bhagulpore ...	913	1.42	Khosi and Jyoteah Hills ...	33	.05
Howrah ...	860	1.33	Darjeeling ...	21	.03
			Julpigore ...	18	.03

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan.—At the close of 1872 cholera still prevailed in south Burdwan, especially in villages situated in thanas Khundghose, Royna, and south Indas.

In January 1873 cases occurred in all these thanas and in thana Burdwan, the deaths being in all 375.

In February cholera appeared in the north-east of the district, in thana Outwa, and in the south of thana Montessur, continuing also to prevail in the southern thanas already mentioned, and in portions of Burdwan, where in both these months the disease is said to have been more virulent than elsewhere. The deaths in February were 308.

In the first half of March the disease appeared at Raneegunge, on the extreme western, in thanas Bood-bood and Munglecote, and in the eastern thana of Poorbusthulee, persisted in the south and centre of the district, and caused 561 deaths.

In April the disease abated, but was severe in the south-western thana of Katulpore. 368 persons died; and on the 26th it appeared in the women's ward of the Burdwan Jail, attacking three female prisoners, all of whom had been more than eight months in jail, and killing two of them. All these cases happened during one night, between 10 P.M. of the 26th and 11 A.M. of 27th.

On the 29th April a male prisoner, four months in jail, was attacked, and died eight days after. On the 5th May a second male prisoner was seized, and died two days later.

With reference to this outbreak Dr. French remarks: "This case occurred six days after the last: the prisoner came from a different ward, and had no communication with the women's ward. Diarrhoea existed during the whole of the 5th, and on that night cholera shewed itself. The motions were not very frequent, but the collapse was extreme. At the same time as these cases of cholera occurred, there were a good many admissions from a very violent form of diarrhoea, which partook more of a bilious character than that of choleraic diarrhoea.

"Matters looked very threatening, and I feared we were going to have a very serious outbreak.

"On the 1st May I gave to each prisoner in the jail 15 minims of dilute sulphuric acid in half an ounce of water morning and evening. This was given as a preventive, and was continued to the 9th May.

"This was the first time I tried the daily administration to each prisoner of dilute sulphuric acid, and certainly the results appeared to be satisfactory. In addition to this, the convicts liked it, and thought it a preventive; so that it tended to allay panic. It was tried years ago, and it was thought successfully, among the Post Office employes in London. I think the remedy deserving of further trial in jails and regiments."

In May there was a severe outbreak in Radakantpore, thana Gangooria, and at villages near the line of railway, at Bundkur and Raneegunge. During this month, though two severe outbreaks, necessitating the despatch of medical help, occurred, on the whole the disease diminished, and in some quarters quite disappeared. Only 99 deaths were reported.

In June there was a further disappearance from many localities, and after this month the disease gradually diminished, smouldered, flickered, and died out. In September only 18, in October 1, in November 1, and in December 2 deaths were reported.

The kind of carelessness exhibited on sanitary matters is exemplified by what occurred at Galshee, a village 9 miles west of Burdwan. "A traveller ill with cholera arrived at the serai and died there. His dead body was thrown away within a few yards of the building."

The following table, compiled from the mortuary returns received in the Office, shows the comparative mortality during this and the preceding year from this cause, the areas in which the highest death-rates prevailed, and the monthly mortality in those areas:—

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kotulpore ..	546	3.15	88	108	117	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Katugram ..	191	2.32	78	97	108	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assensole ..	148	2.00	70	88	86	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan, town ..	65	2.01	5	2	5	1	1	85	62	4	..	..	..	..
Boynab ..	154	1.50	15	10	10	68	21	1	10	5	1	..	..	..
Koksa ..	61	1.47	61	08	42	20	100	100	100	61	100	..	..	..
Munglecote ..	104	1.33	14	23	35	2	..	..	64	118	02	..	..	..
Raneegunge ..	165	1.24	18	20	45	00	03	..	02	28	..	..	..	..
			..	..	10	51	32	17	46	3	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	38	24	12	36	03	..	..	..	..

Beerbhoom—The total casualties from cholera in Beerbhoom during 1873 amounted to 788

The following table shows the death-rates of the year as compared with 1872, the are and months in which most of the casualties occurred, and the rates of mortality :—

In 1873 In 1872	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
740	720	1.12	5.91												
1000	720	1.04	4.85												
AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Sakoolipore ..	162	2.61		..	29	64	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labhpore ..	138	1.91		73	18	154	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burwan ..	100	1.55		1.01	25	24	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doobrajapore ..	169	1.27		07	13	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soory, rural ..	113	1.18		1.04	20	23	04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				0	1	9	..	1	49	24	43	18	..	..	..
				04	07	140	007	10	14	32	13	..	..	..	..
				1	13	21	20	31	11	0	..	..	..	..	..
				01	13	22	30	22	11	00	08	..	..	..	..

The cholera that occurred in this district during 1873 presented the following features. It was frequent in occurrence; limited in extent; of short duration; and erratic in manner, proceeding from village to village, and returning to already visited localities after a week or so, and attacking a few at a time. It was present somewhere or other during every month of the year, except the two last, and was most fatal in January, March, and June. It prevailed with less severity in the north of the district than in the south and east, in the villages under the jurisdiction of thanas Labhpore, Doobrajapore, and Sakoolipore. In two instances the disease was traced to importation, but as a rule it appeared to originate spontaneously.

The following statement, compiled from various reports received from the Civil Surgeon during the year, shows the villages in Beerbhoom in which cholera occurred, the amount of sickness and mortality that prevailed in them, and the number of cures that were effected:—

THANA.	Village.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	THANA.	Village.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.
SYNTHIA	Bays Synthia ..	10	5	5	PANCHTOPEE	Pooha ..	3	1	2
	Bhatpala ..	1	..	1		Tarapara ..	7	1	4
	Modenpore ..	2	..	2		Panchtopee ..	10	12	7
	Rangpore ..	1	..	1		Seecorie ..	7	5	..
	Moonarai ..	1	..	1		Bahadurpore ..	2	..	..
	Hatra ..	2	..	2		Total ..	38	19	13
	Kepai ..	3	..	3					
	Anundpore ..	8	5	1					
	Total ..	27	10	15					
SAKOOLIPORE	Oochkoria ..	95	24	63	SOOREE	Doobrajapore ..	1	..	1
	Trilkhooli ..	2	..	2		Keebana ..	1	..	1
	Dongra ..	19	2	12		Bistopore ..	4	1	3
	Kolgram ..	1	..	1		Jhora Mat ..	3	1	2
	Kirmahar ..	7	2	5		Chota Anund Gram ..	1	..	1
	Baudur ..	3	..	3		Alconda ..	4	..	4
	Das Colgram ..	3	3	..		Kalkoodia ..	13	4	9
	Koonria ..	6	2	4		Royapore ..	0	2	4
	Nagdihi ..	3	..	3		Palsara ..	4	3	1
	Royan ..	3	..	3		Rustanpore ..	8	5	3
	Pathu ..	2	..	2		Total ..	45	14	29
	Kara ..	2	..	2					
	Brahmunda ..	7	..	7	BRAHMA CHATRA	Aligram ..	2	..	2
	Santoospore ..	2	1	1		Khuda ..	75	37	36
	Nahoor ..	5	4	1		Amidhara ..	12	4	8
	Rusgoli ..	18	6	12		Madhakhara ..	5	1	4
	Poodoora ..	1	..	1		Serandee ..	6	5	1
	Maular ..	1	..	1		Bayra ..	7	3	4
	Kharagram ..	2	..	2		Satara ..	1	..	1
	Sreepore ..	5	1	4		Atkoolia ..	4	1	2
LABHPORE	Berogram ..	5	1	4		Pahdora ..	5	3	1
	Balara ..	1	..	1		Total ..	117	53	59
	Pasin ..	1	..	1					
	Mahaganpore ..	1	..	1	LABHPORE	Taroolia ..	12	1	11
	Kintore ..	7	1	6		Patharghata ..	7	3	4
	Mothilpore ..	1	..	1		Shaypore ..	9	4	4
	Mahomedpore ..	1	..	1		Khojar Bones ..	9	3	6
	Pakoorhaus ..	1	..	1		Katipore ..	1	..	1
	Balgonces ..	1	..	1		Mahogram ..	1	..	1
	Futtehpoore ..	4	3	1		Kapoonchipore ..	1	..	1
	Dantina ..	1	..	1		Mohesgram ..	1	..	1
	Total ..	206	55	146		Petagram ..	1	..	1
						Mohadar ..	1	..	1
						Marband ..	7	..	7

THANA.	Village.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	THANA.	Village.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.
LABHPORE.-(Continued.)	Darka ...	8	1	7	SOOROO ...	Bairee ...	8	4	4
	Mowlee ...	1	...	1		Kogran ...	4	2	2
	Mustole ...	7	2	5		Kahcapore ...	7	5	2
	Anmahar ...	2	2	2		Bullabpore ...	6	4	2
	Admpore ...	2	2	...		Kuscepore ...	2	2	...
	Lowgram ...	2	...	2		Total ...	27	17	10
	Hatiah ...	69	42	7	BURWAN ...	Koonce ...	16	9	7
KUSHPUR ...	Mansuree ...	3	2	...		Total ...	16	9	7
	Total ...	113	60	62	DOORRASPORE ...	Doorraspore ...	24	7	14
SHAPOR ...	Berogram ...	10	9	10		Kookootia ...	132	64	65
	Total ...	10	9	10		Chundpore ...	10	5	5
	Makra ...	8	1	7		Punditpore ...	4	...	2
	Noromunda ...	20	4	10		Molow ...	9	9	...
MAHOMED BAZAR.	Koddlanga ...	6	1	5		Gokrool ...	21	24	...
	Naudai ...	18	9	9		Haljuy ...	18	4	14
	Total ...	63	15	37		Krishnuggur ...	7	...	7
RAJNUOOL ...	Koolkoorte ...	23	2	10		Kischunta ...	6	...	5
	Kota Pokat ...	7	...	7		Arwan ...	15	2	13
	Nowgram ...	3	...	3	MOWRESSE ...	Total ...	218	113	125
	Kaladulu ...	14	...	14		Kandiara ...	6	2	4
	Khargram ...	2	...	2		Kamavhatee ...	2	1	1
ELAM BAZAR ...	Bludolungunge ...	6	...	1		Bodhigram ...	8	5	1
	Total ...	53	2	43	Gopeenathpore ...	Total ...	10	6	6
	Loobaria ...	14	8	6		Jouee bazar ...	10	10	6
	Lakpore ...	3	...	2		Total ...	21	13	12
	Kham ...	10	...	10		Grand Total ...	1,003	400	501
BISHENPORE	Kastungunge ...	4	...	1					
	Aloti ...	2	...	2					
	Total ...	33	8	21					

Bankoora.—The death-rates from cholera in 1873, as compared with 1872, are exhibited in the following table. This table also shows the areas in which excessive mortality from this cause occurred, and the monthly prevalence of the disease in those areas:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths of the district.
In 1873 ...	903	1'48	24 40
In 1872 ...	268	'60	9 58

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Bankoora, rural ...	228	10'23	31	94	70	9	22	1	9	15	1	...	...	...
Bankoora, town	157	9 31	7	54	49	7	26	04	7	67	04	...	...	...
Bishenpore	310	2 37	11	3 03	2 91	41	1 10	...	41	71	...	...	...	...
			20	30	108	137	60	...	10	4	5	...	...	...
				73	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	...	...	...

The cholera of this year was sudden in occurrence and of a virulent type. It visited principally the villages and towns situated along the road by which pilgrims travel, within the jurisdiction of thanas Gungajulghatti, Bankoora, Ardah, and Bishenpore, which are favourite resting places for the weary and afflicted, and Gopeenathpore. The disease was also rife among the poverty-stricken, and in localities where the laws of sanitation are least observed.

The outbreak at Gopeenathpore is worthy of notice. It occurred between the 4th and 15th of August. The village of Gopeenathpore is situated on the east side of the jail, within 70 yards, separated from the jail garden by a pathway only. On its being known that cholera was present in this village, the following measures were adopted to exclude it from the jail, to prevent its assuming an epidemic form, and to stamp it out from the threatened localities.

In connection with the jail, the following hygienic measures were adopted :—

(a) All out-door labour was at once prohibited, and bathing and washing of clothes, &c., was strictly confined to the interior of the jail.

(b) Dishes or curds was substituted for meat and fish, and all dals, except biri, were discontinued; *sags* were not used.

(c) The men being strictly confined to the interior, were allowed an hour's rest from labour after their midday meal.

(d) They were mustered twice daily for medical inspection, and each man questioned as to his state of health. During the day and night they were closely watched, and stringent orders were issued to the guards that men reported sick or suspected of suffering, were at once to be removed to hospital for observation.

(e) The wells were cleaned, and the condition of the water ascertained.

(f) Every ward and room in the jail was looped repeatedly and fumigated with sulphur during the day for three days. In the manufacturing sheds, wood-fires, sprinkled with sulphur occasionally, were kept up all night for the same period; and on the outside of the jail, east and north, a cordon of large wood-fires, having sulphur sprinkled on them from time to time, were kept alive for three days and nights constantly.

(g) Provisions brought by the contractor were delivered at the store-room, away from the jail; the issues were made by the establishment.

(h) The cooked food and conservancy were scrupulously attended to daily.

(i) The aged and weakly were provided with extra blankets, and every prisoner had the use of two blankets.

(j) The prisoners' private clothing stowed away was carefully looked to, every article being boiled with *sajee matee* and washed previous to being stored.

(k) The jail guard-room and jailor's quarters were white-washed and subjected to sulphur fumigation; the floors were well scoured with dry earth.

(l) As a precautionary measure, in the event of cholera breaking out amongst the prisoners, all the available gunny was at once sown up into pauls, so that the men could be removed into camp, if necessary, at a moment's notice.

Fires were kept up in and around the village of Gopeenathpore for four days.

By these measures an outbreak, which threatened to be a most dangerous one, since 30 per cent. of those attacked died, was suppressed, inasmuch as the jail enjoyed perfect immunity from the scourge, and no fresh cases occurred in Gopeenathpore after the 17th, the day on which fires began to be lighted in and around it.

In support of the theory of contagion, Dr. Connelly, the civil medical officer, remarks in connection with the above mentioned outbreak: "I may here note that the disease at first appeared in the town of Bankoora, which from time immemorial has been a favourite resting place for Juggernathes and the wayworn. Situated on the high road, it is at all times exposed to infectious and contagious diseases. The spread of cholera in the present instance from this locality into the only village adjoining, while the station and surrounding villages remained free, goes far to prove that human intercourse, under certain conditions at unfavourable periods, has much to do with the development and propagation of the disease, particularly in those so predisposed."

Hooghly.—Sporadic cholera was present in this district throughout the year, particularly during the first four months. The mortality from this cause, as the following table shows, was, however, considerably lower than in 1872.

			Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873			216	43	8.09
In 1872			353	77	6.34

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Hooghly, down	75	2.15	7	8	31	21	4	1	...	4	...	1	...	...
Hooghly, up	40	1.22	20	17	35	23	11	0.2	...	11	...	0.2	...	...
Banahoria	43	1.04	0.6	15	12	70	0.9	0.6	...	1	...	0.2	0.4	1

In addition to the above-named areas, the disease also visited Pundooah in February; Chinsurah in February, March, April, and August; Dhunneakhally in March and April; and Khanakool in June.

The cholera of this year was believed to be caused by the inordinate eating of the *Pusa* fish, which was very cheap. Its sale was, however, prohibited by the Magistrate as soon as the disease manifested itself seriously.

Serampore.—No special information on the subject of cholera in this sub-division was furnished by the Civil Surgeon in his sanitary report; but the following table shows the death-rates from this disease during the year, and its monthly prevalence. From this table it will be also seen that, compared with 1872, the death-rate was less, and that the mortality in both years was low:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total mortality from all causes.
In 1873	239	60	530
In 1872	296	75	497

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Serampore, rural	45	8.20	19 135	5 35	8 37	4 24	1 07	12 14	12 14	1 07	12 14	1 07	12 14	1 07
Serampore, town	58	2.37	12 67	41 24	1 24	1 24	1 24	1 24	1 24	1 24	1 24	1 24	1 24	1 24

The only account received during the year of any outbreak of cholera in this district was the following.

In February the disease broke out among the coolies engaged in the drainage works at Serampore, Bally, Biddiabatty, and Dancoonee. Two native doctors were deputed to attend to the sufferers, one of whom was stationed at Serampore and the other at Bally. Shelter was provided both for the sick and healthy, and the sick were isolated. The evacuations of the sufferers were destroyed. A tank was set aside at Dancoonee for drinking purposes, and water from it was placed in large gumlaha for use by the coolies to prevent them from drinking the muddy water of the khal they were digging. A whole camp was burnt down, and the coolies were removed to another. These measures were followed by an improvement in the character of the cases, and shortly afterwards by the disappearance of the disease.

Howrah.—Cholera was prevalent in this district in a more or less sporadic form throughout the year. It never assumed an epidemic form.

The subjoined table exhibits the annual mortality from this cause, and the areas and months in which the greatest death-rates occurred.

	Total deaths of district.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total deaths of district to total cholera mortality of the year.
In 1873	880	1.47	1452
In 1872	776	1.00	2342

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Howrah, town	458	4.68	12 12	50 30	01 03	87 38	47 43	38 33	18 10	10 10	16 16	17 17	36 36	26 26
Sankrail	76	1.87	13 12	11 11	41 3	3 ...	...	...	02 04	...	02 02	...	07 07	02 02
Dumjoor	120	1.57	14 17	19 24	40 30	34 43	2 02	3 03	3 03	3 03	02 02	1 01	02 02	05 05
Shampore	75	1.24	12 10	10 10	35 57	8 13	4 06	...	03 03	...	...	01 01	...	06 06

Midnapore.—The following table shows the mortality from cholera in this district during the year under review as compared with 1872, the areas in which the disease prevailed with the greatest severity, and the rates at which it prevailed monthly in those areas:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	1,038	41	476
In 1872	762	30	500

ARR. of HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Midnapore, town	40	1.55	..	2	5	18	17	1	10	1	..	..	1	..
Chandrakona	148	1.39	18	12	32	44	33	10	21	3	..	7	1	..
Ngra	61	1.03	20	..	..	24	..	..	32	1	..	..	..	..

Cholera in a sporadic form was present in the district almost throughout the year, the months of immunity being September and December. In June and July the disease was confined to pilgrims passing through the district; they were, however, prevented from entering the town, and the prohibition, it is stated, was attended with good results. Dr. Mathew, the Civil Surgeon, urges that as little doubt exists as to the propagation of cholera by means of human intercourse, the question of providing a special route for pilgrims, which was mooted before, should receive consideration.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-Pargunnahs.—Cholera, sporadic in form but severe in type, prevailed during the year in several parts of the district. The following statement shows the areas that were chiefly affected, and the monthly rates at which the disease prevailed in them:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes
In 1873	2,795	1.43	14.11
In 1872	3,092	1.39	18.00

ARR. of HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Mutlah	167	4.68	1	10	25	40	1	9	7	..	1	..	..	..
Arasahia, town	183	4.14	02	44	23	128	02	25	10	3	1	03	07	03
Sonapore	113	3.17	1	30	35	10	17	13	..	..	..	2	1	8
Dahpore	127	2.94	1	30	35	15	05	02	..	..	..	05	03	05
Hurwa	124	2.80	1	27	44	31	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabaria	201	2.45	21	17	47	74	20	7	13	5	..	..	..	..
Achsepore	141	2.38	25	17	57	100	24	06	15	06	..	1	2	1
Goryaparrah	128	2.21	1	12	12	20	07	3	..	..	..	01	01	01
Joynugger	148	2.16	1	20	34	49	12	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
Buswerhat	142	1.96	6	..	00	37	22	6	1	1	..	..	..	..
Protahnugger	57	1.92	14	4	20	11	..	04	01	01	..	..	..	4
Doygunna	64	1.91	47	20	07	30	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	13
Bistopore	132	1.77	41	36	26	24	14	1	..	2	..	2	..	..
Bankipore	150	1.52	55	46	35	32	..	01	..	02	..	..	..	3
Maqurah	64	1.33	04	41	20	06	04	02	..	..	..	..	..	03
Husnabad	50	1.26	1	25	7	5	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kalinga	130	1.22	02	51	14	10	20	22	04	..	..	..	..	..
Dum-Dum	38	1.10	..	1	10	39	..	..	..	008	..	..	..	..
Nyehatty	93	1.08	20	4	4	76	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallagunge	134	1.01	14	06	03	03	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

At Dum-Dum cholera appeared in September, attacked 108 persons, and caused 61 casualties, and from the 25th to the 29th December 11 more deaths occurred.

At Bhugwanpore, in thana Debipore, cholera appeared on the 29th October, but the cases were few. On the 20th November it broke out in the large and wealthy village of Suissa, in Diamond Harbour, and in ten days attacked 33 people; it abated for a while, then broke out again and spread all around the village. It wore its worst features in the villages of Rajarhat, Cherakal, Hoseinnuggur, and Junglepore, on the borders of the Debipore and Bankipore thanas. It was also present in Hansure, in the Bankipore thana. On the setting in of the cold weather this outbreak sensibly diminished.

A special native doctor was sent to render assistance to the sufferers. He was stationed at Fulta.

The following statement shows the results of the different modes of treatment which the sick underwent up to the 31st December :—

THANAS.	Cases which received no treatment.			Cases treated by native kobirajes.			Cases treated with thana pills.			Cases treated by native doctors.			Total.			REMARKS.
	Died.	Recovered.	Total.	Died.	Recovered.	Total.	Died.	Recovered.	Total.	Died.	Recovered.	Total.	Died.	Recovered.	Total.	
Diamond Harbour (a)	..	..	..	63	9	72	4	..	4	5	1	6	72	10	82	(a) Besides these, 4 cases were pending on 31st December.
Bankipore (b)	2	5	7	31	..	31	25	12	37	3	1	4	61	14	75	(b) Besides these, 6 cases were pending on the 31st December. The seven persons entered as having no professional treatment were really supplied with medicine by myself.
Mathurapore (c)	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	8	1	9	(c) Besides these, 15 cases were under treatment by the native doctor on December 31st, and in every case the person has since recovered.
Sultanpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debipore	35	11	46	36	10	46	37	23	60	21	3	24	129	47	176	
Grand Total	45	16	61	130	19	149	66	36	102	29	5	34	270	75	345	

J. E. B. JEFFERY,

Assistant Magistrate.

The information contained in the above statement is not considered perfectly reliable, as the police sub-inspector takes very little trouble in such matters.

On the subject of medicines, Mr. Jeffery, the Assistant Magistrate, writes :—“As regards the distribution of medicine from the thana, either the police would seem to be less active or the people less willing to avail themselves of assistance than they were last year: I believe the latter to be the case. Cholera pills are an extremely disagreeable medicine, and the villagers have got an idea that they make the patient worse instead of curing him. When they are administered in excessive quantities by the villagers themselves, or by ignorant constables, this is not at all unlikely. Further, most of the pills at the thanas are a year or two old, and have lost their power. They are, I am informed, kept in paste-board boxes; certainly glass-stoppered bottles ought to be supplied.

Nuddea.—Cholera, endemic in character, was prevalent in the district throughout the year, and was particularly severe in March, April, and May. The following table shows the annual mortality and the monthly death-rates from this cause in the areas that were chiefly affected :—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	725	39	6.61
In 1872	1,980	109	20.20

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ranaghat, town	46	5.18	..	..	6.7	2.2	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rongong	26	1.71	1.1	..	..	..	..	3.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kishnaghat, town	53	1.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nakasopara	..	1.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercolly	6	1.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Jessore.—No sanitary report was received from this district. The subjoined table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, exhibits the annual mortality from cholera

compared with 1872, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which they occurred:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.									
In 1878		2,333	1 07		18 51									
In 1872		2,171	1 04		14 68									
AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.		Number of deaths.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
essore, town	41	5 03	Not given	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
alkha	174	3 83	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
fourampore	434	5 03	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
lampal	80	1 77	67	10	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
lagural	201	1 60	148	22	1	22	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
lagorhat	220	1 65	53	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
lokhal	99	1 60	2	13	08	02	34	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
loshupore	133	1 50	14	5	16	30	34	20	3	1	1	1	1	1
essore, rural	160	1 15	1	2	28	37	04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Moorshedabad.—No report was received from this district. The subjoined table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, exhibits the annual mortality compared with 1872, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months of occurrence:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	
In 1878		1,377	94		8 10	
In 1872		549	39		7 10	

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November.	December
Lokurn	107	2 27 {	14	64	23	1								
			29	1 35	68	62				10				
Moorshedabad, rural	215	1 94 {	6	72	78	31	4	3	3		1	..	17	
			65	66	72	28	63	02	02		009		14	
Chhagunge	83	1 96 {	12	43	18	8			2					
			29	1 01	42	18			04	...				
Leshampore	66	1 66 {	2	10	21	14	0		1	2		1	..	
			06	48	53	35	15		02	05		02		
Moorshedabad, town	70	1 51 {	2	24	20	10	1	1						
			04	51	56	21	02	02					1	
Angipore	383	1 13 {	2	116	122	81	61	7						
			..	007	60	45	37	22	01				006	

Dinagapore.—Cholera, usually endemic in this district, prevailed from January to May with some severity, and in November and December with less intensity. The mortality, as compared with 1872, and the one area in which the death-rate exceeded one per 1,000 of population, are indicated on the following table:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1878		327	56	9 45
In 1872		1,400	98	12 06

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Dinagopore, rural	3	1 15		78									28	2

The disease prevailed at Bungscharee, Rajarampore, and Putnitolah from January to May; in the last-named locality it was prevalent also in November. It was also present in Putteram in February and March; in Raneesunkul, Poorea, and Raneegunge in March; in Thakoorgun, Hemtabad, and Kallyangunge in April; in Gungarampore in April and in May, and again in December; in Nowabgunge and Habra in May; and in Koteewallee in November.

Generally, the disease terminated in the same thana where it commenced without spreading to any others.

Cholera pills, mixtures, and quinine, with instructions for their use, were sent to the thanas of the affected localities.

Rajshahye.—Cholera was present in the district during every month of the year except July and October. It was not very fatal, nor did it prevail at any time in an epidemic form throughout the district, but its local visitations were very severe. The table which follows shows the annual death-rate from this cause, and the only area in which the mortality exceeded one per cent. per 1,000 of population:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes
In 1873	607	46	7.98
In 1872	429	32	6.13

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Natore town	14	134			1 10	9 93	1 10				1 10		1 10	

Commencing in January, the cholera of this year appeared to have acquired fresh intensity in February, rapidly increased in March, and attained its maximum in April. Gradually declining in May, it suddenly disappeared about the end of June, probably owing to the setting in of the monsoon. It reappeared in November, and became most virulent in December.

There occurred two distinct visitations of the disease. The first in February in Bundarkhara, an inland police section north-north-east of Beaulah town, where it only lasted a month. In March it was reported to be present in Mandah, a police section 40 miles to the north of Beaulah town. It prevailed in this locality with great severity, and was believed to have been imported from Dinagopore. It was next heard of at Tanore, a station contiguous to Mandah. The cases here were, however, very few. It then advanced in a southerly direction and entered Nowhatti about the end of March, where it raged most severely and fatally all through April and May. After this it spread over a large number of villages, covering a wide area. The villages that suffered most were Bussuntpore, Bildhurnpore, Talgachee, Burgachee, Bajalkhulsee, Takupore, Choriapara, Azumpore, Madhubpore, Makhampore, Roghoomathpore, &c. By the end of May the disease died out in this locality.

From Nowhatti the disease travelled in two directions,—one farther south to Beaulah town, and the other easterly into Pooteah, and then to Natore police thana, where it exhausted itself. Early in April it entered Beaulah town: at Pooteah it appeared in the second week of April. The cases were few and scattered, and occurred chiefly among pilgrims. One village only, Beharipore, suffered rather severely.

From Pooteah the disease advanced to Natore police section, where, although the cases were many, the intensity of the disease was less. The town of Natore suffered only to a small extent.

After this there was a lull: not a single case was heard of in July, and only six or seven in August and September, and then a complete lull in October.

Little or no fluctuation in intensity was noticeable during the existence of this outbreak—a rather unusual character in cholera. It prevailed with the greatest virulence at Nowhatti; and taking this locality as the focus of intensity, it was found that the further the disease advanced, the less intense it became.

The measures that were taken to afford relief in this outbreak were the following: At Nowhatti cholera medicines and a compounder were at once sent, and when the disease increased, another compounder was despatched. They were directed to attach themselves to localities that were severely visited. The villages in which the number of cases were few, were left to trust to the supplies of cholera pills and occasional visits from the compounders. A native doctor had been applied for, but none was available. In the town of Beaulah a ward in the charitable dispensary was allotted to the sufferers, and an assistant belonging to the dispensary and the municipal vaccinator were directed to make house-to-house visitations with medicines. The compounder of the Pooteah dispensary was ordered to visit Behariapore daily to afford relief to the sick. At Nattore a compounder attended to the sick, and cholera pills were supplied.

In the beginning of November the second invasion of cholera took place. It commenced its ravages at the Charchat section, about 14 miles south-east of Beaulah, entered Belmareah section, which is conterminous with Charchat, and, gaining in intensity, advanced in a northerly direction into Nattore and Baragaon. It then turned to the west, entered Pooteah and Bagumnariah, and then northward into Bandaikharah. On the whole it attacked seven out of the twelve thanas of the district, but principally the above-mentioned sections. In the second half of December the disease declined generally.

Cholera medicines were freely distributed in the affected localities, and compounders were sent to Charchat, Baragaon, and Nattore. The native doctors of the charitable dispensaries also afforded assistance within their circles. The cost of the medicines and the salaries of the compounders (excepting that of the compounder at Charchat, which will be paid by Government) were met from the Prosonath Fund, which, as on former occasions, liberally contributed towards the expenses of this charitable work.

While the outbreak was raging in the town, not a single case occurred in the jail throughout the year.

Rungpore.—In the beginning of the year cholera was raging in an epidemic form in the north-east of the district, in the country on the banks of the Dhuria. This outbreak subsided towards the end of February, and disappeared entirely by the end of April. Subsequently sporadic cases occurred in different parts of the district.

The number of cases that came under the observation of the police are shown below. Some of the cases shown against Nagessary and Foolcomar occurred in 1872:—

Police Stations.				Cases			
Chilwanee	20		
Dimlah	3		
Darowanee	20		
Baroharee	3		
Jaldhaka	31		
Nagessary and outpost Foolcomar	810		
Ulipore and outpost Sundergunge	43		
Sodullapore	42		
Peergunge	9		
Mabregunge and outpost Kallygunge	1		
Nishertgunge	110		
Gobindgunge	25		
Bhowanigunge	97		
Kamargunge	37		

The annual and monthly mortality, as compared with 1872, is shown below. In no year did the death-rate exceed one per 1,000 of population.

				MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE														
				Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total mortality from all causes.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1873	...	...	...	413	79	5.08	222 '10	69 '03	40 '02	23 '01	13 '00	6 '00	6 '00	18 '00	...	6 '00	...	6 '00
1872	...	...	...	1,068	78	21.36												

Bogra.—No report was received from this district. The following table, extracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the ratios of mortality from cholera compared with 1872. In no area did the death-rate exceed one per 1,000 of population:—

[illegible]

Pubna.—Cholera was present in some part or other of the district during the entire year. The outbreaks were severe and fatal in the villages of Chatmohur, Aronkola, and Mathura. In and near the Sudder Station only a few cases occurred. The subjoined statement exhibits the annual and monthly casualties from this cause and the whole of the areas in which cholera was prevalent. In no registering area did the death-rates exceed one per 1,000 of population :—

[illegible]

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.							Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Chatmohur	..	...	...	...	..	...	101	79
Pubna, rural	..	...	..	...	..	..	120	73
Pubna, town	..	...	..	...	..	...	10	68
Muthura	..	...	..	...	..	...	58	61
Doolah	..	..	...	..	..	...	88	87
Sorajungo	..	..	...	..	..	...	76	86
Raigungo	..	..	..	...	..	...	17	20
Dolaparah	...	..	..	..	..	...	8	04
Shazulpore	...	..	...	..	...	...	6	02

Maldah.—Cholera prevailed in this district extensively and most fatally, but with varied intensity, throughout the year.

The following table shows the death-rate from this disease during the year as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred :—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	1,380	2.05	15.60
In 1874	52	.07	1.62

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
English Bazar, town	130	10.10	51	29	76	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
English Bazar, rural	344	4.72	25	1	185	115	79	...	18	...	...	...	...	78
Gajole	170	5.23	5	5	81	118	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Gongoriba	194	2.88	1	1	57	218	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	121	2.89	...	...	37	73	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Novabrunge	74	1.30	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Kalichuk	154	1.20	...	...	...	77	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romantapore	54	1.14	11	16	15	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The disease first appeared in January in a sporadic form in the town and south-eastern parts of the district. It was found to be prevalent in the middle of February in Maldah, Gomastapore, and Kaliachuk, and towards its end in Gorgoriba and Gajole. In March it prevailed everywhere except in Nowahgunge and Sheebgunge. From June the disease abated in intensity and gradually died away. In December, however, it again appeared in some parts of the district, but in a milder form.

The usual cholera pills and stimulant mixtures were extensively distributed among the people through the agency of the police, and two native doctors were kept travelling from one part of the district to another, rendering assistance to the sufferers. The native doctor of the Sudder Station attended to the sick in the town and its environs.

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Darjeeling.—No report was furnished, owing to the Civil Surgeon being about to leave the station at the time the annual sanitary report fell due.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, shows the monthly and annual death-rates from this cause, the latter compared with 1872. In none of the eight registering areas of this district did the mortality from cholera exceed one per 1,000 of population.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	21	22	4.33	...	...	...	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	...	...	...	2.1
In 1872	206	2.16	27.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Jalpigoree.—Cholera did not prevail in this district as an epidemic. The subjoined table shows the mortality from the disease, annual and monthly, the former compared with 1872. It will be seen that the death-rate of the year under review was very considerably below that of 1872.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	100	0.4	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In 1872	531	1.28	26.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goalpara.—Cholera being endemic in the district, a periodical epidemic visitation of the disease is almost inevitable. The year under review was one of these periods during which it prevailed throughout the district with greater or less severity. The following table shows the annual death-rate from this cause as compared with 1872, and the registering areas in which the mortality was highest :—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	604	1.63	12.76
In 1872	403	1.03	20.26

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Goalpara, town	23	3.63	...	...	...	...	5	16	1	...	...	...	...	...
Salmorah	276	3.02	...	...	...	1	201	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakirgon	116	2.78	80	...	...	01	223	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara, rural	180	2.17	67	...	11	...	147	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	18	20	86	96	30	17	1	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	86	96	30	20	01	...	...	...

Early in January this scourge appeared in Fakirgaon, on the right bank of the river. In February there were no cases, but in March the disease was found to be present in the villages surrounding Goalpara, and about 45 miles higher up the river, and on its left bank. In April it travelled on to Salmorah, on the right bank of the river, 16 miles the north of Goalpara. In this locality it raged with the greatest virulence, causing 201 deaths during the month. In May the disease was much more widely diffused, and had extended 21 miles from Goalpara. It now retraced its steps and entered Luckhipore and Surgimaree, 30 and 36 miles, respectively, from the Sudder Station. At Luckhipore there was at the time a large assemblage of people attending the marriage festivities of the son of the zemindar of that place: it attacked this assembly. In this month it also visited the jail and Sudder Station. In June it advanced to Dalgomah, south-west of Kamarpota. After this the disease abated in intensity, and finally ceased in July as an epidemic.

It was remarked that most of the affected areas are situated on the banks of the river, none more than six miles from it; and that the disease travelled upwards, clinging close to the course of the river. It was also noted that at Salmorah those villages in which the drinking water was obtained from bheels, ponds, wells, and nullahs, were most severely visited; and that those villages in which water was used from large and rapidly flowing streams suffered to a less extent, the cases being few.

The following table exhibits the villages attacked, the nature of their water-supply, and the number of cases in areas Kotahghat and Bijnee. It is to be regretted that the population of the villages, and the actual number of cases among those using the different water-sources, have not been shewn:—

Pergunnahs.	Villages.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Source of water-supply.
Bijnee	Bodbarve	25	4	...	29	Canal from Champa Nuddee.
	Dhubrah Gram	6	...	...	6	Wells and small streams.
	Goran Gram	14	33	...	46	Wells, bheels, and small streams.
	Gora Bussa	28	...	...	28	Champa Motee Nuddee.
	Hoolma Gram ... ..	...	5	...	5	Wells.
	Pattula Dhoo ... ..	...	10	...	10	Momera Nuddee.
	Total	73	51	...	124	
Kotahghat	Porcha Gram	10	36	11	57	Wells.
	Angoorce	2	15	...	17	Do.
	Barnu Parah ... ..	...	7	...	7	Do.
	Dhuni Tolah ... ..	...	6	...	6	Do.
	Ragnundunpore ... ..	...	7	...	7	Do.
	Napt Parah ... ..	...	1	...	1	Do.
	Chukuthee ... ..	...	28	...	28	Do. and small streams.
	Hogitpore ... ..	...	10	2	12	Do.
	Boseemaree ... ..	...	1	...	1	Do.
	Chungmarce ... ..	...	2	1	3	Do.
	Daknabarve ... ..	...	3	3	6	Do.
	Talgoorce ... ..	...	1	...	1	Do.
	Mutee Gram ... ..	...	3	1	4	Do.
	Total	12	120	17	149	
	Grand Total	85	171	17	273	

The following is a more detailed account of the outbreak at Salmorah, as furnished by Mr. Stone, the Civil Medical Officer, who visited the place on the 11th June:—

"It may be remarked regarding this large mortality that the area in which it has occurred is a large one, the population 90,105, and the year an exceptionally unhealthy one; besides, that the deaths were not all from cholera, as reported—probably the police having recorded all deaths from vomiting and purging under that head, when in all likelihood some of them were from other causes.

"As regards the causes which determined this outbreak, little can be said. The people's habits of eating decomposing fish, unripe fruit, and the coarsest grains and vegetables, such as the khasary dall and danga saug, probably conduced to it. The villages also are as a rule encroached on by the jungle, and the grounds about the houses are overgrown with rank vegetation, and here and there studded with filthy ponds. The period of the greatest prevalence of the disease was characterized by great heat, and this tended to diminish the water-supply, which was not good in many cases, being obtained from badly constructed wells, bheels, and slow running rivulets. Most of the villages were situated in the west of the affected pergunnahs, and were in close communication with one another. The mortality was higher where large families were attacked, as might be expected, from overcrowding, and in females than amongst males, being as 159 of the former to 114 of the latter.

"The following measures were employed to prevent the diffusion of the disease and to relieve the sufferers. A large supply of cholera pills was furnished to the Salmorah police outpost for distribution to the people; a constable was constantly on duty in the affected villages, with a stock of pills to supply aid without delay to any sufferer, and the people were urged to make early application for treatment. Wherever practicable, affected houses were

disinfected by means of fires and leaping, and the people were told that all soiled clothes should be carefully washed and boiled or destroyed. They were enjoined to obtain their drinking water pure, or to boil it where there was a suspicion of impurity, and to carefully avoid the use of decomposing fish and unwholesome fruit and vegetables. Where the disease made any progress, large fires were made in various parts of the village."

The last case was reported from Poochagaon on the 7th July, the disease having disappeared from the other villages prior to that date.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca.—Cholera had not visited this district epidemically since 1869, but during this year a very general and severe epidemic occurred, equal in virulence to those that took place in 1864 and 1861. Since 1817 this scourge has been a visitant of this district, and it is believed that it breaks forth with special virulence every fourth year; that it is always to be met with in those months when the diurnal variations of temperature are greatest, and when the south-west and north-east winds blow strongly, and that it appears in an exceptionally severe form after an early subsidence of inundation. During 1873 the rain floods at their highest were lower than they had been for years, and cholera appeared at an earlier date after the rains than usual.

The following table exhibits the death-rates, from this disease in the present and preceding years, the areas in which the highest death-rates prevailed, and the months of excessive prevalence of the disease in those areas:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total mortality from all causes.
In 1873	1,809	1.90	14.20
In 1872	770	.41	13.80

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Lalbach	290	1.97	16 .11	6 .04	2 .01	4 .02	12 .04	8 .05	1 .007	1 .007	1 .007	19 .13	182 .98	78 .55
Dacca, town	150	1.87	1 .01	1 .01	1 .01	4 .05	8 .05	2 .02	1 .01	1 .01	2 .02	7 .07	130 .90	23 .28
Greenugur	445	1.78	35 .15	4 .01	1 .01	1 .01	3 .01	1 .004	1 .01	1 .008	1 .01	3 .03	138 .98	253 .91
Moghalgunge	373	1.76	30 .14	3 .01	1 .004	23 .10	5 .02	1 .004	2 .009	1 .004	1 .004	1 .004	88 .61	208 .90
Naraingunge	184	1.22	1 .009	10 .00	4 .02	1 .009	23 .21	1 .01	1 .01	1 .009	1 .009	1 .009	44 .30	44 .44

In the town cholera appeared on the 9th February, and up to the 8th March only four cases occurred in parts of the town widely apart from one another. After an absence of fourteen days it appeared again, and the seizures were more frequent. During April and May sporadic cases to a less extent than is usual at this time occurred. The last of such cases occurred on the 25th May, after which the disease was absent up to September. It appeared again on the 22nd October, and from that date it was very prevalent throughout the city, and increased in virulence and frequency up to the third week of November, after which it slowly declined and did not entirely cease till the end of the year.

The interior of the district appeared to be unusually free from cholera during the first nine months of the year. It prevailed, however, with great virulence in October and November in Naraingunge and Madaregunge, among the Hindustani coolies employed by the jute dealers. It attacked the great crowd that assembled at the Baroni Mela, which commenced on the 4th November and lasted until the 6th January; but during these two months only 12 cases and seven deaths were reported. It is believed, however, that many were taken away to their homes as soon as they fell ill. Two hospitals were erected, where the sick were treated by native doctors, and the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

At the great bathing festival Brahmapoetra Ashwin, held on the 5th April, no cases occurred. The assemblage of pilgrims was below the average of other years, and the weather was favorable to sleeping in the open air.

At the Mitford Hospital 59 cases, including five moribunds, were admitted during the year, of whom 32 died.

In the jail seven cases, four in November, and one each in March, June, and October, occurred: of these, five ended fatally.

At the Lunatic Asylum 16 lunatics were attacked; 12 in November, and one each in January, April, June, and July. Of this number, 11 died.

With regard to the pathology of the disease, Dr. Wise, the Civil Surgeon, writes: "When cholera was very general in November, two types of the disease were recognised—one

was the ordinary one followed by imperfect reaction; the other was new to me, and is only rarely met with. The stools, instead of being like rice-water, consisted of gelatinous masses untinged by blood. The patient remained icy cold, the eyes sunken, but the pulse was perceptible. Great abdominal pain was complained of. Death was as rapid as in ordinary cholera. The *post-mortem* appearances were—a few arborescent vessels in duodenum and jejunum; the whole of the coats of the ileum intensely congested, and underneath the mucous membrane numerous minute patches of extravasated blood; the solitary glands enlarged and swollen; peyers glands distinct, the congestion abruptly ending at their edges. No ulceration was detected. The cecum was slightly red, and the rest of the large intestines was congested throughout. I do not recollect ever having witnessed similar pathological appearances after death from cholera. In Calcutta, I am informed, such cases are now and then seen, but generally with bloody stools, which never was observed here.”

Furcedpore.—Cholera was present in a sporadic form in a few localities in this district during the first months of the year, and again in November and December.

Most of the cases occurred in Goalundo. This station is a mere encampment, with a heterogeneous population passing to and from the terminus. It is consequently in a filthy condition, such as must necessarily engender disease. The monthly mortality in this area, which was the only one in Furcedpore which returned a death-rate in excess of one per 1,000 of population, and the annual mortality in the district from this cause, are shown below:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.														
In 1873		303	20	35	AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	January.	February	March	April	May	June.	July.	August	September.	October	November	December
In 1872		429	42	12 30				Goalundo	132	1 47		21	21	48	5	1	1	9			23	3

Backergunge.—Cholera, which is endemic here, assumed an epidemic form in 1873, and visited most parts of the district, particularly during the hot weather and during December and January, the two coldest months.

The following table shows the annual mortality from this disease as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, together with the monthly prevalence of the disease in those areas:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.			Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	..	2,726	1 14			19 36
In 1872		1,080	45			12 64

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.													
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Burrisal, town	37	4 81	4	..	..	8	9	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	52	1 17
Burrisal, rural	364	2 53	10	10	18	72	187	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	96
Perozepore	220	2 42	19	5	3	40	128	14	008	002	001	006	..	08	..	19
Goalakhalley	101	2 30	7	..	20	84	59	..	14	01	01	01	..	..	..	14
Backergunge	412	2 24	7	..	29	101	87	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mahdigunga	500	1 15	03	..	10	71	85	82	008	005	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nulehatty	173	1 08	33	..	15	32	39	14	01	02	05	007	..	01	1	81
Khalakhalley	143	1 45	36	..	1	35	43	15	01	05	..	02	..	02	..	66
Jhulokatty	158	1 14	18	08	02	33	24	20	007	03	1	007	..	1	..	28
Poizur	283	1 06	19	16	10	85	43	20	007	02	007	007	..	3	20	46
			07	06	07	26	17	10	02	004	004	01	..	08	..	18

In the town of Burrisal the disease prevailed severely from April to June, but did not cause so great a mortality as in the previous year. It broke out again in November, but in a milder degree. It entered the jail in April, continued till May, and attacked 16 persons, of whom 2 died.

Cholera medicines, with instructions for their use, and for the general treatment of the disease, were invariably sent to the affected localities, which proved so beneficial as to cause the people to seek such assistance eagerly.

Adverting to the large number of fatal cases from this disease entered in the district returns, the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that, considering the small number of deaths returned as having been caused by diarrhoea, a good number of casualties from that cause must have been put down to cholera.

Mymsingh.—According to the Sanitary Report, there occurred no general outbreak of cholera in this district; and it is stated that on the contrary the district may be said to have been remarkably free from the disease this year. The mortuary returns, however, show that there occurred *nearly double the number of casualties from this cause this year, as compared with 1872* (vide the statement which follows, and which also exhibits the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred). But the Civil Surgeon has ascertained that a great number of the deaths shown in the mortuary returns as occurring from cholera really resulted from dysentery or diarrhoea, and that on medicines being sent to any locality where cholera was reported to be present, it generally appeared that the reports were exaggerated, and that there occurred no more than one or two cases:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1875 In 1872	1,506 881	64 37	12·87 20·43

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Nussersabai, town	53	5·26	5	..	..	2	93	7	..	..	..	10	6
Kishoogunge, town	60	4·32	..	3	1	2	28	80	..	..	..	90	70
Dargapore ..	417	5·60	..	..	07	13	07	1	..	..	..	..	51
Jamulpore, towns	21	1·46	1	..	..	12	12	0	30	40	100	71	3·81
Sherpore	189	1·22	40	..	..	10	10	04	51	48	87	02	38
Guhferragun	84	1·00	20	4	7	..	01	3	8	4	1	8	2	
			23	04	04	..	03	02	02	04	01	00	02	

From reports made by the Magistrate of the district, it appeared that cholera broke out in a severe form on the 2nd January in some villages in the jurisdiction of the Dewangunge police section; that the disease soon after travelled to Sherpore, where 114 were attacked and 83 died; that it disappeared from the former place on the 13th January and from the latter on the 16th; that between that latter date and the 20th some cases occurred in Netrokona; and that in the Suddel Station some cases occurred on the 17th January.

Syllhet.—Cholera of a mild type prevailed in this district throughout the year. It never assumed an epidemic form. The following table exhibits the annual death-rate from this cause as compared with 1872, and the towns in which the chief mortality prevailed.

The Civil Surgeon remarks: "It is curious that for several years past cholera always commences in the interior and reaches the station gradually, settling down at a place called Kalighat, situated on the south-east of the station, close to the north bank of the river Surnah. I have visited this place when there were cases of cholera there, but I cannot say that I found it either cleaner or dirtier than other places."

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Eylhet, Coom	61	2.48	3	..	..	4	21	8	..	1	..	1	1	2
Moolacool	105	2.21	17	..	..	23	124	47	..	65	..	65	65	11
Bomamgunge	116	1.91	12	23	9	61	64	190	62	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmapasha	136	1.62	18	36	14	61	34	61	63	..	..	..	41	..
Jynteahpore	29	1.15	5	8	5	97	16	2	..	..	..	7	5	..
Gohsinghat	38	1.01	95	62	65	101	16	62	..	..	..	13	27	..
							12	11	3	..	..	15	19	..
							12	35	69	..	..	46	..	..

Cachar.—Sporadic cases of cholera occurred during the year, but they were few in number, and confined chiefly to coolies who contracted the disease on their way up from Calcutta. The mortality on the whole was considerably below that of 1872. "In former times occasionally villages were decimated by this frightful disorder, now we seldom hear of it. The sub-division of Hylakandy is sometimes visited by it, but seldom in an epidemic form. Lying close to the district of Sylhet, where cholera appears to be common, this disease has been traced to have been brought over, but not very often in an aggravated nature." It generally prevails much more in the hot season than in any other. May and June are the usual months for it. Cases are heard of in November and December. It is seldom present during the rains, and a heavy fall of rain usually checks it.

			Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	...	104	94	24.25
In 1872	...	...	782	351	60.02

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Katigora	81	1.07	..	..	..	13	16	43	..	..	..	..	..	9
Silchar	95	1.04	..	..	..	30	33	58	13	..	..	..	..	18
					62.42	10	63	13	5	..	..	..	..	3
					10	98	14	93	..	..	..	..	..	93

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong.—Cholera, as usual, was present throughout the year, but never assumed an epidemic character.

It prevailed in the district from January to April, almost disappeared in June and July, increased in August, September, and part of October, and again declined till December, when the number of cases again increased.

In September the town was visited, *but the jail escaped.*

In October Dr. Meadows visited a village two miles from the town during a smart outbreak of cholera. He describes the place as fairly sanitated; the huts well raised and of a better class than usual; the latrines distant from the water-supply, the latter being of fair quality; the people apparently of a superior class and willing to adopt measures suggested for their benefit. The history of the origin of this outbreak was to the effect that an inhabitant of this village having gone to visit a friend at a distance, was seized on the day of his return with cholera, and within two or three days other cases occurred and the outbreak became general. The friend whom he went to visit is said to have died of cholera. A hospital assistant and medicines were supplied to this place during the outbreak.

The following table exhibits the mortality of the year as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the death-rates were highest:—

			Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1871	...	...	943	83	8.75
In 1872	...	...	1,302	115	11.64

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Chittagong, town	72	3.40	14	..	1	..	2	4	..	7	23	3	7	22
Meerkasura	254	2.00	33	15	30	103	22	10	12	23	111	2	23	103
Chittagong, rural	91	1.64	27	12	24	85	20	6	10	10	100	..	7	23
Pultash	233	1.00	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	..	13	23
			57	8	1	..	..	..	1	14	23	..	..	23
			24	93	104	93	92	94	94	93	93	93	..	13

Noakhally.—No report was received from this district. The following table, extracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the cholera mortality of the year compared with 1872, with the areas and months in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

In 1873	In 1872	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
...	...	846	1.18	11.36	28	13	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	40	52
...	...	961	.80	6.44	43	20	09	...	08	...	...	...	...	...	78	70
...	19	...	09	09	...	...	...	...	...	4	14
...	78	10	38	80	21	21	...	8	3	1	...	1
...	58	07	28	22	18	15	...	02	02	007	...	007
...	67	8	2	10	9	7	...	...	3	...	24	28
...	63	04	01	00	08	06	...	...	03	...	12	21
...	8	7	6	38	26	1	...	...	...	...	14	28
...	03	08	00	43	30	01	...	...	...	...	16	28
...	24	11	6	11	...	9	2	8	...	1	7	76
...	17	07	04	07	...	06	01	02	...	007	06	84

Tipperah.—No report was received from this district. The subjoined table is extracted from the mortuary returns of the year :—

Comparative death-rates.

In 1873	In 1872	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
...	...	2,270	1.48	26.30
...	...	805	.86	17.79

In 1873	In 1872	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
...	11	...	8	28	19	...	...	...	...	1	9	30
...	16	4	16	18	122	82	...	3	...	1	47	61
...	14	03	11	11	111	20	...	02	...	009	42	56
...	48	18	9	16	2	...	13	2	...	...	28	63
...	71	20	13	23	02	...	19	02	...	...	41	101
...	91	18	33	7	...	...	...	2	3	...	48	104
...	88	16	31	06	...	...	...	01	02	...	40	02
...	7	27	50	11	40	8	...	...	...	...	3	29
...	09	07	60	15	67	09	...	...	...	...	04	40
...	27	...	7	59	20	4	...	8	...	...	29	50
...	28	...	07	01	20	04	...	06	...	...	00	51
...	15	10	3	56	07	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	08	02	47	09	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	9	...	1	13	19	...	...	...	...	30	50
...	19	08	...	009	11	18	...	...	03	06	28	56

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna.—Epidemic cholera of a severe type appeared in several parts of this district in 1873. Except in the city of Patna, where it lingered longer than elsewhere, the time of prevalence was during the hot months, from March to September inclusive.

The following table exhibits the death-rates of the year as compared with 1872:—

AREAS OF HIGHEST PREVALENCE.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	In 1873 In 1872	2,215 1,140												
Behar, town	167	16.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	126	9	...	...	...
Barh, town	96	8.69	...	...	23	26	24	9	5	5	1	...	2	...
Futollah	109	2.06	...	...	18	43	37	15	63	7	...	1	...	...
Behar, rural	576	2.24	...	...	...	12	10	46	62	272	73	1	...	...
Paleogunge	177	2.23	...	...	...	3	4	47	48	65	10	...	...	...
Barh, rural	198	2.01	...	...	27	36	43	35	35	15	3	...	2	3
Dinapore, with Khagoul	123	2.00	6	1	...	...	51	40	8	9	3	...	...	...
Ruktearpore	113	1.01	...	...	...	1	9	39	20	50	12	2	...	...
Patna, town	204	1.28	...	006	000	09	26	13	25	31	01	12	01	05
Muneeer	103	1.28	...	...	...	...	1	1	29	41	1	...	...	...
Uttarrai and Selo	183	1.25	1	...	6	3	35	41	27	40	30	...	...	...
Mokameh	46	1.04	...	2	1	15	30	8	17	10	1	2	...	...
Musowdee	105	1.01	...	...	2	10	12	16	22	21	19	2	...	1

At Behar the disease broke out with great virulence immediately after the subsidence of the inundation of the town, which was caused by a heavy fall of rain, the severity of the attack being most marked in those parts of the city which lie at the lowest level, and were therefore most affected by the floods. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to the police, and an extra native doctor was deputed from the Sudder Station to assist the hospital attendant in charge of the sub-division. The outbreak was most fatal in August.

At Khagoul, near Dinapore, the disease broke out in the bazar on the 30th April, and continued its ravages until June. Up to the 11th May 36 persons were attacked. It was believed that a carpenter from Dinapore imported the disease into this village. The locality in which the disease broke out was ascertained to be in an exceptionally filthy condition, containing pools of stagnant putrid water, the well of the place being surrounded with mephitic mud, and its neighbourhood used for latrine purposes. The measures adopted to provide relief were the following: A native doctor was deputed to afford medical aid; the offensive pools, &c., were filled up with dry earth; the mud around the well was covered with powerful disinfectants; the bazar was thoroughly cleaned; Macdougall's powder was freely used at the infected places; all the houses in which cholera occurred were disinfected with sulphurous acid; sulphur fires were freely burned throughout the bazar, and the fumes diffused through the streets; and a separate hospital was established for the reception of patients. These hygienic measures resulted in a gradual abatement of the disease.

Cholera of a severe type was also present in the jail at Meestapore. A large proportion of those who recovered from the first stage of the disease died of the secondary fever. Camping out the prisoners had the effect, as in former years, of causing the disease to disappear both from jail and camp.

Gya.—Cholera was present in this district during the greater part of the year, and to it, in a secondary degree, is due the high mortality. During the rains the disease was more or less epidemic throughout the district: no part of it escaped. In August it was at its highest. It was reported to have broken out simultaneously in different parts of the district, and in places removed from the ordinary lines of traffic.

When the disease assumed a decidedly epidemic form, native doctors and compounders were deputed to the affected localities to aid the sufferers. The Civil Surgeon thinks that "the benefit of sending medical aid in ordinary cases is doubtful, unless the patient can be attended to, hour by hour, and unless symptoms are treated as they arise. Medicine, as it is in such cases usually administered, won't do much good."

The following table shows the annual mortality from this cause, the areas of greatest prevalence, and the months in which it was present in those areas:—

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February	March	April.	May	June.	July	August	September	October	November.	December
Aurangabad	762	3.63					55	18	131	278	261	81	..	
							26	87	60	128	121	99		
Nowadah	1,115	3.12			1	15	40	98	149	451	390	84		
					002	04	15	20	41	126	81	17		
Jehanabad, rural	726	3.10			1	78	40	53	153	253	90	100	5	
					003	24	17	80	69	90	28	40	01	
Gya, town	186	2.90			1		1	4	21	153	15	2	1	
					01		01	06	31	228	32	09	01	..
Jehanabad, town	61	2.90			1	30	5	75						
					05	142	23	116						
Arrah	250	2.50					11	5	75	76	34	58		
							11	00	75	76	34	58		
Rajowlee	177	2.01					11	30	14	87	55			
							12	34	18	99	39			
Gya, rural	413	1.90			1	27	5	9	59	234	75	2	1	
					004	12	02	06	28	111	35	009	004	
Uttree	151	1.72					7	6	1		89	25	5	
							09	07	01	..	117	32	05	
Tikaren	208	1.24				1		22	47	96	68			
						005		13	08	51	31			
Nubheenugger	81	1.00					9	1	65	9	9			
					..		09	01	70	09	09			

Shahabad.—Cholera, epidemic in character, prevailed during the year in every sub-division in this district. It appeared in serious form in April; became diffused in various parts of the district in May; increased considerably in incidence towards the middle of June, particularly in the vicinity of Arrah; and attained its maximum in July. The outbreak lasted up to November, and the mortality that attended it was considerably in excess of that of the preceding year.

The following statement shows the annual mortality from this cause as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	4,992	273	26.58
In 1872	540	31	7.76

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Buxar, town	111	8'05	...	...	...	55 3'97	13 34	8 58	8 58	24 1'74	8 51	...	...	...
Peeroo	597	3'91	...	...	...	...	29 19	65 42	110 72	171 1'28	132 86	90 55	...	...
Bhubhuah ..	743	3'70	...	13 06	1 004	...	...	5 02	35 27	200 99	214 1'06	236 1'17	19 08	...
Arrah	977	3'35	...	1 003	...	...	...	30 10	23 31	440 1'57	227 77	41 14	125 48	...
Dhungson	469	3'09	...	...	5 03	...	...	10 06	85 53	247 1'63	103 69	1 10	...	...
Belowty ...	465	2'66	...	...	...	10 05	22 12	37 21	138 80	192 1'12	15 08	40 23	...	...
Dumraon ..	413	2'41	...	...	...	14 08	10 05	...	135 79	174 1'02	70 41	9 06	...	...
Buxar, rural	228	2'24	...	...	...	14 13	13 11	34 35	116 1'14	25 24	23 22	...	...	...
Sasseram, including Dehree	370	2'10	...	...	1 005	33 18	41 23	120 77	156 77	12 06	20 11	1 005	...	...
Nokha ..	216	1'86	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	57 46	39 33	43 37	29 24	24 20	...
Chowra ...	87	1'02	...	...	2 02	3 03	11 12	13 15	43 40	16 18	...	...	...	...

In Buxar town and sub-division cholera was very prevalent, particularly in the latter. It broke out in April and lasted until about the end of September. Immediately on the commencement of the outbreak cholera pills were distributed to the police thanas, and the native doctor of Buxar town was ordered to attend to the sufferers. At this time the Sunkrunt Fair was about to be held. The Joint-Magistrate sent out police constables to warn all-comers to the fair of the existence of cholera in the town, and to prohibit, as far as possible, their entering it. He also adopted measures to keep the infected localities as clean as possible; to watch over the sanitary arrangements prevailing in the houses of the affected, particularly in respect to the proper disposal of infectious matters; to disinfect the houses of the attacked by the burning of sulphur, and subsequently by the burning of sulphur in all the houses in the bazar; and to supply the patients with proper medicines. A small cholera camp was also established in a suitable place for the sick, but the people were unwilling to be treated in it. A storm blew down the camp, and the only two patients who were in it had to be taken back to their houses. Dr. Wright of Buxar was of opinion that the comparatively high mortality that resulted from this outbreak was due to the patients in many cases using their own medicines, and not what was supplied to them. But the disease was severe and malignant in character, and death in some of the cases was very rapid.

Cholera broke out in the Arrah municipality and the outlying villages in May, and assumed an epidemic character in June. The Civil Surgeon was kept informed of the cases as they occurred daily. He recommended the burning of sulphur fires in the affected localities, and although this measure was resorted to extensively, it did not stop the progress of the disease. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that "however useful sulphur fires may be in a slight localized outbreak, they are quite ineffectual in such a case as this, when cholera was prevalent nearly all over the district." Supplies of medicines were sent to the police stations, and the police native doctor and three vaccinators were directed to visit the sick in the affected quarters, and to aid them.

The disease visited the town and thana of Sasseram in April, and continued its ravages up to about the end of September. The following villages were attacked:—Longnan, Aqu, Bydodeb, Sekaria, Naserna, Kishur, Kope, Srikantporo, Moradabad, and Chitaur. A passed medical pupil was sent to these localities to attend to the sufferers, the infected huts were removed, and melters and domes were entertained to render assistance.

The disease broke out in Kukeria, a village within the jurisdiction of the Peeroo police section, in about the beginning of May, and subsided after the 17th of that month, without spreading to any other adjoining village. This village not being situated on any high road, people avoided entering it as soon as it was known that cholera was present in it. This accounts for the disease not having spread to other localities. A medical subordinate was deputed to the place to attend to the sick, and the Civil Surgeon visited the place and recommended the enforcement of cleanliness and the burning of sulphur fires in different parts of the village.

Sixty of the coolies employed on the irrigation works at Dehree were attacked by cholera in the beginning of April. Of this number 29 died: six of the latter did not disclose that they had been attacked until it was too late.

In May the disease was very prevalent in Bindoolag and other villages, a few miles north of the Beheea Railway Station, where it caused great mortality. The villages, according to the native doctor who was sent there with medicines, were in a very foul condition, and contained many offensive open drains and cess-pools. The Civil Surgeon recommended that these should be cleansed and filled in.

It also prevailed with some intensity in the villages of Kullianpore and Gujraj in June, and killed 30 in the former place and 12 in the latter. A hospital assistant was sent there with medicines.

About the same time 25 cases and 9 deaths occurred in the village of Ulekhitolah, near Arrah, and 10 cases and 7 deaths in the village of Ekhowna. A medical subordinate was despatched to these villages with medicines.

Up to this time the Bhubhuah sub-division was comparatively free from the scourge, but now a serious outbreak occurred in some villages near Doorgowtee. The compounder of the Bhubhuah dispensary was deputed to those villages to render assistance to the sufferers. Some cases also occurred in the town of Bhubhuah, which were attended to by the hospital assistants of the lock-up and dispensary.

Notwithstanding all the precautions that were taken to exclude the disease from the jail, by enforcing strict attention to cleanliness, isolation, careful examination of food, allowing extra salt, and keeping prisoners under surveillance, so as to send any to hospital the moment they appeared unwell, cholera entered the prison on the 25th June, and continued in it until the 5th July. It attacked 56 prisoners, of whom 18 died. Every step was taken to stamp out the disease. The sick were isolated; their dejecta and excreta were promptly removed to a distance from the jail; sulphur fires were burnt in the wards and in the jail hospital; and immediate attention was afforded to those who were attacked. Alarm caused many prisoners to conceal their illness, thus greatly diminishing the chances of recovery. At last it was deemed expedient to remove the prisoners from the jail, and on the 4th July they were taken to the large building north of the police lines and Buxar road. This step put an end to the outbreak in a very striking manner, as only two prisoners (the last of the cases) were attacked the next day, the 5th, and one of them was found on inquiry to have had the disease before he left the jail. All the sanitary arrangements of the jail were in good order; there was no overcrowding worth the name. This outbreak cannot therefore be assigned to any other cause than the very unhealthy and unseasonable weather of June and July.

As illustrative of the non-contagious character of cholera, it may be mentioned that the four prisoners who were employed as sick attendants, and had worked night and day throughout the entire outbreak, were not affected by the disease; and that of sixteen others, who were similarly employed for short periods, only one was attacked.

The striking difference in results that attended two methods of treatment of the sick that were adopted in the jail during this outbreak, induces me to place on record the following remarks of Dr. Thornton, the Civil Surgeon, respecting them, together with a table exhibiting those results.

"Table No. 6 (subjoined) shows the results of two different methods of treatment which

• Diluted sulphuric and acetic	
• acids, of each	m℥xv
Carbolic acid	3℥ss
Water	℥ss
• For a dose,	

I tried during this outbreak. The first 19 cases were treated with a mixture* of sulphuric, acetic, and carbolic acids repeated every half hour, or at longer intervals, according to the circumstances of each case. The patients were allowed

to drink moderate quantities of water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, and they had thin sage or arrowroot, with small quantities of milk, as nourishment during convalescence. Mustard plasters to the epigastric region and dry friction to the limbs and chest were also employed in some cases. In a few cases where the disease was only just commencing, hyper-chlorodyne was tried, but without good effect. When the urgent symptoms were abating, a mixture of nitre, nitric ether, and tincture of cantharides, was given to promote the secretion of urine. The foregoing remarks apply only to the first 19 cases; the rest, 37 in number, were treated in a different manner. I became dissatisfied with the acid treatment on account of the heavy mortality (47 per cent.) which I found resulting from its use, and I resolved to try a method

* See his First Principles of Medicine, 6th edition, pages 440-407.

febrile disease, and treats it by antimony and salines, followed by quinine. I adopted this plan and treated all the other cases that occurred with the mixture noted in the margin, and

Tartar emetic	... gr.ii
Sulphate of magnesia	... 3℥
Water	℥viii
• A tablespoonful every half hour, or according to circumstances.	

recommended by Dr. Billing,† an eminent London physician, who practised it successfully in the cholera epidemic of 1831-32. This author considers cholera as an essentially febrile disease, and treats it by antimony and salines, followed by quinine. I adopted this plan and treated all the other cases that occurred with the mixture noted in the margin, and with the quinine mixture when the urgent symptoms were abating. Out of 37 cases thus treated, there were 28 recoveries and 9 deaths—a mortality of only 24 per cent. This result is rendered still more favourable by the facts that three of the patients who died were feeble, sickly old men, quite unable to rally, and that a fourth was brought to hospital in a hopeless state, in which no treatment could be of any avail. During the stay of the prisoners in camp, several men of the police guard, some members of their families, and a considerable number of people from neighbouring villages, were treated in this way for cholera in different stages, and nearly all of them recovered. It must, I think, be admitted from these details that, whether Dr. Billing's theory regarding the nature of cholera be correct or not, the treatment recommended by him was remarkably successful, and deserves to be tried on an extensive scale, so that its real value may be correctly ascertained.

"Table showing the results of two different plans of treatment adopted during this outbreak:—

	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.			RECOVERIES.			PERCENTAGE OF MORTALITY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By acids	15	4	19	8	1	9	7	3	10	53.33	25.00	47.37
By tartar emetic and sulphate of magnesia	38	4	37	9	..	9	24	4	28	27.27	..	24.32
Total	48	8	56	17	1	18	31	7	38	35.41	12.50	32.14

Tirhoot.—Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form in this district during the months of March to September. The cases were a good deal scattered, and the outbreak was not very severe in any locality. The villages that fared the worst were those situated in the north-west, west, and south-west of the district.

The following table shows the annual mortality from this disease and the areas in which it prevailed most:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	..	0.040	1.37	28.53
In 1872	...	1,490	.33	15.82

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Parokhas	600	4.95	..	..	..	..	..	19	169	445	28	..	..	..
Durbhunga, town	300	4.40	..	..	..	..	33	47	63	25	2	..	..	..
Rowsonah	1,128	3.70	..	..	..	82	750	149	80	59	..	8	..	..
Mahnar	187	2.60	..	..	..	20	243	48	26	19	..	02	..	..
Mozufforpore, town	93	2.43	..	..	1	4	1	12	5	60	6	..	..	..
Kutroh	470	2.15	..	..	02	10	03	31	13	156	15	10	..	..
Bahera	471	1.94	..	..	..	9	160	62	170	18	40	21	..	..
Budraj Semur	216	1.73	..	..	..	04	04	28	77	03	18	09	..	..
Mowhwh	344	1.67	..	..	..	48	101	115	47	24	11	11	..	..
Bhowarch	271	1.64	..	..	..	18	02	56	27	09	04	04	..	..
Sectamarchee	263	1.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	94	107	5	..	..
Jelev	457	1.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	08	73	88	04	..	..
Durbhunga, rural	365	1.36	..	..	..	34	53	66	126	12	7	47	..	..
			..	..	..	16	25	31	01	05	03	23	..	..
			..	..	..	16	28	58	75	15	56	40	..	..
			..	..	..	09	16	35	45	10	21	24	..	..
			..	..	..	3	4	24	79	92	61	..	..	..
			..	..	..	01	03	14	47	55	34	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	6	57	140	174	68	3	..	..
			..	..	..	..	03	19	50	59	22	01	..	..
			..	..	..	2	118	46	96	44	50	..	..	..
			..	..	..	007	46	17	86	16	19	..	..	..

Cholera pills were plentifully supplied both to the police and to private persons, and native doctors were sent to those localities where the disease was most prevalent.

Eight cases of cholera occurred in the jail in August, of which three proved fatal.

Saran.—Cholera as an epidemic visited this district in June, July, August, and September. The lower classes, the poor, ill-fed, and intemperate, are said to have been especially attacked.

The following table shows the annual mortality, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which they took place:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	1,767	.85	5.90
In 1872	513	.25	4.38

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Chuprah, town	304	6.65	1	...	...	...	...	16	75	187	35	...	...	1
Manjhee	397	2.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	100	97	...	...	...
Revilgunge, town	30	2.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chuprah, rural	284	2.16	...	...	...	...	...	19	38	250	16	...	...	...
Sewan, town	22	1.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dargwara	113	1.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the town of Chuprah, at Manjhee, Pursa, Mushrukh, Kusmur, and Durrowlee, the disease assumed a very fatal type.

Active measures were taken to check the spread of the disease wherever it prevailed in the district by the distribution of cholera pills to all the police stations, and by despatching native doctors and vaccinators to the infected localities to treat the sick. At Chuprah the police and municipal authorities urged the inhabitants to keep their dwelling-houses twice a week, or oftener, while cholera was raging, and to fumigate them with sulphur and dhuna. These measures were attended with signal benefit, viz. the subsidence of the disease.

In the jail although the disease was raging in the town at the time (July), only one case of cholera, which might be connected with the epidemic prevailing outside, occurred. "By well directed and prompt prophylactic measures, such as the daily fumigation of the wards with sulphur and resin, frequent looping, supervision of the quality and cooking of the food, the provision of pure drinking-water, and the early treatment of all cases of diarrhoea, the malady was stayed off and prevented from spreading in the jail."

Chumparun.—Cholera was present in this district, but confined to limited localities, during eight months of the year, the months of immunity being January, March, April, and December. From the latter end of July to the end of August it was very severe—almost epidemic in character—and caused a mortality that created great alarm.

The following table shows the annual mortality from cholera, the areas in which the highest death-rates prevailed, and the months of prevalence:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes
In 1873	1,218	54	15.90
In 1872	903	34	6.78

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kesaria, including Dhakhar or Piprah	991	6.66	...	...	...	...	...	13	39	724	199	15	...	...
Moteharoo, town	12	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The first case of this outbreak occurred in a village called Tezpore, eight miles from Sahebgunge and four miles from the boundary of the adjacent district of Tirhoot—eight miles from which boundary a large and extensively frequented bazar is held, and where cholera had broken out in June. This village is a low lying one, its soil is impregnated with saltpetre, and it contains numerous pools of stagnant water, caused from saltpetre having been drawn away from them for manufacturing purposes. It has, besides, no less than eight other stagnant pools of water, and three wells that are, in fact, mere receptacles for the surface drainage for yards around. A partially dry lake, filled with offensive vegetable matter, also adorns this locality. These insanitary conditions, aggravated by a hot sun and a close stifling atmosphere, were no doubt prolific agents in intensifying the severity of the disease when it visited the place. From Tezpore the disease spread to villages almost similarly conditioned in a sanitary point of view, situated in a north and north-east direction, within a radius of over twenty miles.

The Civil Surgeon twice visited the affected localities, made arrangements for constant supplies of medicines, and established a depôt for them at the centrally situated thana of Kesaria; but the extremely insanitary condition of these villages, as above described, precluded all hope of medicines being of any avail in affording effective aid. Recourse was

therefore had to other additional measures, the chief of which were the freeing of the villages from filth and accumulations of refuse matter, which were buried in deep pits, and the lighting of large fires throughout them. The results were that the spread of the disease was at once checked, and the mortality was reduced to one-half the then prevailing average. These sanitary measures were persevered in throughout the year, and a steady decrease of cholera cases, and the avoidance of the threatened epidemic, were the consequences.

The Civil Surgeon says: "Cases of sporadic cholera are of frequent occurrence owing to dietary indiscretions, especially during the marriage months, when the poor, who are living in a state of semi-starvation at other periods, gorge themselves with the most heterogeneous articles in the shape of food; purging and vomiting in a severe form results, and unless the person attacked is of a strong robust frame, his surrounding conditions are altogether against his recovery."

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr.—Cholera was present in this district throughout the year. In the earlier months the cases were not numerous, but in April the disease assumed an almost epidemic form, and continued its ravages until October, exhibiting its worst features in May, June, and July. The mortality from this disease in the town and district amounted in all to 1,334, of which number 1,208 deaths occurred in April to August, and the largest number in May.

The annual rate of mortality, and the areas in which the casualties were highest, are exhibited in the subjoined table.

	Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	1,334	73	888
In 1872	930	51	1013

ANNALS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Jamulpore, town	41	3.91 {		1.00		2.18	10.00	2.18	2.18	9.00	8.70	7.00	..	..
Shukpoorah	280	1.45 {	..	..	..	8.04	48.25	95.47	58.29	58.29	21.10	1.00	..	..

The only report received on this subject related to the occurrence of cholera at Begoo Serai, where it first appeared in May, in the south of the bazar; but on the locality having been cleaned out and timely medical aid afforded, it was stamped out. It again broke out in June in the north-east. It was introduced by a woman who had been attacked by the disease at the village of Aoje, one and half miles distant, and who was brought into Begoo Serai for treatment. From her the disease soon spread to the neighbourhood around. Measures to combat with it were at once adopted. The best wells were cleaned out, deepened, and guarded against pollution, and such wells as needed closing were closed. Under these and other sanitary endeavours the outbreak soon abated, after having caused about 30 deaths.

In general a plentiful supply of cholera pills were kept at the police thanas of the affected localities, and compounders were deputed to treat the sick. At Begoo Serai and Khurrukpore the sub-assistant surgeon and hospital attendant attended those who were attacked.

The Civil Surgeon visited Begoo Serai on hearing of the above-mentioned outbreak, and his record of the extremely insanitary condition of the place is reproduced below:—

"In every direction I went it was only too plainly evident that some definite system of conservancy was necessary. At all the wells there was a scarcity of water, and the water of most of the tanks was either dried up, or what remained was only a filth pond.

"What was pointed out to me as one of the best wells in the place had only two feet of water, and the people drawing their supplies at the time said that towards evening it would be almost dry.

"Another large well in the centre of the bazar was in a very insanitary state. The people seemed to use the water for bathing as well as drinking purposes, and there was a regular drain of filth all around it and the stench was frightful. At a distance of about two hundred yards there was another well, a kutchra one, and many people were drawing water from it. What they drew could hardly be called water: it was more of the consistence of pea soup; and in my presence I saw them trying to remove the filth from it by placing a piece of rag over the mouth of a "gurrah," and thus straining the stuff they had drawn from the well into it.

"I inquired from those present why they took the trouble to draw up such sewage when a fair quality of water was obtainable a few hundred yards distant. They replied that this well was much handier for their purpose !

"I do not believe that even pigs would have touched the liquid they were drawing.

"The insanitary state of some of the dwellings was painfully evident from the effluvia generated every where and there. Altogether the place seemed a fine field for cholera."

Bhagulpore.—Cholera, in some cases in epidemic form, broke out in this district in March and ceased by the end of June. The following table exhibits the annual mortality from this cause as compared with 1872, and the only area in which the death-rate exceeded one per 1,000 of population.

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873		913	740	8.08
In 1872		304	11	2.28

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Muddehpore	109	174			23 10	98 67	42 29	8 05						

The disease appeared in March in the extreme north of the town of Bhagulpore, in Muddehpore and Soopool, where it prevailed with some severity. It was almost confined to these localities. About the same time a few cases occurred in the south and in the towns on the chief ghâts of the Ganges—Colgong and Peerpointee.

It next appeared in August to a small extent, in a limited portion of the district, south of the river, and during that and the next month prevailed epidemically in the Annundpore thana.

Another limited outbreak occurred about the 4th July, among the coolies employed on the railway embankment to the south-east of the town. They suffered much, owing to their living under very inadequate shelter, to their being exposed all day while at work, and to want of good water, no considerable village or regular water-supply being near at hand.

The disease also visited the central jail at Bhagulpore on the 9th May, continued in it until the 23rd June, attacked nine prisoners and killed one; again on the 11th July, on which date only one case occurred; for the third time on the 16th July, and continued until the 18th, during which eight cases occurred, none of which however proved fatal; and lastly, epidemically, from the 16th to the 18th August, during which it attacked 89 prisoners, of whom 43 died.

Purneah.—Cholera broke out in this district in a severe form in March, prevailed with the greatest intensity in April, and disappeared in June.

The following table shows the annual death-rate from this cause as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the mortality was highest :—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873		863	50	9.45
In 1872		370	20	6.25

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Purneah town	143	8.00			25.7	174 6.54	1 .08	95.1						
Gondwana	376	3.54				285 5.24	21 .19							

About a fortnight after the Caragola fair, and while the Mohurram festival was being observed, cholera of a severe, but not of a virulent character, broke out in the villages along the Ganges and Darjeeling road, to which part it was chiefly confined. Not a case occurred while the fair lasted, nor is there any evidence of importation. Women and children suffered

more than men. The disease commenced abating in about the end of April. The following table, furnished by the Magistrate, shows the affected villages and the amount of sickness and mortality that occurred in them:—

Villages	Cases	Deaths	Villages	Cases	Deaths
Gandwara	311	276	Arrarah	37	82
Cashim Amour	2	1	Mahuri	28	26
Cadbeh	20	13	Rauegunge	30	11
Bulrampore	9	8	Sudder Thana	164	97
Mouchree	28	21			
Dhandaha	107	77	Total	802	598
Kissengunge	26	14			
Challengunge	12	10			

A few cases of cholera also occurred in the native town to the north of the station, but the disease did not pervade the station or appear in the jail.

According to the Civil Surgeon's account it would appear that on the whole the number of casualties from this outbreak amounted to 874 (the mortuary returns show 866), of which 754 occurred in April only, when the disease prevailed with great severity.

Cholera medicines, sago, brandy, and mustard, were freely dispensed. A native doctor was sent to the affected localities, which were also visited by the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police. The old cholera pills were not generally depended on, and Messrs Smith and Stanstreet's Cholera Mixture, of which 50 bottles were purchased and distributed, was in great demand.

Southal Pergunahs.—Several outbreaks of cholera occurred in this district during the year. They were in most cases of very brief duration, ceasing almost before the places could be visited.

The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause—the former compared with 1872—and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred.

Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1871	97	0	6	30	75	140	198	23	88	27	20		16
In 1872	124	007	004	02	04	11	07	01	01	03	01		01

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY

	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Pakour	111	76
Godda	125	42
Deoghur	151	18
Nya Dumka	73	16
Rajmehal	22	24
Rajmehal	23	12

The following places appear from the Civil Surgeon's report to have been affected. The months of prevalence are noted against them.

February.—Among pilgrims at Deoghur—11 cases, 6 deaths.

April.—In a village near Kurron—20 cases, 10 deaths.

11th to 25th April.—At Kusba, in Godda—16 deaths.

5th to 10th May.—At Koorghat, in Godda—12 cases, 7 deaths.

16th to 18th May.—At Sainipoor—6 cases, 4 deaths.

19th to 27th May.—At Kankratia, in Sahebgunge—4 deaths.

May.—At Kurimpore, in Doomka sub-division—10 cases, 8 deaths.

May.—At Tathree and an adjacent village—46 cases, 35 deaths.

June.—At Janu—7 cases, 5 deaths.

August.—At Mahagawan—26 deaths.

22nd September to 10th October.—Ondwah and an adjacent village in Rajmehal—26 cases, 14 deaths.

October.—At Kurron and Goomroo, in Deoghur—25 deaths.

These outbreaks were for the most part ascribed to heat and want of rain. The insanitary state of the affected localities, and the filthy habits of the people, formed also main features inducing the disease.

At Kusba the first case occurred in a man just arrived from Peerpointee. "The villas were excessively filthy, 20 open pits filled with filth existing in close proximity to it."

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack.—Cholera, as usual, visited the district in February, soon after the pilgrims flocked in for the first Puri festival, and again in March, in which month the Dol Jatra takes place. It continued its ravages up to August, after which it rapidly declined. The peculiarity of the disease is to confine itself to localities which are pilgrim routes and pilgrim resorts. Thus Jajipur, which is visited by nearly all the pilgrims on account of its reputed sanctity, seldom escapes visitation from this scourge. The Oolabar thana, opposite Chandbali, where thousands of pilgrims and others from Calcutta land, suffers greatly. The suburbs, Munglabad, Ramhat, and Sagra Sahi, where people, including pilgrims, bathe in crowds in the canal which skirts their side, are especially visited by cholera, which appears there first. The disease, again, sticks very much to the neighbourhood of the main Trunk Road. In the town of Cuttack 135 deaths occurred; but most of the cases, and all the earlier ones, took place in Munglabad and other suburbs adjoining the pilgrim routes, and the first cases were actually among pilgrims who had just arrived in those localities.

The following table shows the annual death-rate from cholera as compared with 1872, the areas in which the highest mortality occurred, and the months in which it took place:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE											
		In 1873	In 1872	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY		Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population												
Jajpore, town	93	8.64	65	65	120	47	39	51	100	25	10	10	10	10	10
Cuttack, rural	503	4.18	37	57	107	38	20	50	97	47	16	16	16	16	16
Jajpore, rural	616	3.44	18	36	113	25	11	33	54	25	10	10	10	10	10
Cuttack, town	135	2.65	26	10	5	18	18	35	100	25	19	1	1	1	1
Oolabar	261	2.41	51	19	03	5	33	33	15	6	1	1	1	1	1
Dharmasala	335	1.50	37	79	67	22	21	30	13	06	00	1	1	1	1
Patamudy	90	1.13	16	35	30	09	00	17	17	17	01	01	01	01	01

Pooree.—Cholera of a mild type, seldom ending fatally before three days, and attended with comparatively less mortality than in former years, broke out in this district in January, declined with the cessation of the rains, and finally disappeared by the end of July.

The following table exhibits the mortality that occurred during the year from this disease, and the area in which the death-rate was highest:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	521	1.06	19.03
In 1872	1,207	1.56	25.96

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			JANUARY.	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Pooree, rural, including Lubba	314	1.89	12 '97	20 12	25 15	3 '92		12.5 79	05 '57	19 11	...			

There were two distinct outbreaks of this disease. The first occurred in the second week of January, and was imported by pilgrims from the Nilgiri sub-division of Balasore. These pilgrims, seeing that the disease was among them, hurriedly left the town for their homes *via* Bhubaneswar, in the Khorda sub-division, leaving the disease in their wake, which affected the local population. By the end of March this outbreak was extinct throughout the district.

The second outbreak occurred early in June among pilgrims on the Trunk Road, and in Pooree, beginning at a lodging-house for pilgrims and spreading rapidly throughout the

town and in several parts of the district. This outbreak ceased by the end of July. The number of pilgrims this year was considerably larger than in many years past. The Civil Surgeon states:—"In my opinion had there been no pilgrims, there would have been no cholera in Pooree during 1873."

Balasore.—Cholera visited various parts of the district during the year, and was attended with a large mortality.

To arrest its progress, a temporary hospital was established, and the police native doctor placed in charge of it. Cholera pills were largely distributed, the Reverend Mr. Phillips kindly accepting a supply for distribution among those that came under his observation.

The subjoined table exhibits the annual mortality from this disease; the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which they occurred.

		Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873		1,905	255	30.75
In 1872		1,282	163	24.18

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Balasore, town	108	5.01	7	13	13	6	26	50	32	8	..	..	..	..
Bustah	278	4.03	3	32	14	13	43	73	10	1	..	..	..	..
Jelason	157	3.43	..	30	1.55	21	21	71	1.20	10	01	..	..	..
Sohoh	407	3.15	8	16	41	8	38	51	3	3	..	..	..	..
Balasore, rural	211	2.08	..	34	70	17	28	111	06	2	..	..	..	..
Baleespul	152	3.18	..	07	87	57	33	59	163	18	2	..	..	1
Dhannugger	230	2.06	..	42	55	30	20	37	1.08	11	01	..	..	008
Moteh or Chaudbally	59	1.70	..	11	61	21	10	30	81	2	..	..	..	..
Bhutruok	214	1.45	..	15	64	20	22	41	1.12	02	..	..	..	..
Hasudehpore	53	1.01	..	19	30	2	4	14	62	3	1	..	..	..
			16	23	43	02	05	20	80	04	01	..	..	..
			17	05	02	13	07	03	14	..	..	..	..	..
			6	2	1	26	8	70	17	..	..	..	..	..
			7	70	43	23	3	81	10	1	..	..	..	..
			04	53	20	15	02	05	21	12	000	..	..	..
			13	13	8	1	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
			15	24	15	01	01	44	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hasareebagh.—Dr. Davies, the Civil Surgeon, did not arrive in India until December 1873, and was appointed to take the late Dr. Deacon's place on the 21st January 1874. For these reasons he was unable to submit a report.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns, shows the annual death-rate from cholera as compared with 1872, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which they occurred:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873		328	92	5.39
In 1872		111	74	1.95

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Goomea	160	3.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	45	11	1	..	..
Bugodher	55	1.04	..	..	8	..	..	25	259	1.06	26	02	..	..
			..	..	06	..	..	58	13	..	..	04	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..

Loha-dugga.—Cholera was present during the year in 16 out of the 23 registering areas of this district. It was of brief duration in every place except Ranchee, where it appeared early in June and did not finally disappear until the beginning of September. The following table shows the mortality from this disease during the year, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which the casualties occurred in those areas:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873		386	31	2.97
In 1872		40	03	.46

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ranchee, town	95	6.86	..	..	..	..	..	8	44	35	1	..	..	..
Lodama	87	1.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	48	10	..	..	..

At Ranchee cholera broke out on the 28th June. Some of the cases that occurred ran their course rapidly; but in respect to those that underwent treatment, death occurred between 12 and 36 hours. In August the disease abated in virulence, and in September it disappeared finally. The first case occurred in the person of a sweeper in the employ of the Judicial Commissioner. The man was of intemperate habits, and had eaten freely of the jack-fruit.

The following cases were quoted as indicative of the contagiousness of this disease:—

On the 28th June a zemindar, with a large number of followers among whom cholera was present, *en route* on the other side of Purulia, arrived at Ranchee and encamped in a tope a quarter of a mile west of the town. Among his followers were certain chamars who left him and returned to their homes in Chamartoli, in Ranchee.

On the same day, 28th June, two of the zemindar's followers were attacked at the tope, and in the night of the same day a sweeper, who was attached to the court, was taken ill at his house in Himpiri. This man had lost his child from cholera on his way up to Ranchee.

On the 13th July the child of a chamar, who resided in Chamartoli, near the houses of the chamars who had come with the zemindar, was attacked and died. On the same day five other cases, two ending fatally, occurred in the same locality, and a woman died in Gudri, a bazar next to Chamartoli; other cases also occurred in the same bazar on that date.

From this time the disease spread in a very erratic manner through all the police beats, and through all the town, repeatedly disappearing from, and re-appearing in, the localities it had visited before.

Early in the year cholera medicines had been distributed freely at all the police beats in anticipation of the appearance of cholera. When the disease actually broke out, fresh supplies were promptly sent to the affected localities as occasion called for them. They were placed in charge of intelligent persons with full instructions for their use. Steps were also taken to have removed all filth, &c., from the affected quarters; to have the houses leaped; to have removed all vomit and excreta of the sick; to have their soiled clothes disinfected and burnt, and to preserve the wells from pollution. The dispensary native doctor was deputed to attend the sufferers. The rest of the medical attendants were also detailed to render assistance to the sick by visiting them at their homes, compounding medicines, &c., and a cholera hospital was established.

Singbhoom.—Cholera was present in this district throughout the year. It assumed an epidemic form in July and August in the eastern part of the district bordering on Midnapore, and advanced in a westerly direction towards Chybassa and Seraikela.

The following table exhibits the annual mortality from cholera, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which they took place:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	208	50	5.64
In 1872	27	66	72

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kuldiha	6	2.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Bharbharla	17	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	11	..	..	..	..
Ghatella	28	1.98	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4	..	..	..	..
Baharagura	43	1.35	..	..	1	..	..	..	1.61	..	..	..	..	..
Barkela	8	7.81	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..
Amundpore	4	1.08	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chybassa	6	1.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

At Chybassa only a few cases occurred. The first of those cases took place on the 14th July; the person attacked had suffered from diarrhoea a day or two previously, and it was believed that this man caught the infection from a female pilgrim (one of a batch who had come from Puri in the same day), who had been on a short visit to him. The next noticeable case occurred on the 2nd August. The attacked came to Purulia from Bagudi, in Turaf Chakulia, east of Dhalbhum, where cholera existed.

Aj. Sareikela the first case occurred on the 7th July, in a tola in which a number of persons resided, who had come, about the end of June, from a pilgrimage to Puri. Some of the companions of these pilgrims had died of cholera on the road, and others had been attacked but had recovered. From this tola the disease spread in Sareikela.

On the 14th July the disease manifested itself in Ghatsilla, and the subject of the first case died. A few days before it was known that it was present in Purulia, a village 32 miles from Ghatsilla, brought there by pilgrims returning from Puri or Mohurbhunj. On the 17th the sister and nephew of the person above referred to were attacked, and on the following day a woman in a neighbouring house caught the disease. After this the disease spread gradually from the east to the west of Ghatsilla, continued for a fortnight, suddenly ceased for 3 days, appeared again for a few days, and finally disappeared in the beginning of August without spreading to other localities beyond Ghatsilla.

On the 6th August the disease entered the jail, and up to the 19th attacked 8 prisoners, of whom 6 died. On the latter date the healthy prisoners were sent out to a building a short distance from the jail, and from that time no further cases occurred among the prisoners within or without the jail.

Manbhoom—Cholera prevailed in this district during the year, but not epidemically. The mortality was, however, considerably in excess of the preceding year—in fact thrice as great, as shown in the subjoined table—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873 .. .. .	...	840	84	15.16
In 1872 .. .. .	...	280	29	6.80

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Purulia, town	88	15.45	..	..	..	17	35	53	78	53	..	17	..	..
Raghunathpore	171	1.85	..	..	..	10	33	64	30	24	..	..	..	..
Govindpore, including Jharla and Tondree	117	1.53	..	3	..	13	1	34	51	..	..	..	..	..
Purulia, including Parah	230	1.30	..	1	..	15	48	30	112	25	..	..	..	..
Niraha	48	1.20	..	..	..	10	27	2	89	14	..	..	..	..

The reports received go to show that in June cholera of a virulent type broke out in the village of Gobindpore and in the bazar. In that month 43 were attacked and 23 died. The native doctor of the place attended to the sufferers, and cholera pills and tinctures were supplied for their use.

On the 6th July the disease appeared in the town of Purulia in the bazar, and continued almost throughout the month. It was confined to the lower or eastern portion of the town, which is also the poorest. It was observed that the people of this place drank the water of tanks which were almost dry, instead of resorting to the beautiful lake to the north of the bazar. The mortality that resulted from this outbreak was very high, owing in a great measure to some people, in their anxiety to get relieved, resorting to various descriptions of treatment, which could not but be injurious; and to some people concealing their ailments until they were beyond recovery, the belief among them being that it is hopeless to contend against cholera. Several people quitted their houses during this outbreak through fear of being attacked.

Some curious facts disclosed themselves during this outbreak. They were, as rendered by the Civil Surgeon—

(1) "Low caste people feared to mention the word cholera, lest the disease should spread; just in the same way as they will call a tiger a jackal when in the vicinity of the haunts of the first-named animal. Ignorant natives have a superstitious horror that if they call a tiger or speak of him by his name, he will surely attack them."

(2) "The disease was very persistent in the house of a charitable old pleader, Baboo Koylash Nath Chatterjee, and in his immediate neighbourhood. I entered several small dark rooms, and on inquiring of the Baboo how many persons lived in his premises he answered—60. It seems a lot of needy Brahmins are constantly coming and going, and he

feeds them. The place is simply overcrowded, and can barely contain 30." *In this house cholera first appeared.*

(3) "This morning, in going my rounds, I was told that a native was lying a little off the high road leading out to Raneegungo. I went to the place and saw a man in a state of collapse, and he assured me that he had been lying there all night exposed to the heavy fall—2 inches and 57 cents—of rain. His clothes were still wet. His story was that on being seized with symptoms of cholera yesterday evening, he was turned out by his host. The latter, singularly enough, has now cholera, and is by far in a worse condition than the man whom he turned out of his house in such a heartless manner."

(4) "Some people being panic-stricken, had recourse to Brandy to pacify themselves."

(5) "Poojah was performed for the removal of the scourge."

(6) "Some people denied the existence of cholera in their houses, fearing that if they acknowledged it the goddess of cholera would be incensed and aggravate their sufferings."

(7) "Some people being over-anxious to get cured, had recourse to koberajs, homeopathy, and the Civil Surgeon, at one and at the same time."

The Civil Surgeon and his two assistants went daily to the cholera-stricken localities, hunted up the sick, and attended to them. Cholera pills were placed in the hands of well-known inhabitants in the four quarters of the town for administration to the sick, and the services of the police and jail hospital dressers were drafted in this emergency. A cholera hospital was established near the house of the pleader above alluded to, where cholera first broke out.

ASSAM DIVISION.

Kamrup.—Cholera was prevalent in the district to a greater or less extent throughout the year. It was most prevalent in the beginning of the early and late rains—and a good deal of this "is" (says the Civil Surgeon) "no doubt to be accounted for by the first rains washing all the surface filth into tanks and wells used for drinking purposes—the use of this causing an exhausting kind of diarrhoea, recorded roughly as cholera." A long dry season of not very high temperature was supposed to have had the effect of limiting the extent of the outbreak of cholera; but the most potent cause of its unusual prevalence seemed rather to be importation by the coolies coming from Goalundo than any seasonal condition.

Annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes
In 1873	...	2,201	3.91	29.30
In 1872	...	2,023	3.60	34.05

ASSAM.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Gowhatti, town	180	15.66	..	..	3	5	25	94	44	2	..	..	..	5
Gowhatti, rural	497	8.31	..	..	3	43	217	335	342	17	..	..	..	48
Tamulpore	103	7.98	3	3	05	13	41	140	364	98	45	25	7	..
Bajales	319	4.96	..	..	..	15	64	108	90	155	139	62	..	..
Nulbari	433	3.90	..	3	3	14	50	117	193	20	10	3	3	3
Koha	66	3.66	..	02	02	13	61	107	176	20	00	01	02	02
Choygaong	240	3.47	..	12	3	..	20	95	190	74	27	10	..	..
Burpetta	166	2.68	06	01	04	2	7	94	15	1	37	..	..	..
Rungta	117	2.43	..	2	..	03	11	154	23	01	04	..	..	..
Kholipa	31	1.70	05	..	..	02	2	63	76	26	33	09	12	12

Durrung.—Cholera was present in the district throughout the year, especially in the sub-division of Mungledye.

Annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	300	2.46	15.00
In 1872	505	2.15	15.63

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Mungledys, including Kurrooda ...	430	3'36	5 '04	5 '04	7 08	8 '07	20 '18	56 '51	125 1'15	145 1'32	28 25	28 25	2 01	2 28
Ghatgalet ...	75	2'35	6 '09	1 10	..	..	27 '27	24 '24	27 '27	38 '38	1'05	..	..	..
Gulpure ...	18	1'34	1 '10	1 '10	..	..	..	112 '12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tezpur ...	46	1'16	..	1 '02	..	4 '10	4 '10	9 '22	5 '12	8 '07	10 '25	7 '17	..	8 '27

In several instances labourers who arrived at Durrung from Bengal were put into quarantine on account of cholera existing among them, and communication between expected steamers and the station was restricted as much as possible.

Nowgong.—Cholera prevailed throughout every month of the year, but not in an epidemic form.

The following table shows the annual mortality from this disease as compared with 1872, and the area and months in which the death-rates were highest.

		Total deaths of district from cholera.		Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873 ...	...	168	...	66	...	8'63
In 1872 ...	...	332	...	137	...	23'15

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Jagi ...	103	1'92	..	5 '00	..	..	..	35 '05	63 1'17	..	..	..	..	..

Sechsangor.—Cholera is endemic in this district: there were a few sporadic cases in every month of the year. The disease prevailed mostly in the first two months, and it was then that the greatest mortality occurred. The cholera of these two months was, however, the continuation of the outbreak that commenced in October last.

Annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

		Total deaths of district from cholera.		Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873 ...	...	527	...	177	...	14'28
In 1872 ...	...	3,074	...	10'36	...	48'75

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Sechsangor	375	5'41	295 4'83	87 '88	11 '17	5 '07	1 '01	4 '06	..	4 '06	..	..	..	..
Birtellah	50	1'20	38 '08	1 '03	1 '02	..	6 '15	1 '03	8 '07	..	..	..	..	..

Luckimpore.—Cholera appeared epidemically in several parts of the district in April, and continued until the end of July. A few cases also occurred in the sudder station of Debrooghur.

Annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

		Total deaths of district from cholera.		Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873 ...	...	377	...	3'10	...	23'44
In 1872 ...	...	94	...	77	...	12'77

Area.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Luckimpore	285	9.87				37	82	85	81					
Dhakwahama	68	5.46	10			127	230	219	200					
			81				431	24						

Khasi and Jynteah Hills—Cholera prevailed to a considerable extent in the plains of Assam in the north, and those of Sylhet and Cachar in the south, during the hot season, but chiefly in the beginning and towards the close of the rains.

The following table exhibits the annual mortality from this disease and the only area, Cherrapoonjee, in which the death-rate was excessive, viz. 65.46 per 1,000 of population. But this proportion is erroneous, inasmuch as from the Sanitary Report it appears that the population of that portion of Cherrapoonjee which is under special registration is 1,591, and not 443, the number hitherto returned. This information was received too late for the rectification of the annual statement. Calculating the mortality on the population now given, the actual death-rate will stand at 15.22 per 1,000.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	33	5.25	7.80
In 1872	5	47	7.00

Area of highest mortality.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Cherrapoonjee	29	65.46				16	8	5	1					
						36.11	18.02	9.02	2.25					

In May and June the coolies who convey stores from Gowhatty for the Topographical Survey party were attacked by cholera. A strict quarantine was established on the Gowhatty road, by which means, it is stated, the disease was prevented from being imported into the station.

In April, May, and June it prevailed in severe epidemic form in and about Cherrapoonjee, a station in the high road to Shillong.

A violent outbreak of the disease, causing speedy death, occurred in the villages of Nontalong Nongtamin, Lamin Nombareah, and Gomkai, on the southern slopes of the Jynteah Hills. It was traced to importation from Jallong, a village on the plains, where cholera had been prevailing. The inhabitants of these villages fled to the jungles when the disease appeared among them, and returned to their houses a fortnight after, when the disease had seemingly disappeared. In a few days, however, a second outbreak occurred, and the people again took to the hills. Some time after this second exodus the disease died out.

Naga Hills.—No report was received from this district. From the mortuary reports it appears that no deaths from cholera occurred during the year. This district appears for the first time in the reports of this Office.

(b) SMALL-POX.

The registered deaths from small-pox in 1873 were 11,502, in 1872 they were 4,525; the gross increase being 6,977, or 154.35 per cent.

In 1871 the proportion borne by the mortality from small-pox to that from all causes was 1.4 per cent.; in 1872 it was 1.2 per cent.; in 1873 it is 2.5 per cent., or double that of 1872.

There can be no doubt that the prevalence of small-pox in 1873 was exceptionally great, and that the deaths from this cause were about double those of ordinary years.

The death-rate per mille, which in 1872 was .07, was in 1873 .18, or 18 per 100,000.

To the above mortality the towns contributed 1,108 deaths, or 75 per 100,000, and the rural tracts 10,394 deaths, or 16 per 100,000 of population.

The proportion in which the sexes died from small-pox is shown below—

	Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 100,000 of population.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Towns	508	539	74	76	106
Rural areas	5,612	4,782	18	16	117
Districts	6,181	5,321	19	16	116

The mortality from small-pox in the districts and divisions of the province during 1873, and its increase or decrease as compared with 1872, are shewn in the following table.

Districts	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873	
	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 100,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 100,000 of population.	Increase.	Decrease.
Patna	430	27	209	13	14	..
Gya	774	39	379	19	20	..
Shahabad	811	47	236	13	34	..
Tirhoot	684	15	185	4	11	..
Sarun	1,216	58	280	13	46	..
Chumpanun	307	21	245	17	4	..
PATNA DIVISION	4,222	32	1,533	11	21	..
Cuttack	775	51	274	18	33	..
Pooree	87	11	64	8	3	..
Balasore	86	11	24	3	8	..
ORISSA DIVISION	948	31	362	12	19	..
Monghyr	544	30	182	8	22	..
Bhagulpoore	621	28	174	9	19	..
Purneah	118	6	41	2	4	..
Sonthal Pergunnahs	530	42	78	7	35	..
BHAGULPORE DIVISION	1,723	26	457	6	20	..
Kamrup	112	25	137	24	1	..
Darrung	94	39	177	74	..	36
Nowgong	70	27	22	8	19	..
Beebsaugor	65	18	110	37	..	19
Luckimpore	23	18	8	6	12	..
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASSAM DIVISION	384	25	454	28	..	3
Hazareebagh	308	39	187	21	18	..
Lohardugga	188	15	78	6	9	..
Singbhoom	31	7	32	7	..	..
Manbhoom	66	6	25	2	4	..
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION	503	17	362	8	9	..
Darjeeling	4	4	11	11	..	7
Jalpigoree	54	12	27	6	6	..
Goolpara	84	26	77	17	9	..
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION	141	15	115	12	3	..
Moorshedabad	804	65	59	4	61	..
Dinagopore	32	2	44	2	..	..
Mahlah	151	22	20	2	20	..
Rajshahye	30	2	123	9	..	7
Rungpore	43	2	93	4	..	2
Bogra	6	8	2	2	..	..
Pabna	47	3	86	7	..	4
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION	1,203	13	423	4	9	..
24 Pergunnahs	68	3	37	1	3	..
Nuddea	77	4	121	6	..	9
Jessore	458	22	145	6	16	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	603	10	304	4	6	..
Dacca	133	6	62	3	3	..
Fulwadpore	44	3	20	1	2	..
Backergunge	161	6	101	4	2	..
Mymensing	500	21	96	4	17	..
Sylhet	40	2	12	6	14	..
Cachar	62	25	9	4	21	..
DACCA DIVISION	920	9	300	3	6	..
Burdwan	54	2	17	2	..	..
Burkora	51	9	23	4	5	..
Beerbhoom	125	17	32	4	19	..
Midnapore	251	9	89	3	6	..
Houghly	18	3	4	1	2	..
Seraumpore	1	3	4	1	..	..
Howrah	98	6	3	4	56	..
BURDWAN DIVISION	538	7	202	2	5	..
Chittagong	5	4	47	3	..	26
Noakhally	54	7	2	2	68	..
Tippurah	100	10	23	1	9	..
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	219	6	70	2	4	..

The greatest increase is in the Behar division, especially in Sarun, Shahabad, and Gya districts, Orissa comes next, the district of Cuttack being especially remarkable for high mortality. Bhagulpore division stands third; the three districts south of the Ganges—Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Santhalia—suffering most. In Purneah, the remaining Bengal district, the prevalence of small-pox was comparatively trifling. Chota Nagpore follows in order of mortality, Hazareebagh and Lohardugga being the districts chiefly affected. In Moorsheadabad division there is also an increase, but only as regards three districts. In all the remaining divisions the enhancement of small-pox mortality has been trifling; but in Jessore, Mymensing, Bidnapore, and Tipperah, it has been considerable.

As I had occasion to remark last year, in 1873 as in 1872, it is almost entirely in those districts where the circle system of vaccination has not been introduced that the mortality from small-pox has been heavy. This is nowhere better illustrated than in the case of the Moorsheadabad division in the year under review. The districts within which the circle system prevails exhibit a decrease in small-pox mortality; while in the others there is a high mortality, significant of a considerable prevalence of the disease.

Arranged in the order of the incidence of the disease, taking the rates of 9 per 100,000 of population as the limit, the districts of highest small-pox mortality were:—

	Ratio per 100,000 of population.		Ratio per 100,000 of population.
Moorsheadabad	65	Maldah	23
Sarun	58	Jessore	23
Cuttack	51	Mymensing	21
Shahabad	47	Champaran	21
Santhal Pergunnahs	42	Seelmaugor	18
Gya	39	Luckimpore	18
Hazareebagh	39	Beerbhoom	17
Durrung	39	Tirhoot	16
Monghyr	30	Lohardugga	16
Bhagulpore	28	Jalpaigore	13
Patna	27	Poorce	11
Nowgong	27	Buldaore	11
Goalpara	26	Tipperah	10
Kumroop	25	Bankoora	9
Cachar	25	Midnapore	9

Into none of these districts has the circle system of vaccination been as yet introduced. Of the 53 districts under registration, small-pox was present in—

39 during January.	43 during July
39 " February.	43 " August
43 " March	43 " September
46 " April	39 " October
48 " May	39 " November
43 " June	40 " December

It existed in 505 out of 704 registering areas.

The 199 areas in which no mortality from small-pox was reported are named below:—

Burdwan.	Monghyr.	Nuddea.—(Contd.)	Maldah.
Burdwan, town	Pandooah	Hankally, rural	English Bazar, town
Khundghose, rural.	Dhuneakhally.	Chupra	Nawabgunge, rural
Indas	Khanakool.	Nakaseparah	
Nalimabad.		Kaligunge	Rajshahye.
Shahibgunge.	Serampore	Moherpore.	Gedagari
Bhutaura.	Harripal	Bhadouha.	Tanore.
Montassur.	Kristonugger.	Choochunga	Benuliah.
Katogram.	Chunditola.	Damurhoola.	
Bood-bood.	Serampore.	Kalopola	Rangpore.
Sonamookhy.	Bidyabati.	Jenunnugger	Nishatgunge.
Koksa.		Moheshpore.	Durwan.
Aasenole.	Howrah	Gowripota	Jaldhaka.
Goghat	Sunkral	Sursia	Phoorunban.
Kotulpore	Olaheria.	Galghatia	Batolmae
Kaynah.		Gopalnugger	Nagasaure.
Culina.	24 Pergunnahs	Chogdai	Kurgunge
Cntwa.	Sonapore	Jagooli.	Bhowanessyunge.
Jehanabad	Bustopore	Jessore	Chidwarun
	Dum-Dum.	Jessore, town	
Bankoora.	Daygunge	Kampal	Hogra
Gangejulgahati.	Dubipore.		Bagra, town
	Bankipore	Dinagapore	Shatukandi.
Beerbhoom.	Sultanpore.	Dinagapote, rural.	Shibgunge.
Rajnugger.	Muthorapote.	Kahazunge.	Panchulise
Doobrajpore.	Barripore.	Hemtahad	Ludulgahoo
	Hurwa.	bungabari	Adunligga
Midnapore	Hushulad.	Gungarampore.	
Gopeeballubpore	Asaooonee	Patnatan.	Patna
Bhoerpore.	Nyhaty.	Patnecola.	Muthua
Daahpore	Joy nagger.	Pursha.	Shazulpore
Sootabatta.	Bussanlat.	Chintamun.	
Egra.	Nuddea	Nawabgunge.	Jalpaigore
Potashpore.	Nuddea, town	Poergunge.	
Chandracena	Ranaghat "	Ranorunkoil	Mynagore
Ghatol.	Kooshtea "	Thakoorgam.	Boda
	Meherpore "		

Goalpara	Chittagong.—(Contd.)	Lohardugga	Shanghaing.—(Contd.)
Fakergaon.	Hathazaree.	Bussia.	Ghatilla.
Dubra.	Futtuckcherry.	Korumbee.	Balaspur.
Karehbarre, including Kakreepore	Raquin.	Silloe.	Khadawan.
	Putteah.	Bayreear.	Serakela.
	Sathamah.	Gurwah.	
	Cox's Bazar	Munkah.	Hambhoom.
		Ramkudah.	
Pureedpore.	Noakholly	Singbhoom.	
Rhooana.	Amoergoon.	Cherai.	Rhipore.
(Gupalgunga or Gupenathpore.	Hattia.	Thoi.	Supore.
		Bonteria.	Kamroop.
Backergunge	Tipperah.	Bharbhoria.	
Burisal, town.	Commillah, town.	Nagra.	Jamulpore.
Dowlutkhan "	Lockam, rural.	Onwla.	Koba.
Kotalopara, rural.	Chaguluyah.	Katghur.	
Bowful "		Kulidha.	Lechumpore.
		Kamnooh.	
Sylhet.	Bhagulpore.	Binkala.	Jaipore.
Sylhet, town.	Budhoona.	Agindia.	Suddyal.
Joppore, rural.	Swopool.	Schur.	Dhakwakhana.
Abdullah.	Bongong.	Latu.	
Laukerpore.		Rajabossa.	Khasi Hills
Rajnuggor.		Cheru.	
Moolagool.	Purneah	Amundpore.	Shillong.
Jyntepore.	Bulrampore.	Chenpore.	Cherrapunjee.
Gohinghat.	Muttumee.	Keru.	Joni.
	Rancegungo.	Amantolia.	
		Bahangura.	Naga Hills.
Chittagong	Poores.	Kokpara.	
(Chittagong, town.	Poonoy, town.	Kolkapora.	Samaguting.
(Chittagong, rural.	Bhamore, rural.		Dimpore.
Koomesriah.			

Deaths from small-pox occurred in the following districts, during every month of the year :—

Midnapore.	Backergunge.	Shahabad.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Howrah.	Mymensing.	Tirhoot.	Cuttack.
Nuddica.	Tipperah.	Surun.	Poorce.
Jessore.	Patna.	Chumparun.	Huzareebagh.
Moorshedabad.	Gya.	Monghyr.	Kumroop.

The monthly mortality, in order of fatality, from small-pox in towns, rural tracts, and combined areas, was as follows:—

IN DISTRICTS.

			Deaths	Ratio per 100,000 of population	Ratio per cent. of annual small-pox mortality	Ratio per cent. of annual mortality from all causes
May	...		1,829	2.8	15.90	37
April			1,828	2.8	15.88	37
June		..	1,694	2.6	14.73	34
March	..		1,449	2.2	12.59	29
July		.	1,001	1.5	8.69	20
February			843	1.3	7.32	17
December			669	1.0	5.81	13
August	.	.	619	.00	5.39	12
January			458	.07	3.98	(8)
November	.		405	.06	3.52	.08
September	.		380	.056	3.30	.07
October			327	.051	2.84	.06

IN TOWNS.

May	219	149	1976	62
June	207	112	1868	58
April	176	119	1688	49
July	125	85	1128	36
March	120	81	1083	33
February	72	49	649	20
January	51	34	460	14
August	13	29	388	12
December	40	27	361	11
September	22	15	198	06
November	17	12	144	04
October	16	11	138	04

IN RURAL AREAS.

April	1,652	..	2.6	..	15.88	...	35
May	1,610	..	2.5	..	15.44	...	35
June	1,187	..	2.3	..	14.31	...	32
March	1,329	..	2.1	..	12.78	...	29
July	876	..	1.4	..	9.41	...	29
February	771	..	1.2	..	7.41	...	16
December	629	..	1.0	..	6.06	...	13
August	576	..	.9	..	5.55	...	12
January	407	..	.65	..	3.91	...	08
November	388	..	.62	..	3.73	...	08
September	358	..	.57	..	3.44	...	07
October	311	..	.50	..	2.99	...	06

The season of greatest small-pox mortality was, as usual, the hot months—from March to June inclusive.

- (2) *Negligent visiting*.—This was sometimes quite as much owing to want of thought and proper teaching, as to intention. Unintelligent Inspectors would insist on Native Doctors visiting *all* the surrounding villages, and estimated his work by the number of names he could show; and as the Inspectors never dreamt of testing the Native Doctor's statements, he had only to write down a number of names of neighbouring places, with a purely imaginary number of patients to each, to fully satisfy them, and even obtain a favorable report. In some cases the Native Doctor did not leave the village for a whole month, but, entering the different *paras* of the village itself under different names, as if they were outside places, succeeded in obtaining credit for being very active indeed. The Native Doctors, who were willing, occasionally failed because of the Inspectors demanding a long list of villages from them; so that if, on visiting particular places, they found disease very prevalent, they would not think of revisiting it till next month, while they wasted the interval in going to other places where only one or two bedridden patients could be found.
- (3) *Careless examination of patients and careless prescribing*.—Thus I have seen castor-oil ordered for 20 consecutive patients, and compound julap powder for 20 more, simply to save the trouble of preparing a fresh supply of quinine solution.
- (4) Neglect to indent for medicines till they had expended all they had.
- (5) *Sending in false indents*.—In several instances I found the Native Doctors accumulating drugs for their own purposes by reporting that they had expended the previous supply, when they had not even opened the bottle. It was especially with such drugs as ether, aromatic spirits of ammonia, tincture of opium, aromatic chalk powder, &c., that this practice obtained.
- (6) *False entries regarding visiting*.—I have sometimes found every entry of visits for a whole week utterly false, the Native Doctor being unknown in the villages. He declared that he had visited, the names of patients entered by him being either fictitious, or those of out-patients who had attended at the dispensary and had not been visited at all. In one particular case whereas the Native Doctor asseverated with persistence that he *had* seen 30 patients in a village, the inhabitants of which denied all knowledge of him, I returned to the village and inquired at every house; but not one inhabitant had seen him, and the little difficulty that I found in this inquiry, which I undertook because I did not want to be unjust to the man, first led me to practise house-to-house visiting with the view of ascertaining the actual mortality and approximate prevalence of the fever.
- (7) *Negligent inspection*.—Utter absence of endeavour on the part of inspecting officers to test what was being done.

Tract No. 2.

249. The second tract examined by me is in the extreme north and centre of Burdwan, on the right bank of the Adjai, which forms its northern boundary. On the south it is limited by a nullah, the Kandoor khal, which, taking its rise among the rice-fields west of Ausgram, flows into the Adjai at Munglecoote. I only visited the portion to the eastward of the railway, which, therefore, forms its western limit.

250. The tract is broad at the western end, and narrows gradually till it terminates on the east in a mere point at Munglecoote.

251. Like the Royna tract, it has two well-defined portions—one of which, to the east and north is annually inundated, while the western and southern parts are free from inundation, and drier. The inundation does not come directly from the Adjai, but from the nullah which, when the Adjai is swollen by the rains, has the direction of its current reversed, and, overflowing at its eastern extremity, inundates the land to the north. In January I found the uninundated portion quite dry, the land parched and hardened, and the people irrigating it by means of channels leading from the tanks; while the inundated land was still moist, full of holes and pools and already covered with crops of various kinds.

252. The soil was much like that of south Burdwan, but more sandy over the inundated area, more retentive of moisture, and more fertile.

253. The only surface water worth calling a bheel was on the south-west. At Chanuk I came across the bed of an old dried up khal, which is now, under cultivation, or occasionally forms part of the public road. I traced the same khal at Khaseara, two miles east of Chanuk, and then southwards by Byrageetollah and Galistha to Gopalpore; but from inquiries made in all these villages, I ascertained that it had not undergone any change within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and that in the case of one village (Kassearah) it had been dry long before the village was built.

254. The only roads are—

- (1) That connecting Burdwan with Sooree running directly north and south.
- (2) A road running from this to the eastward as far as Byrageetollah, after which it becomes a mere track.

255. The *population*, almost entirely agricultural, is about 1000 in the eastern portion, and 700 to the square mile in the west and south-west, where the villages are larger and nearer together.

256. At Byrageetollah, to the east, there is an annual fair to which Burdwan shop-keepers resort, and which lasts about every year.

257. The only *manufactures* I saw were at Chanuk and Gopalberah, where there are a number of goldsmiths and shawl-bracelet makers; but they complained that the trade was decaying, and the demand much less than formerly.

258. The *villages* on the inundated portion were all small, mud-built, and occasionally well-raised, and (except one or two old villages, such as, Galisha and Amdhobe, which were very old, had a decayed look and were excessively ill kept) were for the most part clean and airy, having central open spaces among the houses. They were also very free from jungle. In the south-west, however, the villages were larger, closer together, dirtier, and more jungly.

259. *Vegetables* are grown over the whole tract. I saw them growing in every direction, but the very poor do not seem to use them, for I frequently saw women gathering *sag* (mere weeds) from the margins of the tanks for consumption.

260. As regards *food*, the people seemed to live mainly on rice. There was a marked difference on the aspect of the people inhabiting the moist and dry tracts. The former seemed better nourished, cleaner, and altogether healthier; but the fever had been but a year among them, while in the drier localities it had prevailed for two, and in a few instances for three years. I never saw the people eating anything but either plain rice or rice and *kullai dal*, the latter in quantity quite insufficient to be of much use as nutriment; it seemed rather to be taken as a relish. Very little children often had parched rice for breakfast, or munched the great coarse radishes (*mooloo*) that are cultivated here. The people near the Adjai and over the inundated area got fresh fish. Milk was comparatively scarce everywhere; cattle do not thrive in the moist area; there is no pasture land, and there had been a good deal of recent cattle disease and mortality. Thus at Peelsouh 40 cows, at Mullikpore 50, at Sookpookurrooh 30, Radhanuggur 50 cows, had died in 1871. These villages are all on the bank of the nullah, and pretty close together.

261. As regards *water-supply*, there was a very noticeable difference in the two areas. Over the dry tract the people drink tank water, and the tanks are all foul. At Chanuk there were some large shallow pools of water full of rank grasses and other vegetation, which during the hot weather become almost dry. The water which fills them drains from the rice-fields, and as their margin contracts in drying, it is planted with rice also. Nearly all the tanks in the south-west were shallow and mere marshes, and in my notes of a dozen villages through which I passed on my way to the north-west of the tract, I find the item "bad water, filthy tanks," continually recurring. In the inundated portion, and at the eastern end of the nullah, the tanks were in better order; many of them being annually flushed and cleansed. In some of the villages on its banks, the nullah water is drunk; but the distance to the Ganges being inconsiderable (about 25 miles), the Hindu villagers, instead of burning their dead, commit the corpses to the stream, and during certain seasons they are doubtless soon carried away into the current of the Adjai; but in the dry weather, when the stream is slack, and in high floods, when the current is reversed, they either become stranded on one of the banks or carried into the fields. I myself saw a pariah dog gnawing the arm of a corpse within 100 yards of the village of Peelsouh.

262. The Mussulmen villagers and Boishtos bury their dead on the nullah bank, and both Hindus and Mussulmen use its margin for defecation.

263. In some of the villages, where the fever had prevailed one year only, and had affected them lightly. I had an opportunity of judging of the truth of a theory which has been propounded regarding the physical degradation of the people and a consequent predisposition to disease. I saw nothing to indicate such deterioration here; on the contrary in some of these villages I found both men and women plump, well developed, clear-skinned, bright-eyed, and healthy in every sense of the word: and I never saw a village in England in which, with the same population, so large a population of plump, well-nourished, healthy children, or so small a number of sickly adults, were to be seen as here. In one village on this tract, Autgur-reah, there was no fever at all. There was a religious festival on the day of my visit, and the people were all well and happy. There had been four deaths during the year out of a population of 500. The village was well raised on account of the inundation, and was somewhat isolated; the tanks were pretty clean, the village margin being annually flooded; fish was plentiful and much eaten; milk, too, was pretty cheap, being 16 seers of pure milk and 20 seers of watered milk per rupee. There were no destitute, and the people quite derided the notion of fever appearing among them.

264. I had a long talk with a fat young Brahmin and three other men, told them how great the mortality had been in some neighbouring places, and warned them that they would very likely get it yet. Ten months afterwards, on visiting this same village, which I found quite unchanged in its outward appearance, I heard some wailing in a house near the

entrance, and found that a child had just died of fever. Presently I met two dropsical men with oedematous feet, emaciated faces and limbs, who turned out to be two of the four men with whom I had talked on my previous visit. The third man was in the same state, but the young Brahmin had escaped, so far. Fever had appeared and spread in the village, no one knew how; there were a great many sick. I visited 33 houses, in which, out of 160 people, 16 (81 per mille) had died and 79 (49 per cent.) been attacked during the preceding five months. The people were all much depressed, and looked very different now; but I never saw a healthier set of people, or less predisposed to disease, than they appeared to be ten months before.

265. The *history* of the fever in this tract was as follows:—In 1868, the year in which Burdwan town was first affected, fever of a severe type broke at Gopalberah, a village on the centre and on the dry portion of the tract. The village joins Chanuk on the west and Byrageetollah on the north-east. Why it should have broken out at this spot, it is impossible to say; there is nothing very special about the locality to account for it. But it is to be remembered that Byrageetollah, which is not a village, but an open space with a temple and large pukka tank, is the site of an annual fair to which Burdwan shop-keepers resort; and that if the fever were contagious, this fact would account for its sudden appearance here. Along the southern border of the tract, and at Munglecote, its eastern extremity, the fever appeared in 1869, and in 1870 spread over the whole tract, but with varying severity. In the north-eastern villages nearest to the Adjai, and on the Kandoor Khal, it was least severe; while towards CHANUK, where it had prevailed longest, and among the villages skirting the high road to Beerbhoom, such as PROSOONAH, SUNDAR, PALPARAH, MUNGULPORE GOBINDPORE, BOROGRAM, KULLIANPORE, DANGALPARAH, and BUEDERAH, it was more intense.

266. In every place I visited I learnt that the first year of the fever was the mildest; it was generally most intense the third year; but in the very old, effete, decaying villages, such as Munglecote, Amdhobe, Galishta, it was very intense and fatal during the *second* year.

267. The character of the fever, judging from 99-100ths of the cases seen, would by any unbiassed observer have been set down as malarious. The sequelæ were just those due to prolonged exposure to malaria, and by far the majority of the children in the badly stricken villages had enlarged spleen. Cases of anæmia, dropsy, anasarca, jaundice, enlarged liver, enlarged spleen, diarrhœa, &c., abounded, but all these were chronic cases. There was very little new fever at the time of my visit.

268. During a second visit which I paid to this tract, I saw several cases of fever in Amdhobe and Galishta, which were not intermittent, nor, so far as I could see, remittent. They were cases of continued fever, marked from the first by extreme prostration, apathy, disinclination to talk or answer questions, followed by confusion of ideas, increasing drowsiness, and terminating either in coma and death, or in apparent recovery. Constipation was nearly always present. The whole course of these cases and the aspect of the patient reminded me very strongly of typhus. I never saw any eruption, though I always sought for it. One case of the kind, that of a woman in Amdhobe, I saw every other day during seven journeys that I made between Chanuk and Munglecote. I first saw her on the 6th day of her fever and ordered her some quinine from the Chanuk Dispensary; on the 8th day I found her free from fever and cheerful, but weak, and naturally attributed the change to the quinine, till I found on inquiry that she had not taken it, the messenger having given it to another woman by mistake. On the 6th day of her apparent convalescence she had a relapse, though she had taken quinine daily. The fever was again continued, and lasted five days. She recovered, but became subject to repeated attacks of intermittent fever.

269. In Autgarah, which I visited five or six times, I saw several people die of what appeared remarkably like typhus, without any spleen or liver or bowel complication, but with the dull, vacant, stupid, brain-poisoned look that precedes coma in typhus. The smell given off from some of these dying people was most sickening, and the air of the closed-up, unventilated room in which they often remained throughout the whole course of the disease, was almost intolerable.

270. I cannot state with any pretension to accuracy the *mortality* in this tract. The reason why the third year is generally said to be the worst is partly, I believe, because so many of the chronic cases which have lingered on begin to die. The number of rapid cases in which death occurs in one or two or three weeks is, so far as my inquiries go, much less the third year.

• 271. There were two dispensaries actually within the tract, viz. at Chanuk and Munglecote, but there were several others on its margin, viz. at Mahaba, at Arore, and at Pogram near Bhedia. The Chanuk Dispensary, on my first visit, was in a most discreditable state, and I sent a memorandum regarding it to the Civil Surgeon. At my second and subsequent visits it was in much better order under Sub-Assistant Surgeon Poorno Churn Sing, for whom I procured the assistance of an additional Native Doctor. The dispensary was afterwards moved, at my suggestion, to Kaseerah, where there were better quarters and the situation was more central. The people had great confidence in the Arore Dispensary, and though it was the most distant, preferred it to Munglecote, which was always in an unsatisfactory condition.

272. The villages visited in this tract were, NOTONHAT, ARAL, PEELAPORE, PEELSOAH, AUTGHARA, MULLIKPORE, BOORKHUND, SOOKPOOKURIA, RADHANAGGUR, GORALPORE, GALISHTA, AMDHOBE, KULLIANPORE, NAGPARA, JOYRAMPORE, KASSEARAH, GOPALPERAH, CHANUK, KISTOPORE, SALIMDA, NOWAPARA, PROSONNAH, ESUNDAH, PALPARA, MUNGLEPORE, GOBINDPORE, HAWIDPORE, BORQGRAM, KESHUPPORE, KULLIANPORE, DANGALPARA.

273. In this tract there was a well-defined, moist, and another comparatively dry tract. The fever was undoubtedly most severe and fatal in the drier area. The villages in the moist area were remarkably clean, the people well fed and healthy, yet the fever broke out among them. In Peelsoah the first case was in the person of a man who had been to Munglecote market when the fever was raging there. He had fever after his return, and it spread in his house; then the neighbours got it.

Tract No. 3.

274. A third tract in the district of Burdwan explored by me consists of a portion of BHATOOREA thana, in the north-east of the district, on the right bank of the Bhagiruthee river. It was here and in thana CULNA, its southern continuation, that the fever, which till 1862 had been confined to the Nuddea district, first appeared in Burdwan, and this circumstance invested it in my eyes with especial interest. I was curious to ascertain by personal observation whether the disease still prevailed there, or whether, as appeared to be more probable from the absence of complaint from that quarter, it had completely passed away. It seemed to me that if the fever was originally caused by purely local conditions, either the disease should continue to prevail, or there should be evidence of a change, in these local conditions (whether artificially brought about, or resulting from the operation of natural causes) to which the disappearance of the disease could be attributed, and that the behaviour of the fever in this tract would be a crucial test of the validity of some, at least, of the many hypotheses which had been advanced to account for it.

275. I visited the locality twice with an interval of 10 months.

276. The area and some of its physical features are delineated in the eastern half of the map facing this page. It is irregularly lozenge-shaped, the broad Bhagiruthee river forming its northern and eastern limit and separating it from Nuddea district, while the nullah resulting from the confluence of the Indrancee, Farceeah, Brahmoni Khals, bound it on the west, south-west, and south, where it dwindles to a point in the angle formed by the junction of the Banka (after receiving the above named khals) with the Bhagiruthee. Its only land boundary is a little neck (2 miles broad) of thana Cutwa, in the north-west; and even this narrow space is encroached on by two bheels and a small khal, which in the rains, drains their surplus water into the larger nuddees to the westward. It is but a mile broad in the extreme north, 8 miles wide at its broadest portion, a third of its length from the north, and from this point south the eastward course of the western nullahs on their way to the Bhagiruthee narrow it till it dwindles, as before said, to a mere point. The northern half of the tract consists of irregular land of varying level and dotted with bheels. The western edge is also somewhat low and contains a few bheels; while the centre and eastern portion of the southern half is high, draining principally to the west, towards which there is a perceptible slope, and also to the east into the Bhagiruthee. About the centre of the tract, on its eastern margin, is the town of POORBUSTHULLEE, now the thana station. It stands on the northern edge of the high land close to the Bhagiruthee bank. The tract, as a whole then, is in a manner isolated, being almost entirely surrounded by water; river on the north and east, bheels and nullah on the north-west, west, and south. It is also divided into two portions—a generally low, northern broad area, lowest to the westward and highest near the river-bank on the north and east, and a southern more elevated and narrow area, about seven miles long and extending from Poorbusthullee to Samoodagurh. Between these two portions, which I shall call the northern and southern areas, is a string of bheels and a depression in the land immediately north of Poorbusthullee, which in the rainy season almost entirely cut off communication. In the northern area the villages, owing to the numerous bheels, are more widely separated, and the population, which is almost entirely agricultural, is comparatively scanty. In the southern area, on the contrary, the villages are closely packed, and there was formerly a large commercial and manufacturing population.

277. The only road of any importance is one which, passing north and south parallel to the Bhagiruthee, terminates suddenly at Poorbusthullee, which it connects with Culna. North of Poorbusthullee there is no road. This road is lined with villages on both sides almost the whole way; and from what I have seen of the district, I am led to conclude that, with the exception of Burdwan town, this small area of 2½ miles by 2½ was as populous as any in the district, and may, together with other areas near Culna and Cutwa, be estimated at fully 3,000 per square mile.

278. On my first visit I approached it from the north-west through SREEBATEE via MOOLTEE, SIMOOLLGATCHEE, HUKRISPORE, MUDHOOPORE, NEEMDOHO, JAMALPORE, CHASAPARA, DEETPARA, BISHOROMBA, MOORAGATCHEE, MUNDULPARA to POORBUSTHULLEE. In this route I crossed two nullahs, and in the first half of the way skirted the north-eastern edge of a large bheel to the south and eastward of Mudhoopore to traverse the southern margin of another large bheel at Bishoromba. The villages through which I passed from Sreebatee

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 251.	'00	1'83	21 '008	53 '02	89 '01	18 '007	10 '003	46 '01	8 '003	7 '002	1 '0003	5 '001	25 '01	17 '01
In 1872 ... 69	'08	78												

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Sabong	25	'30
Tumlook	27	'36
Naranghur	34	'43
Midnapore, town	6	'10
Nundigram	19	'17
Dehra	10	'14

Hooghly.—Only 18 deaths from small-pox were reported from this district, all of which happened during the first half of the year.

Chicken-pox was reported to have appeared at Shahagunge and its vicinity in November, and also in the jail. There were no fatal cases.

Serampore.—No report of the prevalence of small-pox was received, but the mortuary returns show that only one death occurred this year in June, in the town of Serampore, against 4 in 1872.

Howrah.—The report of this year contains no account of small-pox; but the following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, exhibits the mortality from this cause as compared with 1872.

It would appear that the only place where any undue prevalence of small-pox occurred was Howrah town.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 34	'00	'62	2 '003	3 '005	2 '003	9 '01	3 '005	0 '01	3 '005	3 '003	3 '005	1 '001	1 '001	2 '003
In 1872 ... 3	....	'09												

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Howrah, town	24	'24
Dumjoor...	4	'06

Vaccination is carried on by vaccinators from the Metropolitan Circle, and by a municipal vaccinator. During the year 2,229 vaccine operations were conducted, of which 2,168 proved successful.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-Pergunahs.—The subjoined table shows the mortality from small-pox in this district as compared with 1872, the monthly prevalence of the disease, and the localities that were affected.

Vaccination was carried out during the year under the orders of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination in Calcutta.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 606	'04	'24	5 '002	10 '006	8 '004	6 '003	9 '003	3 '001	5 '002	9 '004	1 '0005		2 '001	10 '005
In 1872 ... 37	'01	'21												

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of death per 1,000 of population.
Protahnuggur	10	33
Aradaha, town	8	12
Muliah	7	19
Magurah	6	13
Baraset	5	19

Nuddea.—No report regarding small-pox was received; but the following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, and the areas in which the disease prevailed greatest. The mortality in 1873 is little more than half that of the preceding year.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	77	04	57	04	03	01	01	03	01	01	01	01	02	005
In 1872	122	06	123											

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Karimpore	37	33
Comerilly, town	1	19
Bongong	3	19
Krishnagar, town	4	14
Kishongunge	3	10

Jessore.—No report was received from this district. All that is known on the subject is extracted from the mortuary return as tabulated below:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	468	22	17	25	60	58	61	110	21	20	15	21	9	26
In 1872	145	06	008	01	02	02	03	05	01	009	007	01	004	01

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Sulkhia	32	70
Monirampur	101	67
Khoolua	59	53
Molnahat	21	43
Kotechandpore	13	33
Kalkopa	30	31
Hurrinakoonda	11	29
Lohagurahi, &c.	28	24
Bagharpara	15	25

RAJSHAHIE DIVISION.

Moorshedabad.—No report was received from this district. The table which follows, extracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from small-pox, and areas in which the highest death-rates occurred.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	804	05	9	62	118	137	138	127	53	19	30	9	50	80
In 1872	50	04	003	04	08	10	10	13	04	01	02	006	03	06

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Berhampur	218	550
Dowlatabazar	86	137
Hurthurpara	87	38
Bura	74	37
Moorshedabad, rural	93	36
Moorshedabad, town	33	71
Kulagunnar	23	54
Jelimghee	53	45
Khurgong, &c.	167	49
Chakura	16	38
Bhartipore	42	33
Nowadah	13	31
Jungipore	69	28

Dinapore.—No report regarding small-pox was received, except that the disease did prevail during the year.

Vaccination was carried on by the Government vaccinators under the superintendence of Dr. Lidderdale, and by the vaccinators attached to the Rancee's Dispensary, situated about 8 miles north of the station. The prejudices against vaccination are being overcome, and the practice of inoculation is declining in consequence.

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly casualties from this disease and the areas in which it prevailed at the highest rates:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 382	02	30	2	..	12	2	12	..	..	..	1	3	14	..
In 1872 .. 3	02	30	001	..	001	005	001	..	..	..	0003	001	003	..

AREAS.

Gorachhat or Ranceeunge ..
Hubra ..

Number of deaths .. 78
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population .. 70
23

Maldah.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout the year except in January.

The areas of highest prevalence of the disease, and the monthly and annual death-rates, are shown below:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 151	22	147	..	4	21	13	14	21	24	11	6	9	11	18
In 1872 .. 20	02	62	..	003	03	01	02	03	03	01	027	01	01	02

AREAS.

Khurba ..
Gorparha ..
Shechgunge ..

Number of deaths .. 100
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population .. 118
13
19
15

It was remarked that this disease is never absent from Khurba, and that not a single case occurs in Nawabgunge. These facts call for the attention of the Vaccine Department, and might profitably employ that of the Civil Surgeon, or of the Sanitary Commissioner on his next visit to this district.

Rajshahye.—Small-pox was reported to have occurred in several parts of the district, and in every month of the year, particularly during April, May, and June. It was not, however, severe in character or very widely spread. The reported deaths are only one-fourth of those of 1872.

Rungpore.—Small-pox did not prevail extensively in the district this year. The following memorandum shows the number of cases of this disease that came under the notice of the police. They are less than half the number reported in 1872—

Police Thana cases.				Police Thana cases.			
Pharunbaree ..	..	..	2	Sadullapore ..	..	..	29
Deemlah ..	..	..	3	Peergunge ..	..	..	18
Molung ..	..	..	2	Neslungunge ..	..	..	2
Barobaree ..	..	..	1	Gobindgunge ..	..	..	250
Nagesary ..	..	..	1	Bhowanigunge ..	..	..	8
Ulipore and outpost Sandugunge ..	..	..	6				

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 43	03	53	..	2	2	2	1	7	9	2	1	5	11	1
In 1872 .. 93	04	1	..	0009	0009	0009	0004	003	004	0009	0004	002	006	0004

AREAS.								Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Rungpore, <i>town</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33
Rungpore, <i>rural</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11

The small number of cases of small-pox that occurred this year was not due to protection from the disease, but to the practice of inoculation having fallen into disuse. Inoculators are falling off in number, and a greater length of time being required in operating in one village (never less than three weeks), it follows that but a small range of country can be gone through by any individual practitioner. It is believed that owing to the rise in the price of provisions, the inoculators are now unable during their three months' practice to earn a sufficient sum to meet their wants for the year, and that consequently they are taking to other occupations. This being the case, the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to introduce vaccination generally by an adequate staff of vaccinators. The fact that 23,000 people were vaccinated, and that the disease was stamped out and much loss of life prevented in an unprotected tract of country, where small-pox had broken out, and where six vaccinators were sent, is an illustration of the good that would be attained were the above suggestion adopted. On this point the Civil Surgeon says: "What, then, should be done to provide the country with a class of practitioners who would keep the people protected from small-pox? It is a serious question requiring serious consideration. Government cannot keep up an establishment large enough to vaccinate the people regularly and properly. Vaccination cannot at any time be a profession, as inoculation used to be, or else this latter practice would have continued when Government has done nothing to suppress or even to discourage it. Whatever may be the case with large towns, in the country, where population is scattered and poor, it would not pay a man to vaccinate for three months and be idle for the other nine. I think if Government were to educate a lower class of men than our present native doctors in the practice of medicine, and give them diplomas on condition that each man would keep a certain area vaccinated, the country would soon adapt itself to these new practitioners, and the people would have the same confidence in them as they would if they were indigenous inoculators. The present system of vaccination is defective in the very root. The vaccinators come among an ignorant and superstitious people as Government officers. As a matter of course they cannot infuse confidence, and meet with resistance. On their representation the inspecting vaccine officers put it down as a prejudice against the practice of vaccination, while it is nothing but a want of confidence in the stranger. The inferior medical practitioner whom I suggest would be resident, would be known to the people—not only as one of them, but as a man who is possessed of skill in the art of healing."

Pubna.—No special report regarding small-pox was received. The disease appears to have been present in the district almost throughout the year, but to have been less fatal than in 1872. The subjoined statement shows the annual and monthly death-rates from this disease, and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred.

Total deaths of district from small- pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small- pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1872 . . . 47	03	08	2	3	12	6	5	6	3	3	1	...	..	6
In 1873 . . . 86	07	247	001	002	009	004	004	004	003	002	0008	...	..	004

AREAS.								Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Pubna, <i>town</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	31
Chatmohur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	08
Serajgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	07

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Darjeeling.—No remarks in the report about small-pox. In the spring a mild but brief outbreak of chicken-pox occurred both among Europeans and Natives. Only four deaths from small-pox were reported.

During the first 10 months of the year vaccination was carried on by a Lepcha vaccinator, resulting in 1,339 operations. The man left off work in November without giving notice.

Jalpigoree.—There were 53 deaths from small-pox reported during the year, almost double the number recorded in 1872.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca.—There was an increase of small-pox in 1873 as compared with 1872. The disease was, however, mild in character, and few cases ended fatally. In the city it was traced to importation either from other districts or from the interior of Dacca. In the district at large the existence of the disease was reported at intervals during the year, but in no case did it assume a virulent character.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 133	'06	1 22	4	...	13	20	22	28	29	6	5	11	...	...
In 1872 .. 62	'03	1 11	'002	...	'007	'01	'01	'01	'01	'003	'001	'001	...	'004

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Manickgunge, town	7	'00
Jaffergunge	25	'16
Manickgunge, rural	21	'14
Lalbagh	13	'00
Boyparrah	12	'07
Roopgunge	9	'07
Moonshingunge	15	'07

The disease was prevalent in Manickgunge in March, in certain villages to the west of the city in July, and in Naraingunge in September. Wherever the disease appeared, vaccinators were set to work. But the most serious outbreak of small-pox occurred in a detachment of sepoys and recruits of the 41th Native Infantry, numbering 51 persons, proceeding to join their head-quarters at Shillong. On the 18th February the detachment arrived at Dacca in the *S. S. Colyong*, having left Mutlah on the 12th. The following particulars are taken from a detailed report submitted to the Deputy-Surgeon General. The recruits were enlisted at Gorukhpore, where small-pox was prevalent. They left that station on the 23rd January. On the 27th two men were taken ill with it and were left behind at Dinapore. On the 31st the detachment arrived in Calcutta, and were lodged in the Fort. On the 11th February they proceeded by rail to Port Canning, and on the following day the steamer sailed. Between the 27th January and the 13th February no one was taken ill, but between the 14th and 18th, 16 individuals sickened, 18 days after exposure to infection. The detachment was landed the evening of its arrival at Dacca, and tents were pitched on an open plain across the river. On the 19th the khalsia on board the steamer, and every one of the detachment who was unprotected, were vaccinated. The children in the villages around were at the same time protected. The result was that only one case occurred among the recruits after arrival, and none of the steamer's crew or of the villagers were attacked. Among the small-pox patients, none of whom had been inoculated or vaccinated, the mortality was very great. Of 17 persons 11, or 64 per cent., died. The type was very severe—in several instances malignant.

Dr. Wise remarks: "It is incomprehensible that a Government that exhibits so much humanity in the case of tea coolies proceeding to the Eastern Frontier, by engaging a special medical staff to examine and vaccinate each individual, should be so careless regarding the lives of recruits. In the present instance a body of unprotected men was permitted to quit an infected district, to leave the sick behind in stations where European troops were cantoned, to reside in Fort William, to go on board a steamer bound to the same districts where it is compulsory on the planter to have each coolie whom he imports protected, and, finally, to be landed in the midst of a city of 70,000 inhabitants. For such negligence and violation of all sanitary rules there can be no excuse. The recruits were all Goorkhas, and, as is the case with other Hill tribes, small-pox is very deadly when it breaks out among them. This ought to have been an additional reason for vaccinating them as soon as they were enlisted."

Measles, commencing in December 1872, continued to rage epidemically in the city during January of this year, and gradually abated in February. The disease appeared again in June, September, and November, but to a limited extent.

Varicella also was, as usual, prevalent in the earlier months of the year, and again in December.

Furcedpore.—Nothing special was mentioned in the Sanitary Report of this district regarding small-pox, but the following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from

this cause, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred. There seems to have been very little small-pox if the mortuary returns can be relied on.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 34	'06	1'04	..	1'009	8'007	3'002	2'001	3'001	4'003	..	..	7'006	8'004	2'001
In 1872 .. 20	'01	'57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Goalundo ..	..	..	8	'08
Faugua ..	..	..	10	'07
Sudderpore ..	..	..	4	'06
Awanpore ..	..	..	5	'04

Backergunge.—Isolated cases of small-pox were reported from various parts of the district throughout the year. Not a single case, however, occurred in the town of Burrisal, where vaccination is readily adopted and inoculation is considered dangerous and needing a great many restrictions.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 161	'06	1'14	4'001	2'008	12'005	27'01	15'006	20'01	2'003	16'006	5'002	10'004	6'002	27'01
In 1872 .. 101	'04	1'18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jhulokatty ..	..	..	36	'26
Polong or Moolfatgunge ..	..	..	42	'16
Perompore ..	..	..	13	'14
Nutbaroo ..	..	..	14	'13
Burrisal, rural ..	..	..	14	'09

Mymensing.—Small-pox appears to have been present in this district throughout the year. The following statement shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause and the areas over which the disease had spread with special virulence :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 500	21	4'27	55'02	40'02	18'007	23'009	36'01	56'02	127'05	31'01	30'01	22'01	27'01	4'001
In 1872 .. 90	04	2'23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Nussorabad, town ..	..	..	63	6'18
Kishoregunge, town ..	..	..	10	'73
Jamulpore, town ..	..	..	7	'46
Bowangunge ..	..	..	41	'46
Pingna ..	..	..	45	'46
Mytchening ..	..	..	81	'35
Doeranpore ..	..	..	31	'29
Madhoopore ..	..	..	25	'27
Jamulpore, rural ..	..	..	43	'26
Nickly ..	..	..	18	'18
Kishoregunge, rural ..	..	..	17	'17
Bazodpore ..	..	..	24	'15
Sherpore ..	..	..	19	'13
Foolpore ..	..	..	11	'11
Attia ..	..	..	27	'11
Gufforgaon ..	..	..	9	'10

There was an outbreak of small-pox in the Sudder Station and in the northern parts of the district, at Jamulpore and Sherpore, in January and February. At the Sudder Station where, although the disease was not specially virulent in type or extremely formidable in the extent of its ravages, it caused great panic amongst the inhabitants.

On the occurrence of the disease all necessary precautions were taken to arrest its progress, a house-to-house system of visitation was instituted, and vaccination practised as much as possible. Vaccine lymph in tubes and crusts were distributed to all the dispensaries in the district where vaccination is performed by the native doctors and compounders. During the year 725 operations were effected in the Sudder Station, of which 454 proved successful and 10 doubtful; and 1,097 operations were performed in the district at large, of which 978 proved successful and 19 were doubtful.

Sylhet.—No report regarding the existence of small-pox in this district was received. The following table shows the monthly and annual casualty rates from this cause—the latter compared with 1872—and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 48	73	1'09	5	1			7	1	3	16	5	5	2	4
In 1872 ... 13		33	'001	'0005			'004	'0005	'004	'009	'001	'008	'001	'008

AREAS.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Nabheegunge ..	13	'11
Chuttuck ..	18	'08

Cachar.—Small-pox was present in the district during the year, but in a mild degree, although the reputed mortality from it was higher than in 1872.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 63	25	65		3	3	16	12	8	3	6		1	1	1
In 1872 .. 9	04	79		'01	'01	07	'05	'03	'01	'01		'004	'004	'004

AREAS.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Ellichar ..	28	'30
Hylakandy ..	19	'28
Katigom ..	5	'10

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong.—Only five cases of small-pox were reported to have occurred in this district during the year, and all five would appear to have terminated fatally. In the town no cases occurred.

Vaccination still continues to meet with opposition.

Noakholly.—No report was received from this district. The following statement, extracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from small-pox and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 54	07	73	5	9	13	3	4		1	7	2		1	5
In 1872 .. 3		08	'004	'01	01	'008	'005		'001	009	'002		'001	'01

AREAS.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Sudharam, rural ..	27	'51
Sudharam, town ..	2	'19
Sundeeep ..	5	'16
Boumnee ..	5	'16
Rangunge ..	5	'12

Tipperah.—No report was received from this district.

The results of general mortuary registration are tabulated below :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1875 ... 160	10	1.98	1	19	18	30	24	19	18	13	8	1	12	10
In 1873 ... 23,	01	47	006	01	01	01	01	01	008	008	001	006	007	006

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bramanbaria ...	70	23
Nursingpore ...	31	23
Borkatpish ...	19	18
Gouripoorah ...	19	17
Hajeegunge ...	8	11

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna.—Small-pox severely attacked this district during the year, and was present during every month.

The following table shows the annual and monthly death-rates from this disease and the areas in which it prevailed with greatest virulence :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1875 ... 430	27	3.64	10	37	07	83	81	63	37	16	14	6	5	10
In 1872 ... 200	13	2.78	003	02	04	05	05	04	02	009	009	003	003	006

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Barh, town ...	32	1.92
Behar, town ...	13	1.20
Patna, rural ...	14	.68
Palegungo ...	41	.51
Mokamoh ...	41	.21
Dinapore, including Khagowl ...	20	.47
Futwah ...	33	.42
Behar, rural ...	98	.38
Patna, town ...	69	.37
Barh, rural ...	28	.28
Bankipore ...	12	.16
Muneeer ...	13	.16

The disease prevailed with greater intensity during the hot months. Unfortunately at this time vaccination is of little value. The staff of vaccinators at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon, although sufficient for the localities immediately adjoining the dispensaries, is not adequate for the requirements of the district at large; but the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that it is useless to increase their number without entertaining a special staff to superintend their operations.

Gya.—Small-pox was not more than usually prevalent; the disease is endemic to the district, and outbreaks occur at all seasons of the year, but are more prevalent in the hot weather than at any other time. The police reports regarding this disease are considered to be commonly erroneous, as they make no distinction between small-pox and chicken-pox.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1875 ... 774	39	3.73	11	35	34	141	168	132	68	20	22	19	19	64
In 1873 ... 379	19	2.35	005	01	04	07	08	06	08	01	01	008	008	02

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Aurangabad	200	1.34
Gya, town	80	1.19
Doodnagar	64	.75
Gya, rural	184	.63
Nabbeenagar	27	.39
Jehanabad, rural	50	.35
Jehanabad, town	5	.23
Tikaroe	30	.21
Barachutty	13	.15
Uttree	12	.15
Shergotty	19	.12
Nowdah	48	.12
Urwal	8	.08
Rajowale	2	.02

Shahabad.—Small-pox was very generally prevalent during the year in various parts of the district. There was reason to believe, however, that the police in their reports included cases of measles and chicken-pox under the head of small-pox.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 811	.47	4.59	47	27	184	164	110	180	230	40	20	3	10	63
In 1872 .. 235	.13	3.37	43	01	08	05	00	08	01	02	01	001	01	03

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Buxar, town	25	1.81
Buxar, rural	114	1.15
Dumraon	181	.76
Belowly	103	.60
Sasseram, including Dehree	100	.56
Nokha	54	.40
Dhungaon	07	.44
Peeroo	65	.43
Chowwa	23	.20
Arrah	74	.36
Bhubhooh	42	.20
Ranghur	7	.07

In the middle of February small-pox, mild in character, appeared in the villages of Kisath, Bhajpore, and Simri, in the neighbourhood of the town of Dumraon. Shortly after it entered the town itself, where 30 cases, resulting in 5 deaths, occurred. The disease was said to have been imported into Dumraon by a man who arrived there from another infected part of the district.

Small-pox also visited the town of Arrah, some villages near Sasseram, the village of Beeha, and the adjoining village of Kulloah.

Ten vaccinators were employed during the year to conduct vaccine operations, viz. three in and around Arrah, one at Sasseram, one at Cheneree, in the Sasseram sub-division, one at Jugdishpoof, one at Bhubhooh, and three at Dumraon. During the first three months of the year a large number of operations were performed, but owing to the great heat very little could be done in the latter part of the year.

At Kisath the malady was reported by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Dumraon, who was sent there, to have originated from inoculation, which had been carried on by two inoculators who had been converted into vaccinators and had received vaccinating certificates. These men admitted that they had been practising inoculation, and pleaded in justification that they were compelled to revert to the old practice in order to gain a livelihood, as the people would pay them nothing for vaccination.

The following return shows the number of vaccinations performed—a result, which, considering the means at command, appears highly creditable:—

	Number vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Doubtful cases.
Arrah	2,800	2,561	..
Dumraon	1,190	1,122	7
Jugdishpoore	793	543	13
Sasseram	645	613	..
Bhubhooh	212	155	15
Total	5,700	4,994	35

The number of unsuccessful cases amounted to 671.

Tirhoot.—No remarks were made in the Sanitary Report of this district regarding small-pox.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, shows the annual and monthly mortality in this district from this disease compared with 1872, and the areas in

which the highest death-rates prevailed. More than three times as many deaths were reported as in 1872:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	664	15	17	26	47	104	136	94	84	66	41	30	6	23
In 1872	185	04	003	009	01	02	04	02	007	01	008	006	001	005

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Shewar	90	56
Scotamurhee, rural	77	46
Durlihanga, town	31	44
Kowsarah	110	39
Bhowarah	50	33
Mahnar	14	25
Kutroh	45	20
Bahera	53	20
Mozufferpore, town	7	18
Parokhas	10	14
Tajpore	52	13
Harlakoe	7	11
Lalgunge	10	11

Saran.—Small-pox prevailed throughout the year. The deaths were more than four times greater than in 1872.

The highest death-rates from this cause occurred in the towns where vaccination ought by this time to have become thoroughly established, and where its good effects should be apparent.

Monthly and annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	1216	59	23	77	130	202	243	195	105	87	15	18	29	46
In 1872	280	13	01	03	06	12	11	09	05	03	009	008	14	02

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Revilgunge, town	68	508
Chupra, town	207	447
Baragaon	414	102
Sewan, town	7	63
Munjee	00	50
Sewan, rural	134	50
Darowlee	89	44
Chupra, rural	51	33
Pursta	40	32
Deegwara	10	17
Mushruk	46	17
Burawlee, &c.	28	16
Bussantpore	22	11

The disease was most common at Baragaon, next in frequency in the town of Chupra, and in a lesser degree of prevalence at Sewan and Darowlee.

The application of carbolic acid oil proved efficacious in checking the suppurative stage, destroying fester and preventing pitting.

Vaccinators were sent to those villages where the disease prevailed most, but their endeavours were for the most part unsuccessful, as the people in the interior view the process with superstitious horror. Vaccination, was, however, carried on with some success in the towns of Chupra, Revilgunge, Sewan, and in the Raj Estates of Hutwa. During the year 2,719 children are vaccinated in these towns, among which 2,447 proved successful, 15 doubtful, and the rest unsuccessful.

Chumpanun.—Small-pox was present in this district during every month of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	3,073	21	6	5	28	41	29	59	52	39	24	19	12	7
In 1872	245	17	004	003	01	02	02	04	03	04	01	008	006	004

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bettia, town	23	1.87
Botechhara, town	9	1.06
Bettia, rural	27	.33
Bupaha and Mudhoobunnee	75	.30
Botechhara, rural	40	.30
Kotaria, &c.	23	.31
Dhaka, Rangpander, &c.	31	.18
Gobindpur	18	.12

Vaccination has now been more generally adopted in the district than before. The vaccinators are chiefly those who were formerly inoculators, but great difficulty has been experienced in inducing them to substitute vaccination for inoculation, and persuading the people to accept it. The vaccinators are, however, still regarded with suspicion, and constant supervision over them on the part of the Civil Surgeon and the single Government vaccinator of the district is necessary to prevent them from relapsing to their former procedure. But the chief difficulty now felt is from the interference of inoculators from other parts, who not only keep up the prejudices of the people, but also intimidate the men who have been induced to practise vaccination from persisting in it. The admission of vaccinators into zenanas is also much opposed; inoculators are preferred. Among educated natives, however, and natives who have associated with Europeans, vaccination is performed by the heads of families in the zenanas.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout the year, but particularly in April and May, in which months also the principal mortality occurred. The Civil Surgeon thinks that the recorded mortality from this disease has been under-estimated.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	344	30	3.61	10	62	108	112	25	44	12	8	7	4	5
In 1872	102	08	1.76	003	01	00	07	03	02	000	001	000	002	002

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamulpore, town	14	1.33
Monghyr, town	23	.87
Jumoor	42	.50
Bullish	103	.48
Chucker	34	.44
Booraljentrath	50	.001
Shankpourah	00	.00
Monghyr	20	.24
Togra	41	.20
Kurrukpor	24	.17

Inoculation, it is believed, is largely practised, but it is difficult to detect the inoculators at work. Four Government vaccinators were employed within the municipal limits, and 120 persons who formerly practised inoculation were appointed to perform vaccine operations in the district at large. They vaccinated 12,531 persons. Application has been made for additional trained vaccinators to superintend the work of the ex-vaccinators.

A very unusual and severe outbreak of measles occurred in April at the village of Ruttanpore, near Begoo Serai. About 100 persons of various ages were attacked, of whom 30 died. In many cases the eruption was suppressed, and death was due to bronchial complications.

Bhagulpore.—Small-pox, which had broken out last year, was still very prevalent in 1873, chiefly in the sudder sub-division and the country to the south. The measures recommended to arrest its spread having been imperfectly carried out, the disease continued up to the end of the year, when it gradually died out. Cases are, however, still reported during the current year in all the thanas in the Banka sub-division. It was ascertained that in all 3,411 cases of small-pox had occurred during the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	321	28	5.10	41	59	92	188	105	20	0	4	0	1	0
In 1872	174	09	1.91	02	02	03	06	07	05	003	002	000	000	000

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bhagulpore, rural	198	241
Bhagulpore, town	99	143
Colong	87	74
Katooria	83	85
Banks	40	51
Sultangunge	13	16

The origin of the disease in the town, and its spread through the district, was traced to inoculators, who, not having been watched, carried on their operations with impunity. Two of their number were, however, subsequently detected practising inoculation, prosecuted, and severely punished, and it is hoped that their case will have a deterrent effect on this class of men in future.

Purneah.—The following table shows the mortality from the small-pox that visited this district during the year as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	118	06	...	...	81	27	3	12	...	...	1	3	...	1
In 1872	43	03	...	...	64	01	001	001	...	...	0005	001	...	0005

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Purneah, town	14	47
Purneah, rural	32	24
Muniharee	9	17
Dhundaha	10	09
Chondwara	10	09
Kishengunge	13	09

An epidemic of measles, affecting both Europeans and Natives, also occurred during the year, but the disease was short lived.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—A widespread and severe epidemic of small-pox occurred in this district. It prevailed throughout the year with varying intensity, except in November, and continued up to beginning of the current year. In the villages at Pakour it was believed to have been imported from Monghyr, and in the villages at Deoghur from Chupra. The spread was in some cases due to neglect, no reports of its presence having been made until it had committed much mischief. In some localities the disease was aggravated, if not originated, by inoculation; and some of the cases occurred on the persons of those who had been inoculated years ago.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	539	43	6	7	29	07	07	99	44	67	46	14	46	19
In 1872	78	06	003	005	02	07	05	07	03	05	03	01	03	01

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Rajmehal, town	40	424
Doomka, town	9	80
Godda	224	74
Rajmehal, rural	103	55
Pakour	64	48
Nya Doomka	63	33
Deoghur	32	09

The following special reports regarding the outbreak were received during the year :—

On the 24th October the disease attacked the village of Russiokpore, about two miles from the civil station of Nya Doomka. It was ascertained to have been imported from a neighbouring village, where it was prevailing, but had not been brought to notice. The number of cases ascertained to have occurred in this village was 23, and the deaths 2. As this village was not far from the bazar of Doomka, steps were taken to prevent all intercourse between the two localities and between the affected and surrounding villages.

On attempting to introduce vaccination, the inhabitants refused to allow any one to operate except the Brahmin inoculator whom they had been accustomed to employ. This man was absent in Beerbhoom. He was sent for, and vaccinated 290 persons.

An outbreak of this disease also occurred at Dhanbhita, a village situated upon a hill in the interior of Rajmahal. It was reported to have raged in this locality from June to December, the ascertained number of deaths amounting to 17. The hillmen of this village refused vaccination, and fled to the jungle on the approach of the vaccinators.

Another outbreak occurred at Subeyjoree in November. The disease was introduced into this village by persons who had recently recovered from small-pox coming to attend a hât held at this place.

As a rule vaccination was strenuously persevered in to stamp out the disease from all the villages. It was received with favour generally, except in the instances noted above. It was remarked that at Deoghur, where vaccination has been in operation for years, small-pox prevailed with less virulence than in places that had not been similarly protected.

CUTTACK DIVISION.

Cuttack.—Small-pox prevailed to an unusual extent during the year, and was in some cases traced to inoculation. The recorded mortality from this disease amounted to 775, distributed in the areas and during the months noted in the annexed table:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 775	51	4.22	25	148	279	188	71	32	37	14	9	5	12	47
In 1872 ... 274	18	1.40	01	09	15	00	05	02	01	00	00	00	00	08

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jajpore, town	11	1.02
Jajpore, rural	182	1.01
Gulabur	41	7.4
Kallipore	114	65
Kendrapara, rural	97	65
Kendrapara, town	6	50
Cuttack, rural	62	51
Palamundi	37	42
Juggunathpore	63	40
Cuttack, town	13	29
Dhurinsala	50	22
Juggunathpore	20	16

With regard to vaccination and inoculation, the Civil Surgeon writes: "Vaccination at present makes very little way; indeed there are only two vaccinators in the whole district. Inoculation is pretty generally adopted, but many people employ neither one nor the other. The Oorya is conservative in his ideas beyond all other people in India, and amongst many families (wherever one makes inquiries) the custom is, and has always been, to use no artificial means of prevention, but to 'take small-pox in the natural way'—and such people will not hear of anything being done to prevent or protect against the disease."

Pooree.—Small-pox, to a very limited extent, visited the town during the year. It was suspected to have been brought on by inoculation. In this district inoculators are extensively patronized and screened by the people from detection.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 87	11	2.04	15	13	9	9	5	16	8	3	1	2	1	2
In 1872 ... 63	08	1.35	01	01	01	01	00	02	00	03	00	02	00	02

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Tangly	9	20
Pooree, rural, including Lubha	32	19
Khoordah	37	15

Balasore.—Nothing special was reported regarding small-pox in this district. The subjoined table, abstracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the death-rate from this cause during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 86	'11	1'34	1	20	33	13	5	1	5	4	1	1	2	..
In 1872 .. 24	'08	'53	'001	'02	'04	'01	'008	'001	'008	'008	'001	'001	'002	..

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Basudebpore	15	'26
Bustah	10	'16
Dhamnuggur	15	'13
Balasore, rural	8	'11
Balasore, town	2	'10
Mohah	17	'10

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hazareebagh.—No report was received from this district for reasons given under the head of cholera. The following table from the mortuary returns indicates all that is known on the subject :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 308	'30	5'25	23	18	34	38	58	40	31	10	17	9	13	17
In 1872 .. 107	'21	2'93	'02	'01	'04	'04	07	'05	'04	'01	'02	'01	'01	'02

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Echack, town	14	1'55
Bagodhar	58	1'34
Goonica	44	1'04
Hazareebagh, town	10	'90
Pachumb	41	'83
Kodermah	32	'45
Ratangurh	32	'54
Taudowa	23	'33
Chattrra, town	2	'23
Cashmar	5	'23
Khurukdiha	28	'23
Chattrra, rural	12	'18
Burhee	10	'17
Hazareebagh, rural	11	'15
Gowan	5	'15
Huutorgungu	1	'02

Lohardugga.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout the year in 16 out of the 23 registering areas. The largest number of cases occurred in May.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 148	'15	1'54	13	13	9	9	45	29	16	28	13	..	5	9
In 1872 .. 78	'08	'78	'01	'009	'007	'007	'03	'02	'01	'02	'01	..	'004	'002

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Ranchi, town	48	3'47
Chuttarpur	30	'78
Lodhama	30	'45
Patan	19	'31
Ranchi, rural	25	'23
Baldonai	13	'28

Singhbhoom.—A few sporadic cases of small-pox occurred during the year, and in the beginning of it an outbreak of varicella visited the district.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 31	'07	'34	1	...	...	21	'00	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
In 1872 ... 38	'07	'35	'002	...	...	'05	'004	'004	...	'002	'006	...	...	...

AREAS.												Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	22

Manbhoom.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout almost every month of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 66	'09	1'10	...	...	5	1	12	17	9	11	1	4	3	4
In 1872 ... 25	'03	'39	...	...	'005	'001	'01	'01	'000	'01	'001	'004	'002	'004

AREAS.												Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Parulia, town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	70
Coxindpora, including Jherria, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	24
Gowraingidh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	33
Nirsha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	25

It is recorded as noteworthy that small-pox did not appear in any pergunnah or village where vaccination had been introduced. During the year 10,576 vaccine operations were conducted, but vaccination is carried on in only a very small portion of the district, viz. in 228 villages out of 8,257, and by 23 out of 56 ex-inoculators. The reason is not known. The system, moreover, is not popular among people of high caste and good position, who are the very men from whom encouragement should be expected, and through whose intervention it might be generally diffused. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that inoculation is not performed in any part of Manbhoom.

ASSAM DIVISION.

Goalpara.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout the year, more particularly in the months of January, February, April, and May.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 84	'20	1'62	13	12	8	23	14	...	8	5	1	1	1	8
In 1872 ... 77	'17	1'91	'03	'02	'01	'05	'03	...	'007	'01	'002	'002	'002	'007

AREAS.												Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Goalpara, town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	5'11
Agmoney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	'39
Goalpara, rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	'24

It is stated that the reason why small-pox is always present in this district is that inoculation is practised throughout it, and that for want of roads and adequate establishment vaccination cannot reach the masses, who, the Civil Surgeon is convinced, would accept of vaccination were it not for the opposition of the local inoculators and the inoculators who come from Behar. There is only one vaccinator in the district, but on the Civil Surgeon's recommendation it is intended to employ inoculators as vaccinators. It is remarked that these

men should be allowed some money equivalent to induce them to abandon a practice with which their interest and religious scruples are alike allied, inasmuch as it is known that an inoculator earns nearly Rs. 200 during the inoculating season.

Kamroop.—Small-pox existed throughout the year. In the station of Gowhatty it was present only during the early months of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 162	25	1.50	2	10	4	27	4	8	15	4	5	37	5	28
In 1872 ... 137	24	2.30	'003	'01	'007	'04	'007	'01	'02	'007	'005	'06	'04	'04

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Gowhatty, town	24	2.08
Gowhatty, rural	36	'00
Burpetta	34	'53
Nulbarra	27	24

It was noted that sufferers from this disease never apply to the dispensaries for relief. The disease was formerly much spread by inoculation, but this year certain inoculators having been proved to have caused an outbreak of the disease, were punished. The vaccine establishment being found insufficient for the requirements of the district, the Civil Surgeon taught 62 inoculators the *modus operandi* of vaccination, and set them to work as vaccinators all over the interior. He also applied to have Act IV of 1865, rendering inoculation penal, extended to the whole district. The application is under consideration.

There is a Government Inspector on Rs. 15, who travels about verifying the returns of the vaccinators and seeing that the ex-inoculators do not revert to inoculation.

Durrung.—Small-pox prevailed in this district throughout the year, but was not very fatal. Cases of measles were not uncommon, and they occurred principally in April, May, and June. This disease was scarcely, if ever, met with in the district before. It attacked chiefly, but by no means exclusively, children, and several of the cases ended fatally. There were cases in the jail among the police, sepoys, and their families, and among the inhabitants of the civil station and its vicinity. How far the disease prevailed in other parts of the district, the Civil Surgeon could not say, as it seemed to have been often mistaken for small-pox.

The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from small-pox, and the areas in which the greatest mortality prevailed:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 94	30	2.31	12	4	6	12	7	17	10	5	...	5	2	20
In 1872 .. 177	75	4.74	'05	'01	'02	'05	'02	'04	'04	'02	...	'02	'008	'06

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Soatesh	37	1.08
Chilpore	11	1.15
Tripore	24	'60

As reported before, inoculation is popular among the people of this district, and vaccination is regarded with indifference.

Nowgong.—Small-pox was present throughout the year, but prevailed with greatly diminished severity as compared with the preceding year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 70	27	3.59	1	3	4	2	17	6	9	4	6	15	5	...
In 1872 .. 22	'08	1.44	'003	'01	'01	'007	'00	'02	'05	'01	'02	'06	'01	...

AREAS.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Kotibar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	712
Daboka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	32

There is only one vaccinator who visits the villages and does all he can, but the district is too large for one man. During the year he operated on 247 persons. Inoculation is largely practised, and vaccination objected to. About one-eighth of the Hindu population of this district have been inoculated.

Sebsaugor.—The Civil Surgeon remarks that no cases of small-pox were reported during the year, but the mortuary returns, extract from which is subjoined, show that deaths from this cause occurred during every month except June and November.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small- pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	85	18	1	21	4	2	4	...	10	5	5	5	...	...
In 1872	110	37	1	21	4	2	4	...	10	5	5	5	...	...

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Sebsaugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	36
Golaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	24

Vaccination was carried on with great success during the year in the sudder town and neighbouring villages, inasmuch as the educated class especially, and the people generally, in these parts now believe in its protective powers. 1,178 operations were effected during the year. A small number of the Assamese, however, still resist vaccination on religious grounds, and inoculation is still very prevalent in the district at large, where people from Bengal come every year to earn their livelihood by its practice. It has been decided to conduct vaccination by the hospital assistants in charge of the sub-divisions and the coolie depôts, and four vaccinators are to be entertained on Rs. 10 each. This scheme, it is believed, will put down inoculation and diffuse the benefits of vaccination among the masses.

Lyckimpore.—No special report regarding small-pox was received from this district.

Annual and monthly mortality and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small- pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	23	18	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	1	2	2	...
In 1872	8	36	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	1	2	2	...

AREAS.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Dumdum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36
Debrooghar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	36

Khasi and Jynteah Hills.—Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in different parts of these hills, but no deaths from this cause were reported during this year or in 1872.

Vaccination was perseveringly practised during the year, and 810 persons were vaccinated successfully. But the Khasiahs strongly oppose the system; even inoculation is not in favour with them. Some absurd superstitions prevent them from accepting the benefit of either system of protection, hence it is not surprising that small-pox occurs so commonly among them.

Naga Hills.—No report was received from this district. The mortuary returns, however, indicate that no deaths from small-pox occurred during the year.

(c.) **FEVERS.**

The recorded deaths from fevers in 1873 amounted to 320,110—an increase in the registration of 69,128, or 27·5 per cent., over that of 1872, when the reported deaths were 251,050.

This represents a death-rate of 5·04 per mille; in 1872 it was 3·92.

In the towns the deaths from fever were 19,009, the rate per mille being 12·9.

In rural tracts there were 301,169 deaths, and the ratio was 4·8 per 1,000.

The proportion of deaths from fever among the sexes is exhibited in the following table. There is a slight improvement in the registration of female mortality from fever in the towns—

	Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In towns	10,357	8,652	13·00	12·23	119
In rural areas	177,846	123,293	6·73	3·90	144
IN DISTRICTS.					
In 1873	189,243	131,085	5·04	4·34	142
In 1872	148,773	102,277	4·53	3·10	145
Increase or decrease	30,470	20,058	1·20	·93	3

Although there is so large an increase (27 per cent.) in the number of registered casualties from fevers in 1873, there is no reason to believe that these diseases were more prevalent than in preceding years. I am inclined to attribute this enhancement entirely to improving registration, and to believe, from the great falling off in fever mortality in Hooghly, Burdwan, and Boorbhoom, that there was on the whole less fever in 1873 than in 1872.

The following figures show the increase in annual registration for three years, and the proportion borne by the fever deaths to the deaths from all causes each year:—

	Total mortality registered.	Fever mortality.	Per cent. of gross mortality.
1871	200,331	179,810	60
1872	374,801	251,050	67
1873	402,710	320,178	65

The most unhealthy months were November and December, which are responsible for more than a fifth (nearly a fourth) of the fever casualties of the year.

May, February, June, and July, both in town and country areas, have the lowest fever mortality.

The following table exhibits the seasonal mortality from fever in towns and country areas:—

IN TOWNS					IN COUNTRY AREAS.				
		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.			Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.		
December	...	2,290	1·50		November	35,323	·50		
November	...	2,281	1·55		December	34,680	·55		
October	...	1,631	1·11		October	31,645	·50		
August	...	1,713	1·16		September	27,803	·44		
September	...	1,639	1·11		January	24,777	·39		
January	...	1,303	·94		August	24,110	·38		
May	...	1,385	·94		April	22,575	·36		
April	...	1,305	·92		March	22,123	·35		
June	...	1,334	·90		May	20,503	·29		
March	...	1,318	·89		February	20,421	·32		
July	...	1,230	·83		June	18,904	·31		
February	...	1,125	·70		July	18,307	·29		

The proportion which in each district the mortality from fever during each month bears to that of the whole year is shown in the statement which follows: the four worst months in each district being printed in antique. In Lower Bengal and in Rajshahye these are generally the cold months from October to January.

In Dacca, the fever season in 1873, an exceptional year as regards rainfall, commenced earlier than usual.

In Behar the fever season is earlier than in lower Bengal, beginning in August and ceasing with October.

In Bhagulpore the fevers mostly prevailed at the beginning and close of the rains, ceasing generally by the middle of November.

In Assam it was in the three last months of the year that fever mortality was at its highest, but in Seelmaugor, Luckimpore, and the Khasi Hills, it increased as early as July and lasted to the end of the year.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	RATIO PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM FEVER TO ANNUAL MORTALITY FROM SAME DISEASE IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
BURDWAN—												
Burdwan	10.42	9.45	11.62	9.08	5.02	5.52	4.81	6.38	6.34	9.83	12.26	9.11
Bankura	6.46	7.47	7.02	7.02	5.81	4.56	4.41	9.82	11.08	17.00	10.18	7.72
Basirhat	16.32	7.00	7.15	7.00	4.10	3.21	2.76	7.37	11.26	14.40	10.92	8.57
Midnapore	5.80	2.03	3.89	3.13	3.72	2.08	3.23	7.72	14.34	16.08	20.45	17.12
Hugli	11.99	11.85	10.39	6.62	6.09	6.53	4.13	5.46	5.07	6.51	6.44	17.23
Baranpore	14.12	10.57	7.70	5.50	4.79	3.44	4.04	5.01	6.52	6.57	12.21	12.62
Howrah	4.11	5.12	4.38	3.69	3.52	5.21	2.20	7.36	7.97	10.65	27.24	20.20
PRESIDENCY—												
24-Pargunnahs	6.79	7.44	7.34	6.47	5.64	3.77	3.78	7.27	6.78	9.91	18.89	9.14
Nuddea	7.80	4.98	8.85	5.04	4.21	3.90	3.53	10.08	10.42	12.81	16.23	14.56
Jessore	11.39	6.81	9.26	7.80	6.97	5.59	5.40	5.08	7.27	9.44	11.77	12.28
RAJSHAHY—												
Moorsheadabad	6.21	5.11	7.26	6.34	7.27	4.94	6.21	10.49	10.13	11.74	10.26	10.42
Dinapore	14.11	12.45	8.32	9.00	7.91	7.13	5.50	5.00	5.75	6.55	8.02	7.80
Malda	8.68	6.79	8.46	10.70	8.86	6.70	3.00	4.81	7.23	11.78	13.61	10.47
Rajshahy	10.22	7.52	7.66	7.10	5.95	5.52	5.57	6.00	7.84	11.27	10.47	14.77
Kumarpore	10.25	9.04	9.35	8.17	7.11	7.25	7.99	7.99	8.80	8.14	10.20	8.77
Bogra	13.57	9.78	9.78	10.23	8.30	4.60	6.57	6.17	4.06	7.93	9.80	8.58
Pubna	6.87	6.12	5.41	6.04	6.15	5.11	5.04	4.40	5.25	7.52	12.58	27.76
COOCH BEHAR—												
Darjeeling	7.14	6.83	6.83	4.24	10.28	6.00	6.24	8.83	7.14	8.55	15.42	5.00
Jalpigoree	8.12	7.15	6.41	7.63	6.64	9.23	6.41	6.08	7.20	6.62	15.76	15.66
Goalpara	7.29	7.11	7.32	7.37	10.21	9.86	9.13	7.43	7.64	9.27	8.08	8.05
Dacca—												
Dacca	6.32	3.26	2.83	4.50	5.21	3.82	3.73	5.07	8.26	11.89	19.62	24.30
Furtehpore	8.55	7.44	6.02	6.94	8.13	5.61	3.98	3.95	3.91	6.44	16.57	25.39
Hackerkunge	7.42	4.80	5.63	8.03	7.60	7.22	8.17	8.00	7.88	9.41	11.59	12.03
Mymensing	8.03	2.40	1.72	2.20	3.14	5.85	10.20	11.97	12.39	12.04	16.77	18.27
Kylhet	8.56	7.13	6.07	4.22	5.37	6.58	9.25	10.65	12.36	12.00	9.90	9.50
Chahar	6.58	3.17	7.80	5.60	10.97	5.23	15.60	7.51	9.51	6.78	4.30	11.70
CHITTAGONG—												
Chittagong	6.94	8.00	7.74	6.57	6.80	6.97	6.17	9.60	10.13	9.09	8.58	9.97
Noakhali	8.81	9.11	6.32	5.05	7.33	7.51	7.69	7.71	7.87	9.39	10.82	11.70
Tipperah	7.66	5.92	6.12	8.90	9.10	9.82	7.45	5.35	6.67	6.30	10.98	10.24
SOUTH BEHAR—												
Patna	5.50	5.50	6.87	5.85	7.43	7.28	9.01	13.41	13.72	10.22	7.04	6.79
Gya	5.09	4.05	7.07	7.90	6.77	6.77	7.71	13.32	15.47	12.03	6.65	4.98
Shahabad	5.29	6.90	1.80	6.06	6.20	8.52	8.30	12.24	14.87	11.37	6.46	7.06
NORTH BEHAR—												
Tihoot	5.11	5.90	5.60	6.58	9.85	8.07	7.50	9.33	9.36	10.74	10.35	10.01
Saran	8.12	5.71	7.05	8.07	7.99	8.01	8.45	9.68	10.49	8.70	8.17	8.03
Chumpran	13.70	9.50	6.65	9.34	7.60	7.07	8.68	8.55	8.55	6.10	7.81	6.58
BIHAR—												
Monghyr	8.01	5.99	7.73	9.14	8.02	8.95	7.07	7.36	7.74	10.66	10.32	7.35
Bihaupore	9.81	8.42	10.72	10.53	10.75	8.53	5.90	6.31	6.17	8.77	7.66	7.00
Furness	4.39	8.20	6.15	11.18	9.61	8.60	7.47	6.77	10.28	9.54	8.50	10.80
Southern Pargunnahs	6.18	5.48	5.61	9.61	8.67	9.11	6.23	8.29	10.23	11.18	7.48	6.77
ORISSA—												
Cuttack	10.00	9.12	8.81	7.17	5.59	5.14	6.13	7.09	8.06	10.00	10.49	12.29
Purbo	7.34	9.42	10.33	7.46	6.11	5.91	5.59	6.08	5.90	7.67	12.02	15.72
Balasore	7.89	7.98	7.52	6.39	6.77	6.61	6.19	6.71	8.99	9.92	14.81	10.92
CHOTA NAGPORE—												
Hazaribagh	7.05	6.76	8.30	9.20	8.21	8.89	6.99	8.03	10.08	8.85	7.08	8.50
Lohardugga	7.44	7.97	11.00	9.55	7.83	6.93	6.30	7.44	10.20	10.38	8.39	7.99
Singbhum	8.10	5.53	6.20	7.15	6.75	6.11	5.72	7.47	11.16	10.17	9.80	11.02
Manbhum	6.11	5.70	7.40	7.53	6.40	6.11	6.28	11.73	11.78	10.52	10.30	11.08
ASSAM—												
Kamrup	9.75	7.20	9.19	9.56	5.91	10.28	6.16	6.72	6.27	9.87	9.29	6.23
Dumrang	7.70	5.90	6.25	6.05	7.38	9.58	9.14	9.14	9.98	9.86	10.06	11.16
Nowrang	7.17	6.15	6.67	6.92	7.41	10.55	6.43	7.90	8.32	9.72	12.44	9.78
Seelmaugor	6.90	5.72	6.60	7.29	7.04	8.72	10.06	9.74	9.83	9.51	8.83	8.59
Luckimpore	7.60	5.58	6.17	6.62	6.47	4.06	9.44	11.07	9.20	14.56	6.31	8.00
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	5.79	6.22	7.05	3.73	3.31	9.12	13.89	17.42	6.22	10.27	9.12	8.29
Naga Hills	17.64	...	...	...	5.88	5.98	6.96	11.76	...	17.64	17.64	17.64

The registration of fever mortality falls so very short of the truth, that it seems like lost time to examine it in detail.

In the following table I have compared the fever mortality of 1873 with that of 1872 district by district.

DISTRICTS.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.		DISTRICTS.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Increase.	Decrease.		Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Increase.	Decrease.
Burdwan ...	20,799	10.22	25,005	12.22	...	2.06	24-Pergunnahs ...	14,163	7.36	11,835	5.25	1.91	...
Bankoora ...	1,804	3.74	1,942	4.08	10	...	Nuddon ...	8,212	4.33	6,222	3.48	1.10	...
Beerbhoom ...	10,406	18.08	12,906	18.54	...	5.46	Jessore ...	10,429	5.02	11,505	5.54	...	...
Midnapore ...	15,798	6.21	7,514	2.66	8.55	...	PRESIDENCY DIV.	32,823	5.62	29,502	4.84	.78	...
Hooghly ...	4,895	9.41	4,379	8.77	.64	...	Chittagong ...	8,470	7.51	8,891	7.88	...	...
Morarpore ...	2,987	7.54	4,452	11.30	...	3.72	Noakholly ...	8,536	7.75	4,620	3.47	1.28	...
Howrah ...	3,703	6.31	1,769	2.40	3.91	...	Tippurah ...	4,761	8.10	3,167	1.06	1.0	...
BURDWAN DIV.	60,852	8.30	57,958	8.25	5.05	...	CHITTAGONG DIV.	18,767	5.55	16,678	4.94	.61	...
Kamroop ...	3,733	6.64	2,675	5.11	1.53	...	Monghyr ...	11,021	6.07	6,622	3.65	2.42	...
Durrug ...	2,493	10.56	2,100	8.89	1.67	...	Bhagulpore ...	6,396	3.50	6,435	5.32	...	...
Nowgong ...	1,313	4.73	830	3.28	1.45	...	Purneah ...	7,288	4.25	3,005	1.78	2.47	...
Seohangor ...	2,165	7.29	2,521	8.50	...	1.21	Santhal Pergunnahs	5,508	7.55	5,507	5.27	2.28	...
Luckimpore ...	854	7.07	357	2.94	4.13	...	BHAGULPORE DIV.	34,213	5.17	21,036	3.37	1.90	...
Naga Hillis	17	18.82	...	...	...	...	Patna ...	4,830	3.09	3,539	2.28	.89	...
Khasi and Jynteah Hillis	241	38.20	10	1.58	36.62	...	Gya ...	11,216	6.75	8,021	4.11	1.64	...
ASSAM DIVISION	10,719	7.24	8,093	5.38	1.86	...	Shahabad ...	10,395	6.02	5,205	3.01	3.01	...
Darjeeling ...	350	3.69	394	4.05	1.66	...	Tirhoot ...	7,094	1.81	5,359	1.35	.46	...
Jalpigore ...	1,776	4.24	1,082	2.58	1.66	...	Sarun ...	8,439	4.03	4,962	2.41	1.67	...
Goolpara ...	3,115	8.37	2,473	5.58	2.81	...	Chumpran	4,538	5.14	5,173	5.59	...	...
COCHIN BEHAR DIVISION	5,541	6.01	3,939	4.11	1.90	...	PATNA DIVISION	47,394	3.61	32,850	2.50	1.11	...
Hazareebagh	4,540	5.88	4,485	5.81	.07	...	Dacca ...	8,332	4.40	3,567	1.92	2.67	...
Lohardugga	9,708	7.84	7,761	6.26	1.58	...	Fureedpore ...	2,007	2.57	2,658	2.63	...	...
Shughoom	2,132	5.18	3,077	5.00	.14	...	Backergunge ...	9,261	3.49	5,755	2.43	1.47	...
Manbhoom	3,631	3.04	2,833	2.84	.80	...	Mymensing	7,400	5.15	1,443	.61	2.54	...
CHOTA NAAGPORE DIVISION	20,011	5.85	17,146	5.10	.75	...	Sylhet ...	1,089	1.15	1,773	1.93	.12	...
Moorshedabad ...	12,793	9.44	6,033	4.43	4.90	...	Cachar ...	410	1.09	244	1.19	.10	...
Dinapore ...	7,030	4.08	8,845	5.88	1.20	...	DACCA DIVISION	30,908	5.15	15,439	1.02	2.13	...
Maldah ...	8,187	12.03	2,840	4.19	7.83	...	Cuttack ...	6,147	4.11	6,701	4.48	...	...
Rajshahye	6,093	4.61	5,403	4.10	.84	...	Pooree ...	1,538	1.99	1,355	1.78	.23	...
Rungpore ...	6,070	3.10	6,373	2.90	.14	...	Balapore ...	1,712	2.22	1,601	2.07	.16	...
Borra	4,516	6.54	5,525	8.01	1.47	...	ORISSA DIVISION	9,397	3.09	9,657	3.18	...	...
Putna	5,539	4.57	2,375	1.96	2.61	...							
RAJSHAHYE DIV.	50,773	5.70	37,494	4.21	1.49	...							

Maldah exhibits the most marked increase in fever mortality, the deaths reported in 1873 being thrice those of 1872.

Next come Moorshedabad, Howrah, and Midnapore, in all of which the mortality reported was twice greater than in the preceding year.

All these districts border on either Burdwan or that part of Hooghly where epidemic fever has caused so much loss of life of late years. The fever of Midnapore and Howrah is undoubtedly an extension of the Hooghly and Burdwan fever, but I am not certain of this as regards Moorshedabad. I know from personal investigation that some of the villages in that part of Moorshedabad district which borders on Beerbhoom and Burdwan participated in the fever outbreak of 1872 and 1873, and I addressed the Commissioner of Burdwan on the subject, pointing out the danger that existed of the fever (which I believe to be contagious) travelling *via Jumooa Kandi* to Berhampore, and requesting that he would be good enough to order a strict watch to be kept over the south-western portion of Moorshedabad district. Action was taken in the matter and several reports were forwarded to my office, all tending to negative the spread of the fever towards Berhampore or Kandi. It is clear, however, that there has been a very decided increase in the fever mortality of Moorshedabad, and it is to be regretted that no sanitary report for 1873, nor any history of this fever, has been sent from this district.

Shahabad, Gya, and Sarun in Behar; Monghyr, Santhalea, and Purneah in Bhagulpore Division; and Dacca, Mymensingh, and Fureedpore in the Dacca Division, all report a much higher mortality from fever than in 1872.

There was also an excessive prevalence of fever in the 24-Pergunnahs, especially during the last three months of the year. I visited a number of the affected villages lying west of Calcutta, in order to compare the disease with that seen by me in Burdwan and Beerbhoom, and soon came to the conclusion that there was little resemblance between them, and that the 24-Pergunnah outbreaks were merely aggravations of the ordinary autumnal malarious fever of Lower Bengal. I found, too, that there had been a great deal of exaggeration in the petitions and reports sent in regarding this fever. In one village, described as containing no healthy people, I could find scarcely any sick; and among the few I did see, there was not one case that could be called severe.

The fact is the Government has been so compassionate and liberal to the fever-stricken people of Burdwan, and has supplied medical and food relief with so liberal a hand, and the people, too, have learnt to appreciate medical help so thoroughly, that it is only with the greatest difficulty, and in the face of considerable opposition, that a dispensary is removed when the cause which led to its establishment has passed away. And no sooner do half a dozen cases of severe fever, appear in any village within 100 miles of Calcutta, than immediate advantage is taken of the circumstance: the people are pictured as dying in numbers and pitifully helpless, the most exaggerated and lying statements are manufactured and woven into petitions, all in the hope of getting a Government dispensary, which once established among them, they trust to retain permanently.

The districts in which fever mortality most decreased in 1873 are those in which the so-called Burdwan fever was so severely prevalent in 1872, viz. Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and the sub-division Serampore.

The districts are arranged below in order of fever mortality from highest to lowest according to the mortuary returns:—

	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	38.20	Nowgong	4.73
Naga Hills	18.82	Dinagopore	4.64
Beerbhoom	15.04	Rajshahye	4.64
Maldah	12.02	Pubna	4.57
Darrung	10.58	Nudda	4.53
Burdwan	10.22	Dacca	4.49
Moorshedabad	9.44	Purneah	4.25
Hooghly	9.41	Jalpigore	4.24
Goalpara	8.37	Cuttack	4.11
Lohardugga	7.84	Saran	4.08
Serampore	7.58	Backergunge	3.89
Noakholly	7.75	Bankura	3.78
Sonthal Pergunnahs	7.55	Darjeeling	3.80
Chittagong	7.51	Munbhoom	3.64
Neelgaugur	7.20	Bhagulpore	3.50
24 Pergunnahs	7.26	Mymensing	3.15
Luckimpore	7.07	Chumpran	3.11
Kamroop	6.64	Tippurah	3.10
Bogra	6.64	Kumppore	3.10
Howrah	6.31	Patna	3.09
Midnapore	6.21	Furzedpore	2.57
Mouhlyr	6.07	Balasore	2.22
Shahabad	6.02	Cachar	1.99
Hazareebagh	5.88	Poores	1.99
Gya	5.75	Tirhoot	1.81
Singbhoom	5.18	Sylhet	1.15
Jessore	5.02		

* In not more than three of them can the registration be held to approach the truth, and in at least half of them it is lamentably bad.

In the following statement the fever mortality of the towns is shown distinct from that of the rural tracts.

The higher mortality rate recorded in many of the towns is, with about half a dozen exceptions, due simply to the fact that they are better registered, most of them being included among the urban "selected areas":—

Towns separately.	Ratio per 1,000 of popula- tion.	Towns separately.	Ratio per 1,000 of popula- tion.
Manickgunge (Dacca)	51.55	Buxar (Shahabad)	14.51
Burdwan	50.15	Commercelly (Nudda)	13.09
Rajmahal (Sonthal Pergunnahs)	36.44	Durbinura (Tirhoot)	13.48
Kumppore	30.65	Comillah (Tippurah)	13.20
Dinagopore	29.59	Backergunge	13.01
Hazareebagh	25.81	Jamshypore (Mouhlyr)	12.91
Goalpara	23.92	Serampore	12.94
Eclack (Hazareebagh)	23.78	Santipore (Nudda)	11.38
Nattore (Rajshahye)	23.67	Kishoregunge (Mymensing)	10.63
Jalpigore	22.76	Parulis (Munbhoom) ?	10.28
Purneah	22.60	Sewan (Saran)	10.00
Chattra (Hazareebagh)	22.34	Behar (Patna)	9.35
Pubna	21.96	Kishnaghur (Nudda)	8.54
Bogra	21.40	Chupra (Saran)	9.16
Chittagong	20.01	Midnapore	8.60
Jamshypore (Mymensing)	20.54	Sylhet	8.31
Dowlutkhan (Backergunge)	20.18	Moorshedabad	7.46
Araodaha (24 Pergunnahs)	19.95	Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)	7.35
Budharun (Noakholly)	19.57	Mymensing	7.25
Soory (Beerbhoom)	18.77	Patna	7.13
Doomke (Sonthal Pergunnahs)	18.22	Balasore	6.24
Howrah	17.33	Poores	6.08
Gya	17.62	Jajpore (Cuttack)	5.97
Ranchi	17.20	Bankura	5.85
Hooghly	17.14	Ranaghat (Nudda)	5.62
Bevilgunge (Saran)	17.07	Cuttack	4.90
Barh (Patna)	16.65	Motilaree (Chumpran)	4.98
English Bazar (Maldah)	16.56	Meherpore (Nudda)	4.51
Nudda	15.90	Kendrapara (Cuttack)	4.11
Mouhlyr	15.35	Jehanabad (Gya)	4.06
Gowhaty (Kamroop)	15.40	Dacca	3.78
Betiah (Chumpran)	15.17	Koochies (Nudda)	1.18
Jessore	14.84	Bhagulpore	2.6

Country areas as wholes.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Country areas as wholes.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	34.20	Rajshahye	4.49
Naga Hills	18.83	Dinagapore	4.47
Beerbhoom	16.03	Pubna	4.34
Maldah	11.94	Nudda	4.28
Durrung	10.56	Dacca	4.25
Burdwan	9.87	Purneah	4.07
Moorsheadabad	9.22	Cuttack	4.06
Hooghly	8.83	Howrah	4.05
Goolpara	8.14	Jalpigoree	3.96
Lohardugga	7.76	Sarun	3.84
Noakholly	7.68	Buckergunge	3.82
Seebaugor	7.29	Bankoora	3.73
Chittagong	7.25	Darjeeling	3.69
Sonthal Pergunnahs	7.24	Bhagulpore	3.60
Serampore	7.08	Manbhoom	3.60
24-Pergunnahs	7.07	Rungpore	3.03
Luckimpore	6.46	Tipperah	3.01
Kamroop	6.43	Mymensing	2.98
Bogra	6.18	Chumparun	2.97
Midnapore	5.98	Pureedpore	2.87
Shahabad	5.89	Patna	2.47
Monghyr	5.34	Balasoore	2.13
Gya	5.14	Cachar	1.99
Singbhoom	5.17	Poorce	1.87
Hazareebagh	4.98	Tirhoot	1.84
Jessore	4.78	Sylhet	1.08
Nowgong			

The ratio of fever mortality to the mortality from all causes is shown district by district in the following table, which, if true, would reverse the prevalent opinions regarding the healthiness of some parts of the province, *e.g.* Assam, which stands comparatively low in the list, while it would support them in others, *e.g.* Behar districts, which are notoriously drier and less liable to fever than Lower Bengal, and which, notwithstanding an unusual prevalence of fever there in 1873, still hold a very low place in the statement. But until registration is more accurate, it will be impossible to arrive at any trustworthy conclusions:—

DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from fever.	Ratio of deaths from fever to annual mortality from all causes in the district.
ENTIRE PROVINCE	402,740	320,178	64.97
Bogra	5,180	4,516	87.18
Dinagapore	8,139	7,036	86.44
Rungpore	8,201	6,670	81.43
Pureedpore	3,230	2,607	80.48
Jalpigoree	2,207	1,776	80.47
Pubna	6,887	5,538	80.41
Hooghly	5,841	4,805	80.38
Burdwan	25,983	20,789	80.11
Rajshahye	7,906	6,083	76.97
Maldah	10,212	8,137	79.64
Purneah	9,180	7,288	79.38
Chittagong	10,802	8,470	78.41
Moorsheadabad	10,318	12,793	78.80
Beerbhoom	13,274	10,498	78.31
Hazareebagh	5,861	4,540	77.46
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12,276	9,508	77.38
Noakholly	7,315	5,536	75.88
Nudda	10,914	8,213	75.24
Lohardugga	12,980	9,708	74.79
Midnapore	21,210	15,798	74.48
Monghyr	15,058	11,021	73.19
Jessore	14,389	10,429	72.47
Darjeeling	486	350	72.01
24-Pergunnahs	19,725	14,182	71.90
Serampore	4,490	2,987	66.52
Goolpara	5,180	3,415	66.16
Buckergunge	14,077	9,261	65.78
Manbhoom	5,538	3,631	65.56
Dacca	13,073	8,332	63.73
Mymensing	11,714	7,409	63.24
Bhagulpore	10,211	6,306	61.69
Nowgong	1,916	1,243	64.63
Howrah	8,067	3,703	62.16
Tipperah	8,041	4,761	59.20
Shahabad	17,649	10,395	58.99
Durrung	4,243	2,493	58.75
Seebaugor	3,694	2,165	58.61
Singbhoom	3,684	2,179	57.67
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	423	241	56.97
Chumparun	8,010	4,538	56.65
Gya	20,624	11,215	54.37
Naga Hills	82	17	58.13
Cachar	800	410	51.25
Luckimpore	1,680	863	51.07
Kamroop	7,610	3,732	49.09
Bankoora	4,077	1,994	48.90
Sylhet	4,473	1,989	44.46
Sarun	20,415	8,430	41.25
Patna	11,792	4,830	40.95
Tirhoot	21,184	7,986	37.75
Poorce	4,163	1,538	36.77
Cuttack	18,328	6,147	33.53
Balasoore	6,390	1,712	26.79

All that is known of the prevalence of fever in the districts of the province and of special outbreaks of the disease is contained in the following extracts from sanitary reports and from such special reports as have reached me during the year.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan.—The epidemic fever, which for many years has caused so much sickness and mortality in Burdwan, prevailed to a greatly diminished extent in 1873 as compared with 1871 and 1872.

Dying out in the south of the district as it had already passed away from the east, the disease has attacked new areas to the north-west, west, and south-west; but its type has been milder, and the mortality occasioned by it less than in preceding years. Dr. French, the Civil Surgeon, gives the following history of the fever in 1873:—

"In January the severity of the fever had decreased everywhere, and instead of being generally of the quotidian, it assumed the tertian and quartan types. The appearance of the people, particularly the well-to-do or comfortable classes, improved. The cases chiefly met with were those of chronic fever, spleen, anasarca, and dysentery.

"In February I reported a general and gradual improvement in the health of the inhabitants of the district. There is no new outbreak of endemic fever anywhere; but still in affected villages, particularly those in which sanitary arrangements are altogether discarded, many cases of sickness are to be met with.

"From the 7th of March there was an increase of fever all over the district, and in the town. Relapses of fever in old cases were very common, and some new cases of continued and remittent fever in the persons of those who had never before suffered were met with in each circle. At Bhedia, near Pogram, Surgeon B. B. Gupta, M.B., saw six cases of continued fever complicated with stupor." Young persons and children suffered chiefly.

"The native doctors in charge of eight different dispensaries suffered from fever in the first fortnight of April. The worst places were Oorgram, Ausgram, Aroar, Choto Dynal, Kanchonnuggur, and other suburbs of the town; Bamurah and Gobindpore, Bally, Gourhatta, and Eklokey. In the last fortnight in April the fever abated, cases of continued and remittent fever became rare, and the number of acute seizures gradually decreased.

"In the first fortnight in May sickness had decreased everywhere; in the second fortnight in May there was a very slight general increase in the number of fever cases, but it again declined.

"In the first fortnight in June the general health of the population was, on the whole, good for Burdwan. The fever was said to be 'slowly but steadily abating.' 'Old cases are fast improving, and the district enjoys good health.' This general improvement gradually went on up to 15th of July, when again there was an increase of fever. 'Many people who had remained well for months got attacks of ague.'

"In the first fortnight in August fever had increased all over the district. Relapses of ague cases and new cases of ague were met with in nearly every place; but, unlike those of past years, they were easily amenable to treatment, and were attended with very small mortality. From 21st August matters began to look more threatening. Fever increased, and cases of continued and remittent fever came more frequently under notice. This increase was not noticed in the northern and eastern portions of the district. The number of sick in the suburbs and town of Burdwan was very great, and the police hospital was overcrowded.

"In the early part of September fever was at a stand-still—that is, neither an increase nor decrease was noticed; but in the second fortnight of that month there was an undoubted and general increase. The most unhealthy parts of the district were the west and south-west. Fever again broke out violently in the villages of Pamrah, Gangpore, Nadur, Amrah, and Bykuntpore. It also broke out in the villages of Mainapora, Hocjuti, Lagoora, Panoca, Baita, Kushba, and Deshra, in thana Kotulpore, and bordering on the Bankoora district. In the former five villages the fever had raged in previous years, but the latter seven were attacked for the first time, although a slight increase in the number of fever cases was observed at the close of the rains in 1872. I inspected these villages and this tract of country, and saw about 300 persons suffering from intermittent and remittent fever. The majority of the cases were of a mild character, chiefly affecting children, but there were some very bad cases of remittent fever. The people informed me that last year they had a few cases of fever amongst them, but never before such a number as at present. The inhabitants think that they got it from Jehanabad, and are so afraid now of that place that no matter what crime is committed in the village, no man will venture to the Deputy Magistrate's Court in Jehanabad. The soil of the place is laterite, hard, and dry. The drainage is good, there is not much jungle in the villages, the houses are dry and well raised, ventilation is fair, the people are well off, and drinking-water is obtained from wells. The population is composed of successful weavers, workers in brass and copper, and agriculturists. Fever was also prevailing on the other side of the tree jungle in the Bankoora district as far as Bissenpore. I expect that these places will suffer severely this year. Near Kotulpore I inspected the large village of Bamunayti, in which fever has not as yet appeared. The inhabitants are

well off, healthy looking, and are generally weavers by trade. There is no perceptible difference between this village and Mainapore. On my return to the station I found most of the residents down with intermittent fever.

"In September there was an increase of fever in the north-west of the district, while the old unhealthy thana of Selimabad showed signs of great improvement. In it the village of Panchra only was unhealthy.

"In the first week in October there was a very fatal type of remittent fever at Hajeeopore, where there was a mild form of the disease in 1872. It did not last long, and by the 20th of the month only ordinary cases of ague and mild remittent fever were to be met with. At Tajpore, thana Kotulpore, a good many cases of enteric fever were seen. Although isolated cases of this disease are now and again met with, yet the number sick at Tajpore was something unusual. It was ascribed to the manure heaps, which each householder keeps in front of his door for sugarcane cultivation purposes. In Buddungunge, thana Goghat, to the south-west of the district, fever also broke out violently in October. In 1872 there was a mild form of fever in this place, but this year it was more virulent and fatal. In October I inspected the whole of the western portion of the district in consequence of reports which had reached me. In Kalicapore, on the Adjai, in the north-west, fever broke out in October; also in Gossumikhunda and other adjacent villages. Kalicapore has been attacked for the first time this year. It reappeared in Patrosar, and Sonamookhy, Gopalpore, and Paraj thana, Bood-bood, and in the adjoining villages, Indas, Kurshinda, and other places adjacent. In the latter week of October it appeared for the first time in Mancoor station, on the line of railway. At Seraiticker, to the south-west of Burdwan, it again broke out. In the last week of October an abatement in the number of new cases of fever was perceptible in the Jehanabad circle, but there was no improvement in the Munglecote or Burdwan circles.

"In my report for the first fortnight in November, I stated that 'sickness has increased everywhere. Malarious fever prevails nearly all over the whole district, but the western tract, or from a line drawn from Paltia in the north to Myapore in the south, and on to Panceghur on the line of railway, is especially suffering. Fever has broken out in Kaksa and Panaghur and neighbouring villages. The type of fever is chiefly intermittent, but many cases of remittent and a bad form of malignant remittent have been met with. A line drawn from Kalicapore on the Adjai in the north, through Kaksa a few miles west of Sonamookhy and down to Buddungunge, will pass through the most unhealthy and most recently stricken part of the district. Last year this line formed the western boundary of the unhealthy tract. This year the fever has passed the boundary. In the last fortnight in November, generally speaking, there was throughout the town and district a slight improvement in the health of the population. The type of fever met with was not so severe as in the previous fortnight or month, and the deaths from acute seizures decreased. This amelioration was more perceptible in the eastern than in the western tract. No petition for the establishment of a dispensary was received in this fortnight. The prevailing disease was ague; the number of remittents decreased.'

"In my report on the first fortnight in December I wrote as follows:—'I am glad to be able to report that the fever is declining, both as regards the number of cases met with and the severity of the type. The bad cases of remittent fever are becoming rare in most parts, and the ague cases seem to be more amenable to treatment. I think we may safely say that we are now over the worst time of the year, and that a general and gradual abatement may be henceforth looked for. The history of previous years is repeating itself. Acute seizures are becoming less frequent, but we have many old and chronic cases. The fever is now, and has been throughout the year, milder than it was in the corresponding periods of 1872; and I think we may anticipate that it will be again milder in the fever season of 1874, although in the western tract it will be more severe and fatal. In this tract are situated the villages which were attacked for the first time in the past season.'

"In the last fortnight in December I reported that 'the general health of the population during the fortnight was satisfactory, and the number of cases daily attending the dispensaries slightly fell. As regards the fever there was a general abatement all over the district—in some places barely perceptible, but in others very well-marked. The type of fever has also undergone change for the better. The bad cases of continued or remittent fever are getting rare, and in some places are not to be seen. There has been a decrease generally in the number of fever cases, but an increase in the cases of chest and bowel diseases. This is to be expected at this season of the year, when cold acts to such a degree on the badly clad and broken-down poor that diarrhoea and bad dysentery immediately result.'

"The daily average actual attendance at the dispensaries in Burdwan for the week ending—

The 31st December 1872 was	...	...	...	7,142-80	For July 1873 it was	...	...	...	3,798-85
For January 1873 it was	...	...	...	6,740-75	" August 1873 it was	...	...	...	3,819-40
" February "	...	...	...	6,647-96	" September "	...	...	...	4,040-13
" March "	...	...	...	6,418-06	" October "	...	...	...	5,178-40
" April "	...	...	...	6,284-06	" November "	...	...	...	6,240-15
" May "	...	...	...	4,731-82	" December "	...	...	...	5,992-23
" June "	...	...	...	4,188-00					

"These figures are actual attendance, representing the number of persons daily examined personally and prescribed for and exclusive of absentees."

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly fever mortality and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to the deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 30,799	10'22	80'11	2,168	1,967	2,415	1,880	1,169	1,150	808	1,397	1,320	2,045	2,553	1,995
In 1872 .. 25,005	12'28	63'72	1 00	989	1'18	92	57	58	44	65	84	1'00	1'25	98

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.					Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Burdwan, town	.		...	.	1,031	50.15
Indas	..	...	.	.	1,516	19.60
Koksa	..	...	.	..	761	18.18
Goghata	..	.	.		1,794	13.16
Burdwan	..		.	.	280	12.65
Mungleeote		.		..	907	12.45
Katugram	.	.	.		902	11.73
Bood-bood			..	.	1,061	11.83
Gangooria	..	.	..	..	1,487	10.16
Kotulpore	..	.	.	..	1,165	10.54
Boynah		.			1,017	9.07
Jehanabad		...		...	1,245	9.05
Khundahose			.	.	1021	9.17
Sonainchikhy	..	..	.	..	724	9.13
Sahibwunge		.	.		715	8.97
Assonsole	.		.	...	696	8.54
Ausgram		.	.	.	836	8.11
Selimabad			.	..	670	7.94
Cutwa		..		.	643	7.73
Bhatooria	.		..	..	600	7.45
Montesaur		.	..	..	542	6.51

Bankoora.—The mortality from fever in this district during 1873 was almost equal to that in 1872. In the latter year 1,942 persons perished from this cause, or in the proportion of 3'68 per 1,000 of population; in the year under review the deaths numbered 1,994, and the death-rate was 3'78 per 1,000. The rates of fever casualties to the total mortality of the district amounted to 48'90 per cent.

The following table exhibits the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months and rates of prevalence of the disease :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths of the district.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 • 1994	3'78	48'90	127	150	164	140	116	91	88	106	233	230	203	154
In 1872 .. 1942	3'64	65'35	24	24	29	26	22	17	16	37	44	64	38	27

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY			Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Bankoora, rural	..	..	146	6.45
Bankoora, town	..	..	95	5.05
Chatna	..	..	760	5.31
Bishnupore	..	..	724	4.91

Reports having reached the Sudder Station that epidemic fever of the type that is devastating Burdwan and Beerbhoom was prevailing at Koochiakole and Joypore, Dr. Hill, the Civil Surgeon, proceeded to the affected localities to investigate the matter, and the following reports on the subject were furnished by him to the Magistrate :—

“Koochiakole is a village about 31 miles south-east of Bankoora, and borders on the Burdwan district.

“The population consists of cultivators chiefly of rice and sugar-cane, and though some of them are very poor, yet, taken as a class, they are pretty well off as far as food is concerned.

“Baboo Radha Bullub Sing, a wealthy zemindar, resident there, bestows much of his time in improving the condition of the people. He has also for some time past established a small dispensary there in charge of a native doctor. It was through him that the fever was first made known to the Magistrate here.

“On the 7th instant I started to inspect the place, and arrived there the following day. Koochiakole is built on an elevation, and though there is a good deal of stagnant water around and in the vicinity of the place, yet the village itself is in no way damp. The soil, though slightly sandy, is largely interspersed with laterite.

"During my four days' stay there, I visited personally about 210 fever cases. These consisted of cases mostly of intermittent and remittent fevers; some were suffering from debility subsequent to the fever. It is more than probable that the intermittent type merges into the remittent from chronicity. In the majority of cases the spleen was found enlarged; but the prominent characteristics are a large, flabby tongue coated with a white, creamy fur, very small and feeble pulse, with the heart-sounds very indistinct; in fact in some cases I could scarcely hear the cardiac sounds at all. In the intermittent form, the paroxysms, as a rule, follow in the evening or early part of the night, and was generally a quotidian or a tertian. In the intermittent form there was generally a morning remission.

"The fever, though running a protracted course and leaving the patient in a very debilitated condition for some time afterwards, is not dangerous. In all, there has not been more than 12 deaths (10 deaths having occurred before my inspection).

"The treatment I have pursued has chiefly consisted of quinine, using it both by the mouth and subcutaneously.

"It is very difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at the probable cause of the fever.

"1st.—As to the inadequacy of supply of food. As I have before remarked, the people here as a rule have a sufficiency of food, and from inquiries I find the wages of labour have increased twofold within the last few years.

"2nd.—As to the soil being water-logged from bad subsoil drainage, as far as I could investigate I did not think so.

"3rd.—In my opinion I do not consider this fever at Koochiakole to be of the same type as that at present devastating the villages in the Burdwan district. From what I could gather from the inhabitants, I find that for some time past during the months of October and November every year fever has raged more or less at Koochiakole, and I consider the fever to be endemic there, and that this year from some unknown cause or causes (whether it be the excessive heat with a deficiency of rain supply it is hard to say,) it has assumed the form of an epidemic and has extended its ravages far and wide.

"Joypore.—Consists of seven villages, more or less scattered, containing in all some 300 houses and yielding a population of about 1,500 to 2,000 souls.

"The inhabitants are composed chiefly of weavers and agriculturists, and though they, along with the majority of Bengal, are suffering to some extent during the present famine impending time, yet taken as a class they are comparatively well fed, well clad, and well housed. I have arrived at this not only from personal inspection, but from inquiries among some of the well-to-do class.

"During my three days' halt, I went round house to house and saw about 180 fever-stricken cases.

"The cases thus seen were of the ordinary intermittent and remittent types—a few of the latter, however, having assumed the characteristic typhoid type minus the eruption, which I could not detect in a single case.

"In all, as gathered from the inhabitants, there are from 250 to 300 individuals more or less prostrated with fever.

"A few deaths have occurred, and I consider the state of things at Joypore as calling for immediate help. What is wanted there is a native doctor well armed with a sufficiency of medicines—more specially that *sine qua non*, quinine.

"I have ordered Bhojrub Chunder Dass, the jail compounder, to do duty there (since he is the only person at present available), and his work to be done by the branch dispensary compounder."

"Beerbhoom.—The total death-rate from fever in this district during the year was 15.08 per 1,000 of population, against 18.54 per 1,000 in 1872, exhibiting a decrease of 3.46 per 1,000.

The following table exhibits the months and rates of prevalence of the disease and the areas in which the highest casualty rates of the year occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	10,400	15.08	1.713	7.35	7.51	7.42	4.62	3.37	2.44	7.45	1.181	1.512	1.115	8.79
In 1872	12,900	18.54	2.41	1.05	1.07	1.00	.68	.48	.40	1.12	.69	2.17	1.60	1.26

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Soory, rural	2,846	29.92
Soory, town	100	18.77
Moureesur	1,875	18.01
Kushah	2,029	16.71
Sakoollipore	947	15.31
Rajmangur	337	10.87
Lahpore	722	10.03
Burwan	623	9.78
Doolbraypore	940	6.84

Dr. Barker, the Civil, Surgeon, has furnished the following account of the 1873 epidemic fever of Beerbhoopi. "The fever, which was epidemic and raged furiously in 1872, gradually began to decrease towards the close of that year, and, favored by the intense hot dry months of February, March, and April 1873, steadily decreased, and may be said to have been latent in May and June. The heavy continuous rain in July gave new vigour to the disease, and fresh cases of fever began to increase. From this period to about the third week of November fever made rapid progress, and thousands were laid low. The disease reached its maximum intensity in November, after which it rapidly declined, and new cases of fever became less frequent and milder. The fever was neither so general nor so severe as in 1872, and was chiefly restricted to the south of the district within eight miles of the river Adjai. The disease was most severe and fatal in two spots, having a diameter of four miles each, viz. round "Surrool" and in the south-east corner of the district. The first-named area is laterite formation, the last alluvial. All classes were affected; but the rich natives, and also the very low caste people—Bagdi, Bauri, Hari, and Domes—who eat flesh and drink liquor, seemed better able to withstand the disease. I observed the same fact in 1871, but in 1872 this comparative immunity was less marked. The mortality from fever was 10,497, against 13,029 in 1872. It may be superfluous to add that the infant population in affected villages is small.

"There were 15 special fever dispensaries on the 1st January 1873. In that month four were closed, in February three more, and in August another. The fever, however, was spreading about this period, and it was considered advisable to establish a dispensary at Shajpore in August, and another at "Surrool" in November, thus making ten which are still in existence. In addition to medicine, these dispensaries have recently been ordered to issue half a seer of rice to each indigent patient, but the number of persons who have hitherto availed themselves of this boon is small, and does not exceed an average of 21.72 at each dispensary.

"The relief afforded during the year has been large. The total persons treated was 1,00,721, and the daily average 1,316.76. The following table shows the names of the villages and thanas where the dispensaries were established, the dates of opening or closing, as well as the daily average sick and number of cases treated at each:—

No	Names of villages where dispensaries are situated	Thanas	Outposts.	Number of patients treated	Daily average sick	When dispensary was opened	When closed.
1	Etanda	Sakoolipore	Blumchhatra	9,321	153.75	25th November 1872	
2	Ramoukhand	Ditto	Ditto	8,977	142.04	28th December 1872	
3	Bajra	Ditto	Ditto	11,629	115.06	5th December 1872	
4	Sopore	Kusha	Surrool	12,925	125.91	7th September 1872	
5	Socodia	Dodraipore	Shajpore	407	27.87	30th November 1872	3rd February 1873.
6	Ethfingar	Kusha	Plumbazar	6,490	77.22	25th November 1872	
7	Chowta	Lalypore		119	10.25	16th December 1872	15th February 1873
8	Batka	Dodraipore	Shajpore	179	12.89	10th November 1872	17th January 1873
9	Bhanchhatra	Sakoolipore	Blumchhatra	1,103	50.12	21st October 1872	27th January 1873
10	Shajpore	Kusha		7,609	62.04	7th September 1872	
11	Roypore	Ditto	Surrool	20,020	144.73	25th November 1872	
12	Pakorhans	Sakoolipore		6,540	53.75	5th December 1872	15th August 1873
13	Kucha	Kusha		1,131	9.03	29th November 1872	30th February 1873
14	Pochkuram	Sakoolipore		14,079	120.68	27th November 1872	
15	Punchitofa	Bawan	Punchitofa	201	15.92	26th November 1872	23rd January 1873
16	Shajpore	Dodraipore	Shajpore	1,473	6.91	17th August 1873	
17	Surrool	Kusha	Surrool	1,577	216.48	18th November 1873	
			Total	100,721	1,316.76		

"The origin of this fever is still obscure. There are probably many causes, but I still think we must look further than the circumstances known to produce ordinary marsh fever. It is clear in this district the cause is not obstructed drainage or insanitation. Though there is no doubt these evils predispose and enervate the people living in such localities, they cannot reasonably be considered the prime factors of the epidemic fever in the present case. I hold to the opinion expressed before, that the 'disease was not generated here but introduced' by one of the modes known to carry poison under such circumstances, probably through water—that the 'epidemic will rage for a few years and then die out as suddenly as it originated.' This view gains ground from the fact that the people of this district have been exposed to the same evils for many many years, and did not suffer from fever. There has been no change in their mode of life, no new large works to intercept the drainage of country, no silting of rivers, neither is there much of that rank vegetation that grows in fenlike localities. It is hard to disassociate one's mind from the early teachings of science; but facts are stubborn things, and plainly point to the fever being communicable. The following table will show that the fever has raged with less intensity in certain villages, and has almost left others which were severely affected in 1872. These villages are now in a worse state as regards sanitation, for dirt and filth accumulate more freely, and many houses have tumbled down and interfere with drainage. How is it that these villages now enjoy such immunity from disease? We know that the system in course of time becomes

inured to poisons, and it may be said this is the cause in the present instance; but the people have always been accustomed to the tonic agents in and around their villages. If we do not then admit the introduction of a new element, which, like yeast, leavens the whole mass of dough, we cannot apply the above principle to the elucidation of the cause. I have shewn above that the fever is not due to ordinary sources of evil, and that it is uninfluenced by local insanitation."

NAMES OF VILLAGES	Popula- tion.	Thana.	Outpost.	Deaths from fever in 1872.	Deaths from fever in 1873.	REMARKS
Soopore	2,005	Kusha	Soorool	331	51	
Hoypore	2,600	Ditto	Ditto	122	26	
Surrool	3,185	Ditto	Ditto	64	68	
Shajapore	1,100	Ditto	Ditto	167	10	
Idampore	885	Ditto	Ditto	49	1	
Bahoree	2,045	Ditto	Ditto	83	43	
Beloorah	1,260	Ditto	Ditto	48	24	
Mirzapore	1,535	Ditto	Ditto	69	39	
Chandipore	805	Ditto	Ditto	43	4	
Mooolook	1,140	Ditto	Ditto	22	22	
Oochkurau	1,427	Sukoolpore	.....	21	11	
Pakoolhaus	1,298	Ditto	.....	33	28	
Nanoor	1,363	Ditto	.....	21	21	
Balgosonee	884	Ditto	.....	15	10	
Kirimbhur	361	Ditto	.....	9	11	
Daseolgram	874	Ditto	.....	7	15	
Sohana	735	Ditto	.....	4	14	
Ghoolah	374	Ditto	Bhangchatra	15	34	
Seranda	1,340	Ditto	Ditto	13	31	
Sungow	1,308	Ditto	Ditto	72	30	
Elaula	685	Ditto	Ditto	140	28	
Satra	612	Ditto	Ditto	21	27	
Colgram	1,045	Ditto	Ditto	20	24	
Bannoorkhand	669	Ditto	Ditto	22	32	
Elkhodhara	373	Ditto	Ditto	54	22	
Dajra	508	Ditto	Ditto	31	18	
Bamsunka	307	Doobrapore	Shawpore	32	34	
Bonsunka	764	Ditto	Ditto	65	16	
Dackar	1,332	Ditto	Ditto	76	16	
Sirshute	516	Ditto	Ditto	60	4	
Kooma	1,125	Ditto	Ditto	64	16	
Elmbazar	4,073	Kusha	Elmbazar	68	40	
Ghoorisa	1,307	Ditto	Ditto	30	36	
Pyara	936	Ditto	Ditto	24	25	
Osadhi	805	Ditto	Ditto	Not correctly ascertained.	24	
Belwan	807	Ditto	Ditto	.....	21	
Teekabutha	906	Ditto	Ditto	6	10	

The above table of Dr. Barker's very much understates the mortality of these villages in 1872. The results of a house-to-house inquiry undertaken by me in January, 1873 and conducted with the greatest care and patience, yielded a very much higher mortality than that given above. As examples I may mention Soopore, where among 848 persons 231 deaths occurred during the rains and cold months to December 1873; Shajapore, where among 688 people there were during the same period 263 deaths; and Beloorree, where among 323 inhabitants there were 77 deaths. In all these instances the data were collected from continuous houses, constituting entire paras or mohallas.

Mudnapore.—No report regarding fever was furnished from this district, except that the disease had advanced in an epidemic form further southwards through the alluvial tracts of the district.

From the following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, it will be seen, however, that the death-rate from this cause was considerably in excess of that of 1872. This table also shows the months and rates at which the disease prevailed, and the areas in which the mortality was excessive:—

			MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.												
Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
In 1873	15,798	0.21	74.43	838	467	467	486	589	471	516	1,321	2,337	2,841	3,331	2,705
"	"	"	"	32	19	17	20	23	18	22	45	36	100	127	106
In 1872	7,514	3.95	66.02												

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Chunderkona	...	3,383	81.85
Gurbetta	...	1,800	13.07
Debra	...	3,393	19.51
Duapore	...	1,640	11.80
Midnapore, town	...	871	8.00
Keshapore	...	854	7.84
Chatal	...	601	6.72
Sabuni	...	320	4.46
Nabong	...	1,248	5.78
Panchcoorah	...	780	4.81
Midnapore, rural	...	616	4.36

Hooghly.—Fever prevailed with great severity during the year, but not to the same extent as in 1872. The death-rate was lower. The following table exhibits the death-rates of both years, the monthly prevalence of the disease in 1873, and the areas which suffered most from it:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total mortality from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	4,095	9.41	8038	603	557	441	311	280	280	194	252	267	307	800
In 1872	4,370	8.73	78.67	112	111	88	63	57	62	58	50	53	61	108

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Banabaria	...	885	81.42
Hooghly, town	...	698	17.14
Hooghly, rural	...	867	10.66
Khanakool	...	1,372	10.18
Bhuneckhally	...	794	6.76
Pandooah	...	473	6.11

Dr. Thompson, the Civil Surgeon, furnished the following account of the fever in Hooghly in 1873: "The intermittent and remittent fevers still stand high on the list of diseases that are frequently met with, but these fevers now do not come on as epidemic visitations. They have assumed the character of an endemic type. They prevail occasionally at the latter end of the monsoons, the beginning of the cold season, and the time for harvesting the crops. They are complicated in various ways, with strong tendency to relapse, and are generally followed by extreme prostration and protracted convalescence. The prelude to the ordinary intermittent fevers are general lassitude, gradually passing into the regular form of the disease, with much shivering of the whole body, followed by hot skin, quick pulse, dry tongue, headache, nausea and vomiting, eyes congested, all of which continue for 3 or 4 hours, and then, after a little perspiration, the natural temperature returns and the patient feels easy for 12 or 14 hours, after which his sufferings recommence. The disease, if allowed to continue, first affects the spleen. The patient's general appearance becomes anemic, countenance pale, tongue white, bowels somewhat costive, accompanied with symptoms of severe febrile paroxysm. If the case is neglected at this stage, ulceration of the gums and cancrum oris, dysentery, and diarrhoea set in, and the patient succumbs. I have also observed that in almost every case of intermittent type the fever is periodical and generally returns after a week, ten days, or a month. In some instances it makes its appearance during the change of seasons, and lasts for a few days only if it is not complicated with enlargement of the spleen or liver. The patients recover their usual health and appetite, but again relapse unless watched and treated.

"Many cases of remittent fevers were met with during the months of August, September, and October, accompanied by great prostration from the beginning; so much so, that in 3 or 4 days' fever the patients could not rise from their beds, and most of them had hepatic derangement attended with constant bilious vomiting, and sometimes diarrhoea, especially among children, who were also troubled with tympanites. Enlargement of the spleen as sequelæ of intermittent and remittent fever was not very uncommon. Most of the recent cases were amenable to treatment. The following pills have been extensively used in the Emmanubarah Hospital, and were found very useful:—

Muriate of ammonia	..	10 grains
Aloes	...	3 "
Kalce jeerak	...	3 "

Pt. pills, three for a dose, to be given 3 times a day.

"The following medicine has also good effect in spleen fever:—

Ferri iodide	..	1 grana.
Potassi bromidium	..	4 "
Ext. traxaci	..	5 "
Quinine sulphate	...	14 "

Pt. pills, 2 for a dose, twice a day

"The special dispensaries noted in the margin have been at work in addition to the permanent charitable institutions. All but Khanakool have been abolished, sickness having decreased.

(Goorop, Hasuan, British Chaudernagore, Khanakool.

"These dispensaries were highly resorted to by the people, who may eventually come forward to have them established permanently by local monthly subscription at their own villages as at Dhunakhally."

Scrampore.—From the following table it will be seen that the mortality from fever in this sub-division had considerably declined in 1873. The monthly mortality from this cause and the localities which suffered most from it are also indicated in the table :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1871	2,967	7.58	422	316	232	176	173	116	140	180	105	286	260	407
In 1872	4,482	11.30	1,067	77	58	44	43	29	37	39	49	72	92	104

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Scrampore, rural	392	27.96
Scrampore, town	316	12.95
Bidyabatty	664	4.28
Dhundiola	788	8.05
Kristonuggur	439	6.32

Regarding the fever in this district, the Civil Surgeon writes :—"No fresh epidemic outbreak has occurred during the year, but traces of the epidemic fever are still to be found all over the sub-division. As usual, at the close of the monsoons fever appeared on a large scale in several places; first amongst these was Kristonuggur. The fever has left deep traces in the jurisdiction of this thana, situated close to the Damoodah. The villages in the jurisdiction of this thana have suffered much since the embanking of the Damoodah and the shutting up of a khal. No doubt subsoil and surface drainage were thus interfered with, the soil waterlogged, and epidemic fever the result. Fever also appeared at Singoor, Gopalnogor, Hurripal, Shekallah, and the neighbouring villages in November and October. *The fever seems to follow the tracks of the main and branch roads of the district originating at Jehanabad, on the other side of the Damoodah; the disease can be distinctly traced along the old Benares road, which ends at Sulkea above Hourrah. There is no doubt the fever has been carried along this road to Hourrah.* I append a rough map which I submitted with a special report to the Magistrate and Deputy Surgeon-General during the year; this map shows the course and progress of the fever in this sub-division. I have visited Shekallah, Hurripal, Kristonuggur, Bundeepore, and Singoor several times during the past year. I found mostly chronic cases of fever and its sequelæ at all those places. There seems to be no fresh outbreak, i.e. people who have not suffered before are not attacked except in isolated instances, and in the case of strangers or fresh arrivals. If large numbers of people who had not suffered before were still attacked, it would be a proof that the fever poison was still active and present; but such is not the case. The majority of people now suffering have had the fever before, and are now getting repeated relapses and the sequelæ of the disease. The causes of this fever have been repeatedly stated by the ablest medical and other authorities. I am of opinion that this fever is not due to any one cause in particular, but to many causes, which have been at work for years, undermining the health of the people, predisposing them to disease, and ending at last in an epidemic. The main cause to which attention has of late been mostly directed is the subsoil drainage, and there can be no doubt to any one who has studied the subject that the natural drainage of the country has been interfered with in many ways of late years; amongst these may be mentioned the many embanked roads that have been thrown up during the past 16 years. These roads must materially interfere with the drainage of a country whose inland communication was principally by water; these roads must also very materially influence the drainage of the villages near which they pass. The drinking water-supply of villages has deteriorated very much. I have some recommendations to make, which would, if carried into effect, I firmly believe, eradicate this fever in time, or if not the health of the people would be brought down to a standard which must be expected in a malarious country like Bengal.

"The first remedy I have to suggest is to improve the water-supply of every village by cleaning out and deepening existing tanks and setting aside one or two in each village for drinking purposes. I have no doubt that a great many diseases, such as cholera, diarrhoea, and fever, are caused by drinking impure water. The water-supply of inland villages is a matter that requires serious consideration. It is doubtless a formidable undertaking to undertake the improvement of the water-supply of a whole district, yet it is not insurmountable; and I think every obstacle might be overcome by enlisting the zemindars and people to assist in the good work.

“The second remedy I would suggest is to look to the drainage of each village, especially in the neighbourhood of roads. The roads also might be utilised thus, by digging a trench on either or one side about 10 or 12 feet wide, with small tanks or reservoirs at intervals of 200 or 300 yards. All the necessary earth required for the repair of roads could be taken from the tanks. The drains not being interfered with, these tanks would thus become reservoirs for the reception and preservation of a supply of water from the surface drainage of the country; and they would answer another useful purpose, viz. preserve or store a supply of water for irrigation purposes.

“ My third and last suggestion is one of most importance, and I would draw the most anxious attention of Government to it. The suggestion is to obtain and plant round the most healthy and infected villages a few thousand trees of the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or Australian e gum tree. The experiments already tried with this tree have been attended with most wonderful results, and I have no hesitation in extracting an article from the *Indian Medical Gazette* of 1st February 1873, describing the astonishing antiseptic and disease destroying properties possessed by this tree:—

* *Eucalyptus Globulus*.—The authentic facts relating to the remarkable power of the *Eucalyptus Globulus* in dredging marsh lands and rendering them healthy are such as to deserve serious and general attention. It appears to be certain that where the *Eucalyptus* appears, intermittent fever disappears. This tree grows with incredible rapidity, absorbs six times its own weight of water in twenty-four hours, and spreads through the atmosphere aromatic camphorated emanations. Dr. Gimbert of Cannes adds to the results achieved in the Cape a number of facts communicated from Algiers and the south of France. At Abdouk, writes Mr. Trottier, 'I possessed property with a house near the river Hamyas. A malarious emanation from the damp soil struck down the farmers and their servants annually with malarious fever. In the spring of 1867 I planted 13,000 trees of *Eucalyptus Globulus*; in July they had grown to about three yards in height, and even then were sufficient to ward off the malarious emanation, and the place has since remained free from it. The town of Ben Machydlin, near Constantine, was notorious for its insalubrity; it was covered with marshes, winter and summer. Now they have disappeared; 14,000 of the *Eucalyptus* have been planted, and in five years they have completely dried the soil; the tenants no longer suffer from intermittent fever, and their children are in splendid health and vigour.

“The factory of Guu, at Constantine, was surrounded by a marsh, the pestilential emanations from which rendered the working of the establishment impossible during summer. Zantiere sowed a large quantity of *Eucalyptus*, and in three years a large acreage of grass was converted into a magnificent park. The water was literally drunk up by the trees, and the workmen have no more fever. On the banks of the *Var* a house was built close to a dyke which banked up the river for industrial purposes. The persons living in the house had to be changed repeatedly; their health was ruined by the marsh miasma. Mr. Villiard, Engineer of that section of the road, planted two years ago forty trees in the neighbourhood of the house; from that year the officers were preserved from fever, and this station has since been perfectly healthy. These facts are related in the *Comptes Rendus* of the *Académie des Sciences*, with the reports of Agricultural Committees, and confirmatory documents are of a nature to render comment unnecessary. To medical men, and indeed to others also, it is of the further interest that its products are of considerable medicinal value, and possess many of the valuable antiperiodic properties of quinine. It serves, in truth, not only as a preventive, but a curer of intermittent fevers.”—*Indian Medical Gazette*, 1st February 1873, p. 47.

"Government have already spent thousands of rupees yearly on dispensaries, quinine, and drainage, yet the epidemic fever has not been eradicated. A few thousands more expended on an experiment with these wonderful trees is deserving of a trial."

Howrah.—Fever prevailed in the district throughout the year, but with greatest intensity during the second half of it.

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, 1871 compared with 1872, and the areas which contributed the highest deaths:—

Year.	Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1877	3,763	631	68.12	156	186	165	190	184	122	68	277	260	401	1,020	764
1878	1,760	296	33.14	26	22	27	25	22	20	15	46	20	67	171	130

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Howrah, town	1,744	17.43
Doomjoor	643	5.70
Ampta	549	4.98
Nankrall	181	4.53
Shanpore	247	4.04

In January the cold weather fever of 1872 was prevalent. It abated in intensity during the following six months, but at the end of the rains and in the beginning of the cold weather it broke out afresh in a severe form in certain areas within the limits of the Howrah municipality, and in Ampta. It was present with special force and fatality during October, November, and December in Seebpore and Belgatchia, villages within the limits of the municipality.

Two native doctors were deputed to assist the sufferers; one was stationed at Seebpore and the other at Belgatchia, with a compounder at each place to assist them. 1,591 persons were treated at Seebpore and 1,673 at Belgatchia from the 14th November to the 31st December. The villagers at both places were quite satisfied with the native doctors, and expressed themselves very thankful to Government for the assistance accorded to them. Baboo Raj Coomar Sen contributed Rs. 30 for the relief of the sick, and Mr. W. Smith gave Rs. 100 for the same purpose.

It was remarked that Belour, a cluster of villages within the municipality, that had suffered severely from this fever in 1872, was very slightly affected this year.

"The disease appeared and raged in a most arbitrary manner, and it may be noted that the drinking-water theory and the subsoil-water theory failed to explain the phenomena. In sections where the disease prevailed, the drinking water appeared to be quite as good as in other sections where the endemic did not prevail, more than in ordinary years, while the subsoil water was unusually low during the past year.

"The endemic above referred to was chiefly characterised by the rapid enlargement of the spleen and liver, the low and partially distributed temperature, and by, in many instances, the copious exudation of fluid blood from the surfaces of the mucous membrane lining the stomach and bowels. Many patients never recovered from the collapse stage, and died without appreciably increased heat of skin,—nay, in some instances the temperature of the skin between seizure and death continued lower than the normal temperature. It is therefore true, though paradoxical, to say that fever in these cases, without at any time showing the characteristic symptoms of fever, viz. heat of skin and quickened pulses, caused death.

"Some weeks ago articles appeared in the *Englishman* and *Hindoo Patriot* newspapers in proof that the fever outbreak at Seebpore was altogether owing to the filling up of a so-called khall, through which a large portion of the village drainage had been obstructed. As a consequence of this, the soil had become water-logged and fever induced. On the appearance of the articles, I was asked by the Municipal Commissioners to inquire into and give my opinion on the question. I did so carefully, and I believed myself warranted in reporting as follows:—

"I have gone over the ground at Seebpore, which was formerly an excavation, and which was filled up in 1873. It measures nearly half an English acre. When the excavation existed, it was neither more nor less than a cess let into one of the roadside drains; so that before the drainage from the east and west could escape by the natural outlet to the south, this cess had first to be filled and overflow. In this way the excavation, which has been filled up, was formerly a serious obstruction to the natural drainage of the neighbourhood. Now the water, instead of lodging, runs off at once. I am told that it is suspected by some that the filling up of the hole in question caused the outbreak of fever which for some months has raged in Seebpore, inasmuch as it had led by stopping drainage to a water-logged condition of the soil. Supposing that a water-logged condition of the soil could produce fever, as maintained by Baboo Digumbar Mitter (and this has by no means been proved), it certainly could not have been the cause which originated the fever at Seebpore, or maintained it after it was originated, because the subsoil water has been lower this year than it was in the corresponding months of any year since 1860. Again fever has been prevailing in other areas of the Howrah Municipality where no excavations have been filled

Remarks by Magistrate

I beg to remark that not only was this place not a drainage "khal," but an excavation which interfered with the drainage, and that had it been a drainage khall, it had this year no drainage to carry off.

The hole was filled up late in the year, after the rains had wholly ceased. The answer to the thoroughly gratuitous guess of the *Hindoo Patriot*, that the outbreak of fever in Seebpore was caused by preventing the water from running off by this drain, is the very complete answer that there was not a drop of water to run off.

opinion, however, is to be advanced the solid, substantial fact that in areas bordering on Seebpore fever has not been very prevalent,—take for instance the Howrah area; while in areas separated from Seebpore by other areas not unusually affected by fever, fever has raged and is now prevalent. This latter remark is especially applicable to Belgatchia, which is separated from Seebpore by the Howrah area.

"Baboo Digumbar Mitter's theory may or may not be sufficient to explain the prevalence of fever in Burdwan, but it certainly is altogether insufficient to explain the recent prevalence of fever at Seebpore.

up or other works carried out which could have been suspected of interfering with the drainage of the country. It might be argued, however, by those who maintain the water-logged theory, that the fever originated in Seebpore and spread by contagion to the other fever affected areas. Against this

"The cause of disease is a very complex study, and cannot possibly be pursued with much profit until numerous exact experiments and reasonings have been made on the subject. To attribute an outbreak of a disease to any single cause does good, inasmuch as it stimulates inquiry; but this means of dealing with the subject can never solve the question. This method is based on generalising on insufficient facts, or, as Locke put it, on seeing a little, surmising a great deal, and so jumping to a conclusion. As the conditions of existing society are the outcome of all the conditions to which society has been subjected in the persons of its constituent parts, so necessarily must be the diseases from which individuals suffer. One man will start at the unexpected going off of a cannon, while another will appear unmoved by the sound: difference in the constitution of the two subjects of the experiment explains the difference in the two phenomena. Again, a regiment of soldiers may be marched into an area where a certain disease is prevailing and become sickly, or a part of a sickly district into a healthy one for the time being and become well; therefore proving by its suffering, and by its exemption from suffering, that the conditions to which it had been recently subjected accounted for the disease and the restoration to health. From these considerations, it is clear to those who will sufficiently think on them that the causes of disease are by no means simple, or that disease is attributable to any single agency. Before we can predict the outbreak of any disease in any individual, we must first be intimately acquainted with the capacities and relative properties of the tissues forming his body on the one hand, and on the other we must know what are the elements and those powers constituting the sum of the external conditions to which he is subjected when he becomes diseased. If these remarks are true, then it will appear that the science of the causation of disease is not likely to become solidly established until many years have elapsed. To this end it will be necessary that some collateral sciences should make great advances, which they have not yet made. I mean those sciences on which the science of disease is necessarily based.

"Broadly speaking, this basis is constituted of all the physical sciences, most of which are still imperfect, and some of which are most imperfect. These remarks are made less as an apology for a small advance which the science of the causation of disease has hitherto made, than as a plea that in time to come the advance of the science of disease must necessarily be slow. There is no short or easy road to this end; it can only be reached by means of numerous exact experiments not yet made, and by the steady application of the ablest men who shall appear for many years to come."

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-*Personals*.—Fever was present in this district during every month of the year, but it wore its worst features in October, November and December. It prevailed with greater intensity than in 1872, and caused a heavier mortality. The following statement exhibits the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred.

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	14,182	7.26	71.69	96.4	107.6	104.1	91.9	80.7	66.7	51.1	1,040	97.9	1,354	2,080
In 1872	11,823	5.75	68.91	49	54	54	47	41	27	52	40	309	1.37	1.17

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Arenahat	644	19.95
Bonapoor	488	13.77
Dum-Dum	405	13.50
Pratabnagar	11	13.05
Delapoor	648	10.78
Barripore	675	9.97
Horsia	575	9.01
Deytunga	205	8.86
Assensence	917	8.77
Masurak	188	8.62
Mulharapoor	771	8.61
Bankipore	793	8.05
Katkhira	717	7.89
Jussorhat	551	7.61
Sultanpore	573	7.35
Kaligunge	964	7.29
Orryapah	318	7.17
Diamond Harbour	545	7.05
Isorian	461	5.97
Achutpore	523	5.96
Kowabgonke (Barrackpore)	409	6.04
Husnabad	227	5.75
Kalima	636	5.61
Joyanagar	243	5.31
Nyhaty	353	5.30
Bisopore	280	5.20
Tollygunge	588	5.00
Bachet	375	4.50
Mitah	154	4.41
Kalarooah	320	4.03

Malarious fever, severe in character but not very fatal, broke out in October, November, and December in the villages of Behala, Taccorpoorkur, Kourpoorkur, Sursoonal, Rooderpore,

and Rajpore. It attacked a large number of the inhabitants. Four native doctors were deputed to these places to render assistance. The work done by them is tabulated below :—

BHARLA From 17th Nov. to 13th Dec. 1873.			TACDOORPOORAH From 17th Nov. to 13th Dec. 1873.			SRESOONAH. From 7th to 20th Dec. 1873.			KOTRAPPOORAH From 23rd Nov. to 13th Dec. 1873.		
No. admitted.	Cured.	Died.	No. admitted.	Cured.	Died.	No. admitted.	Cured.	Died.	No. admitted.	Cured.	Died.
1,034	890	1	688	493	16	1,472	1,008		502	126	8

The disease was stated to be due to imperfect drainage and bad drinking water, but such fevers generally prevail at the time of the year when the rains have ceased and the earth is drying up.

Fever was also very prevalent at Barripore in the beginning of August, and it gradually spread over the adjacent villages of Madarhat, Sason Kalyanpore, Khodurbazar, and Atghera. It raged very extensively; so much so, that it was believed that not more than 15 per cent. of the people in these villages escaped. The attendance at the schools and patshalas was considerably reduced, and, compared to former years, not one-eighth of the people assembled at the Rashjatra festival, which is held at this time. The lower and middle classes were generally fatally attacked, and the large mortality among them was traced to the quacks who attended them, administering to them poisonous pills. The sub-divisional native doctor being ill, an extra native doctor from Alipore was despatched to aid the sufferers.

Malarious fever of the intermittent type broke out in the latter part of September, at the close of the rains, in the villages of Poora, Khorgatchy, and Rooderpore, within the Baduria police section. In the latter part of October it assumed a virulent character, and was very fatal. It then travelled east and south-west and attacked the following villages: Khadurea, Suestanogore, Ketia, Norepore, Juferpore, Tatullapore, Jaskutee, Kollinga, Anderimarrick, Simla, Magirkhally, Khanpara, Narayanpore. It continued its ravages, increasing in intensity, up to the beginning of the current year, when the report was made. At Magirkhally there is scarcely a household in which several members are not suffering from its fatal after-effects,—enlargement of spleen and dysentery. In some of the villages, however, its virulence has since diminished. It is feared that this fever is of the same type as that which is prevailing at Bardwan, Hooghly, and Midnapore. Children are largely affected, and succumb to its virulence speedily. In Rooderpore none of the well-to-do have been attacked. This fever is believed to be due to the emanations from the filthy tanks, swamps, and decomposed vegetation, &c., that exist in these localities, and to foul drinking water. The following description of the local condition of these villages has been furnished by the Deputy Magistrate:—"The epidemic-stricken villages are situated on the eastern and western banks of the Ichumutty or Jamoona, and some of them are several miles away from the river; of these Poora, lying on the eastern high bank of the river, is a large old village inhabited by many well-to-do respectable people, full of mango topes and other plantations, and in a considerably improved sanitary condition. The inhabitants of other villages are mostly poor agriculturists. At about five miles of north-east of Poora there lies an extensive swamp known by the name *Beel Balli*, into which the sewage of all the villages surrounding Poora finds its way. There is another large pool of stagnant water lying between the villages Collinga and Jaskutee, two months of which are almost closed. There is a general want of wholesome drink in almost all these villages, and a good many ugly and offensive tanks and ponds in Rooderpore and Magirkhally, which were not properly filled up this year for want of sufficient rain. The people are now consuming new rice, which, according to the doctors, is disturbing their digestive organs and bringing on dysentery."

Native doctors were deputed to the affected villages and were stationed at Rooderpore and Poora, but the resort to the dispensaries was so great that they could scarcely find time to attend to those who were prostrated by the fever in their houses. It was therefore found necessary to send two compounders to assist them. Three to four hundred were labouring under the disease up to the 20th October, and 252 persons were ascertained to have died.

In the beginning of August fever prevailed in the immediate neighbourhood of Alipore.

Nudda.—Fever was less prevalent, but more fatal in this district this year. The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, and the areas that suffered most. In the jail there was an increase of this disease, which was said to be due to overcrowding.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Nov. & Dec.	December.
In 1873	8,313	4.53	76.21	640	400	181	488	340	328	240	857	1,053	1,323	1,203
In 1874	6,222	3.43	63.21	35	22	26	26	19	18	13	41	48	58	73

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.				Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Nudden, town	..	..	..	141	15.90
Commercolly, town	..	..	..	74	14.00
Santhipore, rural	..	..	..	204	13.20
Santhipore, town	..	..	..	320	11.58
Bowlujipore	..	..	..	074	0.90
Kishinagar, town	..	..	..	220	0.54
Chandannu	..	..	..	165	7.98
Kochites, rural	..	..	..	110	7.81
Moherpore, rural	..	..	..	110	7.67
Bengom	..	..	..	102	0.71
Godupotha	..	..	..	547	6.45
Kandighat, town	..	..	..	40	5.52
Hindooka	..	..	..	202	5.44
Kalaspole	..	..	..	100	5.41
Karimpore	..	..	..	514	5.28
Kalimpore	..	..	..	264	5.21
Kishinagar, rural	..	..	..	314	4.68
Damrukhoda	..	..	..	270	4.64
Kandighat, rural	..	..	..	310	4.40
Jeshmunu	..	..	..	150	4.38
Moherpore, town	..	..	..	24	4.31
Tyatta	..	..	..	408	4.20

Jessore.—No report was received from this district. Fever in 1873 prevailed to about the same extent as in 1872. All that is known on the subject is shown in the table which follows:—

				MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	10,420	5.02	72.40	1,188	711	981	814	727	584	561	624	750	965	1,220	1,270
In 1872	11,505	5.54	77.17	57	94	40	30	55	28	27	30	30	47	50	8.61

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY				Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jessore, town	..	..	..	121	11.84
Bagerhat, &c.	..	..	..	1,264	9.11
Molnahat	..	..	..	419	8.05
Rampal	..	..	..	560	8.17
Hytakhatta	..	..	..	537	7.12
Dumura and Tulla	..	..	..	745	7.03
Moutrampore, &c.	..	..	..	900	0.92
Morrellgunge	..	..	..	427	0.34
Keshubpore	..	..	..	520	0.12
Bulka	..	..	..	272	0.00
Kodina, &c.	..	..	..	504	5.11
Kotechandpore.	..	..	..	205	5.22
Magurah	..	..	..	709	5.17
Bachherpara	..	..	..	284	4.00
Jessore, rural	..	..	..	085	4.00
Gosalkhally	..	..	..	285	4.01
Belooty, &c.	..	..	..	314	5.10
Jendali	..	..	..	571	4.15

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Moorshedabad.—No report was furnished from this district.

The mortality from fever was twice as great as in 1872. The localities in which the disease was most fatal are shown below:—

				MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	13,793	9.44	78.30	795	654	925	1,201	951	633	705	1,331	1,397	1,502	1,390	1,325
In 1872	6,033	4.45	80.23	58	44	68	88	104	40	58	98	95	110	102	95

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.				Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Behampore	..	..	..	674	17.12
Burra	..	..	..	907	12.50
Bulutbazar	..	..	..	605	12.25
Khurong	..	..	..	2,407	10.05
Nowadah	..	..	..	465	10.00
Gowas	..	..	..	814	9.95
Moorshedabad, rural	..	..	..	904	9.21
Jungipore	..	..	..	2,296	8.51
Kuliasung	..	..	..	357	8.40
Haripurpara	..	..	..	744	8.42
Bhurtpore	..	..	..	973	7.77
Gokurn	..	..	..	841	7.69
Moorshedabad, town	..	..	..	844	7.46
Jellughee	..	..	..	608	5.54

Dinagore.—No special report was received, except that fevers of a malarious type prevailed during the year. The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1875	7.036	4.08	86.44	903	876	540	678	557	523	394	480	405	440	635
In 1873	8.455	5.88	80.08	'80	'88	'30	'42	'37	'31	'26	'27	'26	'30	'26

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Dinagopore, rural	..	253	96.73
Dinagopore, town	..	374	28.59
Gorakhat or Baneegunge	..	206	13.08
Nowabgunge	..	411	8.79
Puthustolla	..	640	0.84
Porsia	..	310	0.35
Chintaman	..	280	3.67
Bungolbari	..	420	5.67
Beerungunge	..	814	5.11
Hahagunge	..	446	4.70
Kubrah	..	282	4.08
Peergunge	..	359	4.02

Maladah.—Miasmatic fever, accompanied with affection of the spleen, which is endemic to the district, prevailed with marked severity throughout the year.

The annual and monthly mortality, and the areas of highest death-rates, are shown in the following table:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September.	October.	November	December
In 1873	8,137	12.02	79.77	707	461	650	876	721	430	325	302	589	950	1,124
In 1872	2,840	4.10	88.69	1 04	68	1 01	1 20	1 06	04	48	57	67	1 41	1 60

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Gajole	995	17.99
English Bazar, <i>town</i>	213	16.56
Gorgoritha	401	13.74
Maldah	667	13.19
Seebhanga	1,394	11.14
Khurda	1,126	12.33
Gomastapore	623	10.67
English Bazar, <i>rural</i>	702	9.63
Kaluchuk	1,133	9.60
Nowbhanga	183	9.07

"This fever was the continuation of the same fever that was found prevailing with increasing severity in October 1872, immediately after the heavy rain and stormy weather of that month. In January of this year its ravages continued with unabated intensity. At the commencement of the rains it subsided, but continued to prevail with diminished intensity until September. During the last three months of the year, however, it again increased in virulence and caused great mortality.

"It prevailed in the thanas of Seebgunge, Kharba, Kaliachuck, and Gajole, with great virulence."

Rungpore.—"Fever of the intermittent type was present in the district throughout the year. From May to December it continued increasing in intensity, so that the majority of the population were completely prostrated by repeated attacks of the disease. The poorly fed, and those who did not take advantage of treatment, suffered most, and were affected with spleen and liver disease, and subsequently with a fatal type of dysentery and dropsy."

It does not appear from the mortuary returns that there was any very increased prevalence of fever in Rungpore in 1873.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1875	6,670	81.33	34	603	324	545	488	454	403	535	387	543	681	386
In 1872	6,373	80.19	31	52	25	125	111	11	23	140	18	16	31	17

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bangalore, town	...	...	197	30.65
Sadoolapora	...	...	1,176	9.75
Koorgunge	...	...	338	8.50
Bhowanagunge	...	...	338	8.31
Peppurunge	...	...	417	5.40
Chimmaru	...	...	345	5.40
Bangalore, rural	...	...	618	5.28

There was no material change in the country to which the prevalence of this fever could be traced; and the most probable cause to which it could be ascribed is climatic influences, viz. scantiness of rain and excessive heat, which intensified and concentrated marsh poison. "The wheels, the ever reeking repositories of putrefying organic matter, had not their contents diluted or overflowed into rivers, as is the case in other years; but the thick slime from the heat got thicker and thicker, exhaling the offensive gases in a concentrated form. The soil, too, by scanty rain and alternation of sun and rain, had its deposit of organic matter set into putrefaction, which, if the rains were plentiful, would have been washed off into large bodies of water before doing much harm."

Another potent cause to which the disease could be traced is that failure in the rice crop compelled the poor to reduce his food, which reduced his vital powers to the lowest ebb, and rendered him a fit subject for the aggression of the malady.

Three cases of typhoid fever came under the observation of the Civil Surgeon during the year, which occurred in the same quarter of the station one after the other. "The first case occurred in an old man, the second in a native medical practitioner, and the third in a young man of very good previous health. In the first two the disease was insidious in approach; in the third it began with rigor. The enteric symptoms were characteristic in all the three cases; and in the third, painful meteorism was present. The eruption was characteristic in the last two cases; but in the first, where the complexion was very dark, it was not observed, and I did not look for it, being thoroughly unprepared to meet with typhoid fever. The mind was clear in the first two cases, but acute delirium was present in the third."

Rajshahye.—Fever, malarious in character, but chiefly of the intermittent and remittent types, and dependent on climatic influences, prevailed to an average extent in the greater part of the district.

The annual mortality, and the areas in which the death-rates were highest, will be seen in the following table:—

			MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	6,083	4.64	70.97	62.2	68.8	46.5	36.2	33.6	33.9	34.6	47.7	65.6	63.7	66.0
In 1872	5,465	4.10	78.54	47	34	25	35	27	25	27	36	52	46	50

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY			Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Nattore, town	...	...	220	23.67
Mandla	...	...	763	8.14
Tanore	...	...	611	6.71
Beaulah	...	...	670	6.07
Lochangore	...	...	212	5.82
Bendikara	...	...	390	5.06
Pottu	...	...	653	4.56
Nattore, rural	...	...	513	4.26
Bilimarah	...	...	607	4.17
Baghmurah	...	...	632	4.13

The disease was unusually severe in the villages of Narainpore, Lochangore, and Benbilghorea, in the Nattore police section and not far from Nattore town. The attacks in these villages were sudden, and although the number of cases was large, the mortality was remarkably small. At Narainpore the disease broke out in August and lasted until the 10th September; cases occurred among the 250 inhabitants of the village. A dispensary was established here, and a compounder was appointed to aid the sufferers. The water-supply being scanty and putrid, an old channel was cleared out and fresh water let into the tanks and ponds. The result of this measure was that the disease rapidly disappeared. Lochangore and Benbilghorea suffered to a smaller extent. The same measure was adopted, and was attended with like success.

Adverting to the fact of the disappearance of the disease upon the water-supply being improved, Dr. Bensley, the Civil-Surgeon, remarks: "The marked benefit that resulted from giving the inhabitants a fresh supply of drinking water should be a lesson not to be soon forgotten. It serves to show that many of the diseases that the poor of the country suffer from are due to a scanty and filthy supply of water—that is to say, dependent upon a removable cause."

"Difficult as it is to enforce sanitary laws anywhere, it is to be confessed that the difficulties are tenfold greater in this country; but with small beginnings we have the hope of being able some day to get the people to appreciate sanitation to an equal extent as it is in other countries. Here then, I think, we have an opening to a small but not unimportant beginning. Cannot we, with the aid of village punchayets, set aside in each village a tank or well solely for drinking water purposes? They will see that the water-supply is not fouled from any cause, and that it is sufficiently replenished every rainy season. The punchayets, exercising some little municipal functions, may also have it in their power to impose small fines on those who pollute the water.

Remarks by the Magistrate.

"I trust a good deal may be done through the zemindars, but I do not see how we can invest punchayets with power to fine. The Penal Code provides for the punishment of persons fouling water used for drinking purposes; still cases seldom occur except when noticed by a Magistrate.

"Orders have in some cases been passed under the Criminal Procedure Code to owners of filthy tanks to clean them out. To prevent bathing in a tank is a difficult matter; still a good deal may be done, as the Civil Surgeon remarks, by the exercise of a little persuasion and moral influence over the zemindars, and even over the inhabitants themselves."

over the zemindars, and even over the inhabitants themselves. The offer of the Government at the present time to defray one-third the cost of such useful works may form some inducement; but until an improvement is effected in the water-supply, we cannot, with all our advanced medical and sanitary knowledge, do anything to reduce the high mortality among the people.

"The only instance that I can cite of work of this sort is that of Baboo Kistendra Roy of Buliher, who during the past hot season enlarged and cleaned out a tank in the village of Koormail, and has secured in it a very plentiful supply of water for the people. But we want hundreds of similar instances before we can hope for an improvement in the health of the people."

Pubna.—The fever mortality of this district was considerably more than twice that reported in 1872.

The town returns from fever contrast remarkably with those from the rural tracts.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 5,538	4.57	80.41	381	330	400	535	341	283	202	247	201	417	807	1,539
In 1872 .. 2,376	1.96	68.46	31	37	38	27	28	23	16	20	24	34	85	127

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Pubna, town	344	21.86
Chatoohur	914	7.21
Raigunge	529	8.41
Pubna, rural	918	5.56
Shazadpore	989	4.04

About September a severe and fatal outbreak of this disease occurred in a village called Patagia, thirty-five miles north-east of the Sudder Station. Since the setting in of the rains it spread to the neighbouring villages, the town, the Sudder Station, and over a great portion of the district. It prostrated the weakly and the distressed, rendering them splenetic and anæmic. At one time public business was seriously interfered with owing to a large number of Government officials being laid up with the complaint.

This outbreak was believed to be due to the existence at Patagia of a nearly stagnant and unwholesome jheel, and to the people drinking its water, being necessitated to do so owing to the khals, which brought in the water of the neighbouring rivers through and around the place, having of late years, silted up. The re-opening of these khals was strongly recommended. The place was also in a very dirty and neglected condition, sweepings and refuse being left around the houses of the people and in the bazars.

Medicines and quinine pills were supplied to the police thanas for the affected localities. A native doctor with medicines was specially deputed at Patagia, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and native doctors of the different dispensaries were required to render assistance generally. But the relief that was afforded was found to be incommensurate with the progress of the disease. It has, however, considerably abated since, and it is hoped that those who suffered from it will regain strength before any general distress sets in.

The koberajes signally failed to cope with this fever, and it was remarked that much persuasion was required to induce the people to consent to be treated by the Government native doctors, particularly at Patagia.

Bogra.—No report was received from this district. The following table, compiled from the mortuary returns, exhibits the mortality from fever as compared with 1873, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1874	6,516	6'54	613	448	443	463	375	204	237	279	234	244	443	387
In 1873	5,528	8'01	'88	'64	'64	'67	'54	'30	'43	'40	'33	'66	'64	'56

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bogra, town	6120	21'45
Khatlal	43	16'61
Budwigachee	356	9'66
Adumigee	607	7'86
Sherepore, &c.	148	7'47
Panchibou	243	6'30
Bogra, &c. rural	1,077	5'04
Sheebgunge	278	4'90

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Darjeeling.—No report was furnished regarding fever from this district, owing to the Civil Surgeon being about to leave the station at the time the annual Sanitary Report fell due.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, show the monthly and annual death-rates from this cause, the latter compared with 1873, and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1874	350	3'69	25	24	24	29	36	21	22	31	25	31	34	23
In 1873	294	4'05	26	25	25	30	34	22	23	32	26	32	37	26

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Hill Territory, viz.— Darjeeling, Dumsong, and Kalimpong	144	4'17

Julpigoree.—Intermittent fever, with enlarged liver and spleen, was very general, specially among the lower classes and those who are not natives of the district. The latter classes of the native population as a rule maintain good health, and the small community of Europeans enjoy a remarkable immunity from the disease. The disease is more rife in September and October, when the rains are drying up, as they rapidly do, than at any other time. This is "no doubt due to decomposition of surface vegetation, and the generation of those unknown telluric and atmospheric conditions which are the ultimate and proximate cause of fever."

When the people of the district are attacked, they generally take little notice of the disease, and hope that it will cure itself. The paroxysms recur with greater or less severity and sap the patient's strength. It is only when thus reduced that they begin to look about as to what is to be done for treatment. As a rule also, when suffering from fever, they abstain from milk and other nourishment. By these means a fever, slight in its origin, runs a severe course; and after an illness of 8 or 10 days, without the employment of medicine, the subject becomes cachectic and greatly reduced in flesh and strength. Quinine as a remedy is, however, becoming popular amongst the lower classes, and is eagerly sought after.

The subjoined table shows the mortality, annual and monthly, the former compared with 1872, and the areas in which the death-rates were highest.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	1,776	4.24	80.47	133	114	125	118	164	114	108	123	123	280	279
In 1872	1,082	2.58	53.24	21	31	27	29	39	27	25	30	29	68	68

AREAS		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Fakeergunge, town	...	143	22.76
Fakeergunge, rural	...	741	15.37
Mynagore	...	70	7.42

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca.—More than twice as many deaths from fever as were reported in 1872 are said to have occurred in the Dacca district in 1873.

The portion of the area of Manickgunge selected for special registration was especially unfortunate, as shown in the extract from Dr. Wise's interesting sanitary report, which follows the subjoined table of mortality :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	8,332	4.49	63.78	544	272	238	373	435	310	310	498	690	1,035	2,025
In 1872	3,507	1.92	64.21	29	14	12	20	23	17	16	26	37	53	88

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Manickgunge, town	...	595	51.55
Manickgunge, rural	...	1,338	10.78
Lalbach	...	941	6.04
Kaporia	...	540	5.08
Roopgunge	...	681	4.81
Moonsheergunge	...	933	4.41

Dr. Wise, in his sanitary report, writes:—"The state of matters at Manickgunge calls for immediate attention. For eleven years the people of these villages have suffered in an unusual manner from fever, and the death-rate has in some years, as in 1873, been excessive. Reports have been written pointing out what seems to be the cause of the fever; quinine has been distributed: but no measures have been adopted to improve the sanitary condition of the villages and neighbourhood. That the mortality during November and December was excessive, is shown by the mortuary returns of the selected area of Manickgunge, which includes the whole of the fever-stricken tract. The population of that area is 11,542, and the deaths from fever alone during these two months was 410, or at the rate of 210 per thousand per annum.

"The Magistrate has ordered the construction of two tanks to supply the villagers with drinking-water; but if the tract is unhealthy owing to defective drainage, it is probable that the water of the tanks will be unwholesome. It is also contemplated to excavate the obstructed khalls next year.

"That part of the district is undergoing changes, as pointed out in last year's report, which most of the more elevated parts of Bengal have already undergone."

From September fever was very prevalent in the city, attacking whole families. Excepting the eruption, it resembled dengue in many respects, and the patient was, as a rule, convalescent in two or three days.

At Manickgunge the fever of 1872 reappeared immediately after the rains in October. On the 25th November Dr. Wise visited the affected locality. Extracts from his report, submitted to Government through the Magistrate, are reproduced here: "On the 25th instant (November) I visited all the villages where fever was most prevalent. The portion of the Manickgunge sub-division at present smitten with fever is about four miles in length and three in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the River Dhullaserry, on the west and south by the Dasora Khall, and on the north by the Jagir Khall; and within this area is the ill-fated village of Jagir. The soil is alluvial, consisting of sand and mud in various proportions. Throughout are numerous villages, hidden in jungle and disfigured with

stagnant pools overgrown with weeds. In no respect does the aspect of these villages differ from thousands of others in the Dacca district, or from those on the other bank of the river, which are quite healthy.

"Extensive plains of rice separate these villages, and in the centre of each expanse there is a marsh, which yearly diminishes in size and depth of water. Many water-courses traversed this tract in former days, but now they are only navigable at the height of the rains. Along these old channels holes exist, each containing a pool of water loathsome in appearance, from which the villagers and their cattle drink, and in which the whole community bathe. Towards the Dhullaserry drinking-water is brought from the river, but for cooking food water from the nearest hole is used. Towards the outcherries the people either use the water of tanks or that procured from the Dasora Khall, which has been obstructed so as to preserve a supply of water during the cold season. The tanks are all overgrown with vegetation, and the water, as well as that in the Dasora Khall, is either green or of a brown colour. Here, too, the people bathe and the cattle are watered.

"The fever now prevailing began about the end of October. That month was an exceptionally dry one; only 0.37 of rain was registered. The fever did not appear in one village and spread in others, but simultaneously in all.

"The disease, as I found by personal investigation, began with shivering, which was followed by headache, vomiting of bile, and burning sensation throughout the body. Thirst was unquenchable, diarrhoea rare. The duration of the fever was uncertain. Generally there was a daily abatement of all the symptoms, and in a few instances complete intermission. Children and old people were more frequently found ill than adults. In many cases the illness had lasted without respite for weeks. In such cases the spleen was always found enlarged, the limbs attenuated, the body bloodless and dropsical, while the liver was often hypertrophied, and the eyeballs tinged, of a yellowish colour. In the more acute cases jaundice was not found. In the village of Dergaon I repeatedly found the whole inmates of the houses laid up, and no one able to go for a supply of drinking-water.

"Quinine was admitted by all to be the only medicine which had proved of any use; but the timid manner in which it was prescribed, the neglect of purgatives, and the meagre diet, consisting of sago without milk, which was alone given, interfered with the full effects of that medicine.

"Although the natives confessed that quinine was so far good, they complained that it did not prevent the recurrence of the disease after a week or ten days. It is, however, an advance for uneducated Bengalees to seek for quinine and to praise it. Even the rich shahus, who lately believed that calling on the name of "Hori," drinking tamariyd sherbet, and bathing twice daily throughout the fever, were certain remedial measures, now question their efficacy, and swallow quinine instead.

"The Deputy Magistrate was of opinion that the Mahomedan villagers had suffered less than the Hindoo, notwithstanding that the former had been observing the fast of Ramzan, which terminated on the 21st instant. During my visit, however, I saw more cases of fever among the Mahomedan mat-makers of Dergaon than among the Hindoo cultivators of Dasora. The food, clothing, and habits of the two classes, are almost identical, and it would consequently be difficult to explain why the Mahomedans should suffer less than their neighbours.

"The only respect in which the food of the residents of this tract differs from that of natives in other parts of the district, is that they use 'mutur' instead of the more nutritious pulses of 'moong' and 'masoor.'

"Cows appear to be unusually rare. The villagers refer this to the difficulty of procuring fodder. Grass is scarce at all seasons, and for several months cannot be got. To this among other causes I attribute the greater sickness of the children as compared with the adult population.

"The causes which have rendered this sub-division the most unhealthy in Dacca are not, I think, difficult to indicate. It is the most northern, the most elevated, and the driest in the district. The rainfall is much less than at Dacca. The river Dhullaserry, which bounds it on the east, has been gradually, but steadily, silting up. Last year it was fordable; this year native boats can with difficulty cross the bar where it leaves the Jabuna. The water-courses, which afforded a ready access during the rains to every village, forming a network throughout the area, and supplying the inhabitants with wholesome water, are all obstructed, leaving stagnant and offensive pools, containing the only water within easy reach of the villagers inland. Marshes, which formerly communicated directly with the river during the rains, and rose and fell with it, have this communication cut off. Instead of the mass of the water running off after the rains, it remains and disappears slowly by evaporation during October, November, and December. These marshes, too, are filling up, and are being brought under cultivation.

"It is to these gradual changes which this part of the district has been undergoing of late years that I attribute the exceptional sickness of the people. I endeavoured to ascertain what was the water-level beneath these rice plains, but no one could furnish any reliable information on the subject. It would, however, repay the labour and expense if this point were settled.

"Whether I have pointed out the true cause of this localized outbreak of fever or not, no one will dispute the urgent necessity that exists for a supply of good drinking-water. In those places where tanks exist, and throughout the Dasora Khall, bathing and the watering of cattle should be strictly forbidden. The residents all agreed that the water of wells was

offensive and undrinkable, and the Deputy Magistrate informed me that this was the case with two wells excavated within the Municipality. It would surely be possible, with so many prosperous traders and rich zemindars in these villages, to have a few tanks dug and reserved for drinking purposes alone. It is the opening up of water-courses and the re-digging of old tanks that the people want to keep them healthy; and till this is done, especially in those parts of the district where the silting up of the beds of rivers is rapidly advancing, we must expect fevers and deterioration of the health of the community to be general.

"Whether the subsoil drainage of this area is defective or not, I am unable to say; but a few experiments might be made to determine this point: and if, as is likely, there is no passage, or only an imperfect one, by which the annual inundation can drain away, much good would be derived by constructing a few outlets for the water. When the Executive Engineer next visits this part of the district, he should be directed to give his opinion regarding the best means of improving the drainage, if it really is at fault."

The Commissioner of the Division writes: "The fever is now decreasing, and few new cases occur. Those who have already suffered are, however, very liable to a return of the disease."

"Dr. Wise speaks of want of milk as a probable cause of sickness in children, but this can scarcely be the cause of the sickness this year; for milk has been much cheaper and more plentiful this year at Manickgunge than usual, owing to the low inundation not having compelled the cattle to be tied up as they usually are.

"The deepening of the Dazora Khall is one of the works in the Vice-Chairman's statement under section 66 of the Road Cess Act; and as the khall will probably do good in a sanitary point of view, as well as improve communication, I have asked the Executive Engineer to have an estimate made, so that the work may be begun next year early.

" Dr. Wise recommended me to get the zemindars to contribute for quinine, and I spoke to some of them on the subject, and asked the Deputy Magistrate to speak to others. Mr. Moore at once asked me to send him a supply of quinine, but on my return to Dacca I found there was none in store, and I have therefore been unable to send any.

"Two tanks are to be dug this year from municipal funds, which will be useful for drinking-water. The sites have been selected and work will be begun when the river is at its lowest."

During the year four cases of typhoid fever came under Dr. Wise's observation. With regard to these cases he says:—"In two instances, one in the jail and one in the lunatic asylum, *post mortem* examination revealed extensive ulceration of the small intestines without any inflammation of the lungs, the disease with which typhoid fever is most easily and frequently confounded. The most important fact in connection with these isolated cases of typhoid fever is that the disease is never, in my experience, communicated from man to man. A single case will occur among bodies of men living under apparently similar circumstances, while the prevalent type of fever is either intermittent, simple, continued, or remittent; and the patient may be treated in a crowded hospital without any special arrangement against infection. It is generally believed that with the thermometer carefully used, it is possible to discriminate between typhoid fever and remittent fever with enteric symptoms. My observations do not favour this belief. The chart of a native suffering from the Bengal typhoid fever differs entirely from the chart of a typical case of European typhoid fever as given by Wunderlich and others. A temperature of 104° and upwards is often reached on the second day; and in one remarkable case that occurred in the asylum in June, the thermometer marked 105° 4' in the first twelve hours.

"Although I have carefully recorded the temperature in hundreds of cases of fever during the last two years, I can positively assert that I have never met with a case of fever which could by any unprejudicial observer be confounded with either relapsing fever or typhus."

Dengue was present in the district sporadically from June to November. It was observed to affect those who had undergone a severe attack in 1872, and to confine itself to children and youths. No adults were attacked.

Furcedpore.—Fever prevailed, it is said, with remarkably diminished intensity this year, owing to there having been no abrupt or violent changes of weather at the transition periods. The death-rate was, however, but slightly lower than in 1872, as the following table, which also exhibits the areas in which the highest mortality occurred, will show:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 2,015	2.57	80.84	223	104	187	181	212	147	104	108	108	168	406	610
In 1872 .. 2,089	2.63	76.24	22	19	15	17	20	14	10	10	10	16	40	60

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Puredpur	.	...	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	463	8.94
Awarbhari	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	8.74

Mymensing.—Fever was more than widely prevalent in 1873, and caused two-thirds of the district mortality. They presented no special character.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 7,400	8.15	65.24	235	178	138	168	223	654	784	607	915	980	1,100	1,245
In 1872 ... 1,440	6.1	65.20	106	107	106	107	107	118	133	107	108	100	100	107

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamulpore, town	204	20.54
Douragore	1,278	11.80
Klaboregunge, town	145	10.88
Nunserabad, town	71	7.35
Ghuffergam	466	5.21
Klaboregunge, rural	580	5.40

An aggravated form of the usual autumnal fever, but not epidemic in character, prevailed in the month of October in parts of the Atteah sub-division. The native doctor of the sub-division and an extra compounder were despatched with medicines to the affected villages. The disease declined considerably in December.

Backergunge.—Fever prevailed extensively throughout the district and during the entire year, particularly after the rains. It was, however, mild in character, generally of the quotidian intermittent type, terminating in most cases without any sequelae, and causing comparatively little mortality. The mildness of the disease was due, it was believed, to the drying up season being unprotracted owing to diminished rainfall.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 9,261	8.89	65.78	694	431	524	501	713	600	757	747	770	873	1,108	1,207
In 1872 ... 5,755	5.42	67.57	20	10	22	38	20	28	31	31	30	30	40	50

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Dowlutkhan, town	108	20.14
Burrial, town	100	13.01
Dowlutkhan, rural	1,097	9.79
Burrial, rural	1,245	8.54
Perassopore	620	6.81
Mehdirunge	914	6.01
Khalakhal	507	5.14
Nulchitty	401	4.44
Goolshahally	208	4.70
Jhulokatty	603	4.24

In November the cases of fever in the town became very numerous, so much so as to cause the Municipality to send out two men with medicines to afford gratuitous aid to the poor. It was ascertained that the total number treated at this time amounted to 1,424, and that of this number only 4 died. This outbreak abated in intensity in December.

Sylhet.—The fevers that prevailed in this district during this year were of the intermittent and continued types. They were present during the year. The worst areas and the annual and monthly mortality are shown below :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 1,969	1.15	44.68	171	141	101	84	107	181	184	213	246	240	183	140
In 1872 ... 1,773	0.78	40.58	100	108	106	104	107	107	110	112	114	111	111	110

Neakholly.—No report was received from this district.

The following statement shows the annual and monthly mortality from fever during 1873 and 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ...	5,536	775	75.08	408	368	330	313	306	316	323	330	336	309	348
In 1872 ...	4,630	647	63.5	28	70	48	65	38	30	60	61	73	48	30

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Sudharam, town	197	19.97
Nandeeep	531	15.85
Sudharam, rural	967	11.97
Luckipoorah	1,117	10.68
Amoorkaon	1,216	9.11
Ramgunge	461	6.90
Boumoo	381	6.79
Hattia	418	4.90

Tipperah.—No report was received from this district.

The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from fever in 1873, the former compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	4,761	3.10	50.20	50	342	308	427	434	649	555	599	317	306	538
In 1872	3,167	3.08	65.15	23	18	19	27	38	30	23	25	28	24	31

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Comilla, town	171	13.20
Luksham	641	6.64
Nurungpore	774	6.04
Hajeengunge	376	6.60
Chagulnyah	511	4.46

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna.—No special report regarding fever in this district was received, but it would appear that the disease was present in the district throughout the year, and that the mortality caused by it was greater than in the preceding year, as shown in the following table :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ...	4,836	3.00	60.95	370	365	345	360	353	479	646	663	494	270	314
In 1872 ...	3,639	2.96	47.97	17	17	18	23	23	30	41	48	21	28	30

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Barh, town	194	16.65
Barh, town	94	9.75
Patna, rural	122	7.71
Patna, town	1,124	7.18
Manpore, including Khogul	461	6.54
Barh, rural	540	5.87
Patna	510	3.90

Gya.—Fever, chiefly of an intermittent type, prevailed in this district throughout every month of the year. There was nothing peculiar regarding them, and "when properly treated are not usually severe." There was, however, a considerable increase in the number of reported casualties from this cause as compared with 1872, as exhibited below :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE:											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 11,315	5.75	54.37	571	523	774	820	930	780	835	1,405	1,738	13,54	725	568
In 1872 ... 8,021	4.11	60.44	29	26	47	66	44	39	44	78	89	89	37	28

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Gya, town	1,174	17.02
Gya, rural	2,404	11.54
Aurangabad	1,405	8.83
Bandhugur	501	5.81
Nowdah	1,992	5.57
Jehanabad, rural	1,635	4.42
Jehanabad, town	90	4.09
Sherghatty	625	4.04

Shahabad.—Fever, were very prevalent in the district throughout the year, and the mortality caused by them was double that of 1872.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 10,305	6.02	58.80	550	624	499	624	645	885	874	1,373	1,546	1,182	944	827
In 1872 ... 5,205	5.01		51	36	24	30	37	50	50	73	89	68	57	47

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Buxar, town	200	14.51
Dharruon	1,793	11.43
Rasorram	1,570	8.04
Chowra	613	7.19
Dumraon	1,121	6.58
Bhubbhua	1,118	5.84
Nohia	861	4.43
Arrah	1,375	4.71
Buxar, rural	440	4.32
Ramghur	300	4.15
Peerloo	599	3.92
Belowty	672	3.91

Tirhoot.—No notice regarding fever is contained in the sanitary report of this district.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, shows the annual and monthly mortality in the district from this cause and the areas in which the highest death rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 7,080	1.81	37.73	989	479	449	510	787	693	903	743	746	888	827	880
In 1872 ... 5,439	1.36		11	10	10	11	17	13	15	16	16	18	17	17

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Burhangaah, town	640	15.05
Mouafferpore, town	221	7.25
Sootamurhee	1,199	7.19
Khujiowee	654	6.99

Sarun.—There was an unusual amount of fever present in this district in 1873. Nearly twice the number of deaths from this cause were reported as compared with the preceding year. No history of any special outbreak has been supplied.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths for all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 8,480	4.08	61.29	693	682	644	641	674	733	718	806	865	730	800	677
In 1872 ... 4,983	2.41	40.30	323	323	321	322	322	366	344	339	343	330	333	323

AREAS.

Revilgunga, town
Sewan, town
Chupra, town
Manjhee
Hurachon
Durowlee
Chupra, rural
Sewan, rural

Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
320	17.97
111	10.00
434	9.10
1,103	8.12
1,220	4.77
807	4.41
723	4.10
1,017	3.73

Chumparun.—Excepting in January, when the mortality from fever was comparatively high, there were very little variations in the incidence of the disease during the rest of the months. The European residents who, as a rule, maintain good health, are not unfrequently attacked by the disease during the cold weather months and in the beginning of the rains.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever deaths of the year, to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 4,538	3.14	56.65	623	434	361	425	394	321	403	384	344	277	338	300
In 1872 ... 5,173	3.59		63	30	30	20	24	22	27	26	26	19	23	20

AREAS.

Hottia, town.
Hottia, rural
Motiharee, town
Bugaba, &c.

Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
290	15.17
1,443	5.60
60	4.83
503	4.37

BIHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr.—Fever prevailed to a very great extent in the district, and was present during every month of the year. Nothing special was reported regarding its prevalence.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever deaths of the year to total mortality from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 11,021	5.97	73.19	993	661	542	1,044	954	997	790	613	586	1,176	1,150	944
In 1872 ... 6,428	5.63	72.35	30	30	46	85	52	54	46	44	47	64	62	44

AREAS.

Monghyr, town
Jamaulpore
Tegra
Gouras
Monghyr, rural
Jamaulpore
Gourasgarran

Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
416	15.43
135	12.91
2,440	13.46
680	11.21
763	7.30
942	6.16
234	6.90

Bhagulpore.—No special report on the subject was made, except that owing to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere in the latter part of the year—the consequence of the early cessation of rains—malarious fever was absent from various parts of the district, which seems to indicate that “the exhalations from previously flooded lands are not of themselves sufficient to produce fever in an intense form without a corresponding moisture of the atmosphere.”

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 . 6,306	5.50	62.64	628	580	624	674	624	546	320	404	395	561	507	753
In 1872 . 6,436	5.52	70.65	54	29	37	36	37	29	17	22	21	30	27	24

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Golgong	690	808
Bhagulpore, rural	684	668
Sultangunge	638	590
Umurpore	561	654
Purneshurpore	464	647

Purneah.—Fever of a virulent character and most fatal in effect, especially among women and children, broke out in the western parts of the district during the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 . 7,298	4.35	79.39	320	504	376	815	701	590	574	494	735	696	620	751
.. 1872 . 5,043	1.78	87.05	18	34	21	47	40	34	33	28	43	40	36	43

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Purneah, town	543	22.60
Baneogunge	735	674
Kishengunge	501	1.77
Motocharee	473	5.33
Phumdaha	530	5.17
Muniharee	254	4.39
Amourkhuabab	547	4.79
Purneah, rural	609	4.69

Alluding to this fever, the Magistrate of the district writes: “Dr. Pichachy calls it the ordinary Purneah fever, while Mr. McCluquen, the sub-manager of the Court of Wards, says that it is that kind of fever which always makes its appearance in villages the country round which has been swamped by the Koosi. No doubt both gentlemen are right, as almost all the western part of the district has at different times been inundated.

“It was this constant flooding of the Koosi, which in former years flowed much nearer to the station than it does now, which probably caused so much sickness and gave Purneah such a bad name; in later years, again, the Bhowanipore zilla of the Dhurumpore estate felt its effects, and during the last two years it has depopulated Beernuggur, in which zilla many large and populous villages have entirely been washed away, and where the inhabitants of those houses not washed away have either died or been obliged to emigrate, owing to the fatal malaria, which always follow the flood. The distribution of quinine has done much good, I believe, but can never make the Koosi churs healthy.”

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—No special report regarding fever was received from this district.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary return of the year, shows the mortality from this cause as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 2,508	7.08	77.45	544	512	419	365	815	547	393	796	973	1,083	740	834
In 1872 .. 3,507	8.37	79.67	44	34	66	71	64	68	47	62	77	84	57	68

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Rajmehal, town ..	204	86.34
Boomka, town ..	204	16.23
Booghur ..	3,012	8.79
Nya Boomka ..	2,325	8.90
Rajmehal, rural ..	1,275	6.90
Pakeor ..	790	5.05
Gaida ..	1,588	0.44

CUTTACK DIVISION.

Cuttack.—Fever was less prevalent than usual in the months of September and October.

During the earlier months, and again in September, dengue was present in the district, but the cases were isolated and scattered about the town and station. Some Europeans had several attacks, and among the police there were a good many cases, but the jail and lunatic asylum escaped.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 6,147	6.11	37.73	615	561	542	441	711	310	377	436	400	615	645	756
In 1872 .. 6,791	6.48	47.81	41	37	50	50	41	21	20	20	30	41	43	60

AREAS.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Cutabay ..	400	6.16
Jajpore, town ..	61	5.67
Patanmudy ..	480	5.63
Cuttack, rural ..	602	5.51
Jajpore, rural ..	614	5.22
Cuttack, town ..	254	4.99
Kondrapara, town ..	44	4.11

Poorree.—Severe endemic, intermittent, and remittent fevers, visited this district immediately after cholera had disappeared from it. These fevers attacked Bengalis and up-country people with greater severity than the local population, and they were more fatal among the debilitated and impoverished. Some parts of Khoordah suffered very severely in the earlier months of the year. Regarding this fever Dr. Meredith, the Civil Surgeon, writes:—"The fever is the ordinary endemic fever of Orissa, Bengal, and other places; but during the last month or two it has been experienced in rather an aggravated form, and to a wider extent, than usual. Its history is briefly this:—In January cholera raged in the sub-division and continued doing so in February as well. Towards the end of this month this disease decreased, and in March disappeared altogether. As cholera was decreasing and disappearing, the fever broke out and spread, and had a severe form, and was very general throughout the sub-division about the middle of March and beginning of April. The general characteristics of the disorder were ardent fever for two days or more, without apparently any remission; then, in many cases, vomiting and diarrhoea would ensue, followed by relief, leaving the patient weak and little able to help himself. After an interval of a day or two fever recurred; but the second accession only lasted a short time, usually less than a day, and often only a few hours. These recurrences might continue for lengthened periods. There were many individual modifications of this outline, of course; but I do not consider it expedient to particularize them here.

"The native doctor in charge of the dispensary has acquitted himself in a commendable manner in this emergency. Besides attending to the sick who came into the hospital, he visited many poor villagers outside. Quinine from the Government store was issued to the sufferers with the sanction of the Deputy Magistrate, who, I need hardly tell you, also interested himself in every way in the condition of the sufferers.

"I met a number of natives of Khoordah at the dispensary, and inquired of them about the fever—what section of the people suffered most, and what, in their opinion, was the disease mainly due to. After a great deal of talk, both appropriate and inappropriate to the

questions, it appeared to me pretty clear that the poorer villagers living away from the main roads suffered more than those near central bazars situated on these roads, and that at those villages a scarcity of ghee and oil had been felt at the commencement of this year, owing indirectly to the floods which occurred towards the end of the last year.

"I was also informed that many of the poorer people consume a smaller amount of salt than experience has proved to be necessary for healthy living, and that they could not afford to buy it freely in some places owing to its price being much higher than at the central bazars:

"I was informed also that at these villages it is common to observe persons suffering from intractable skin diseases, and that formerly the villagers gave salt, &c., to their cattle, but that now they do not.

"I mention these remarks about salt now, more with the object of keeping them in view for further inquiry than any desire to put them forth as undoubted causes of the fever, and the impoverished condition of some of the inhabitants of Khoordah."

The Commissioner, however, disagrees with the Civil Surgeon's opinion in the matter of salt. He says:—"I don't believe in the fever being due in any way to high price for salt; the last year's salt sales show a consumption of 3 seers 11 chittacks, or nearly 8½ lb of salt per head of the whole population. The last year's very heavy floods have probably more to do with fever than deficiency of salt."

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE												
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
In 1873	1,538	1.99	36.77	113	145	159	121	91	91	46	107	77	118	145	243
In 1872	1,356	1.70	20.14	14	18	29	15	12	11	11	13	10	15	24	31

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Poorer, town	183	6.08
Bhampore	219	5.04

Dengue.—Some isolated cases of this disease occurred in the district, and at one time the children in the Piploo orphanage suffered from it, but they soon recovered.

Balasore.—Fever prevailed extensively during the year, especially in the salt tracts, but it was mild in type and very early attended with splenic complications.

The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause—the former compared with 1872—and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year, to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.												
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
In 1873	1,712	2.23	28.70	135	130	134	109	116	112	106	115	154	170	245	157
In 1872	1,601	2.07	30.61	17	16	17	14	15	14	13	14	10	22	31	24

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.		
	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Balasore, town	114	4.54
Baleasopal	204	3.80

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hazaribagh.—No report was received from this district for reason given under the head of cholera. Fever appears to have been unusually prevalent and fatal in the town areas.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.												
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
In 1873	4,540	5.85	77.40	301	307	377	418	373	404	313	303	458	404	320	395
In 1872	4,485	5.81	78.99	46	39	48	44	48	53	60	50	58	45	45	59

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Hazarebagh, town	288	27.61
Behack, town	214	27.70
Chaitra, town	197	22.34
Kodermah	548	11.14
Muntergunge	271	9.79
Chaitra, rural	515	8.00
Kashmar	158	7.10
Gurwa	218	6.58
Gooma	253	6.00
Hazarebagh, rural	404	5.70
Japdwa	407	5.00

Lohardugga.—Nothing special was reported regarding the fever that occurred in this district during the year. It would appear, however, that it was present during every month, particularly in March and April, and from September to December.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	9.708	7.84	74.79	717	687	1,008	928	741	618	612	728	1,000	1,000	818
In 1872	7.751	6.20	78.45	57	55	81	78	61	50	48	58	81	65	778

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Ranchi, town	208	17.20
Hareywar	101	13.00
Choria	697	11.78
Daltongunge	622	11.50
Munkah	902	10.00
Lohardugga	948	10.10
Lodhma	610	9.78
Haray	309	9.41
Hoeroo	302	9.33
Balcomut	431	7.04
Korambie	551	7.81
Gurwa	458	7.39
Chuttrapora	200	7.38
Banikunda	200	7.50
Hassia	454	7.27
Palkota	504	8.00
Patan	784	6.80
Manjhee or Hoshinabad	405	6.70
Tamar	445	6.00
Ranchi, rural	508	5.71
Bileo	510	5.00

Singbhoom.—No special report regarding fever was received from this district.

The following statement exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	2,132	5.18	57.47	174	182	175	129	144	109	122	138	234	217	208
In 1872	2,077	5.00	55.00	62	59	61	39	35	20	39	45	67	68	67

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamdah	22	57.47
Kolgar	50	18.01
Kajabasa	40	13.00
Chyabasa	65	13.00
Balaipahari	76	13.00
Anundpur	45	12.17
Dumrah	85	11.41
Nagra	84	10.02
Bharbhoria	67	9.46
Adjudia	72	9.11
Golikera	41	8.28
Cheru	32	8.00
Kainoch	11	7.52
Kuldihia	17	7.46
Gooma	106	7.36
Ghatalla	105	7.31
Bor	120	7.18
Bokals	46	6.70
Owals	54	6.24
Cheral	55	6.02
Choi	97	5.07
Chakardiaspa	100	5.00
Loots	7	5.00

Manbhoom.—Fever was present in this district throughout the year. It was at one time earnestly believed that the malarious fever of Burdwan had found its way in those portions of the district that border on Bankoora and Midnapore—but the rumour was false; the fevers that prevailed were of the ordinary type. They, however, caused the highest mortality of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1878	5,651	3.64	65.56	207	200	270	236	122	192	426	428	382	374	405
In 1872	2,833	2.84	61.07	20	27	27	23	22	19	43	42	38	37	40

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Purulia, towns	54	10.18
Niraha	273	0.62
Govindpore, including Parah	206	6.64
Chaus, including Jajpore and Jhaldah	145	6.10
Gowraughdi	218	6.03

ASSAM DIVISION.

Goalpara.—Fever was considerably more prevalent in this district in the year under notice than in 1872, and the mortality was also much greater.

The following table shows the death-rates of both years, the monthly casualty rates of 1873, and the areas in which the mortality was excessive :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 3,413	8.37	66.18	249	243	257	262	340	334	312	254	261	320	305	273
In 1872 . . . 2,473	5.50	58.14	61	59	63	61	85	82	70	62	64	78	74	67

AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Goalpara, towns	145	25.92
Karnibarro	373	10.64
Goalpara, rural	1,052	12.72
Agmoney	418	10.54
Patuamaree and Singuamaree	404	6.00
Kuteergaon	253	6.12
Lalmurah	401	5.44
Doobree	294	4.03

Agmoney and Fukeergaon, in the latter of which area the mortality was not so high as in the former, about the fever tract at the foot of the Bhootan Hills.

Regarding the fevers of Goalpara Mr. Stone, the Civil Medical Officer, writes :—" It is not surprising that fevers should be so rife in the district ; rice is largely cultivated, and the country is covered with water during the rains, for which the people do not want outlets, and the result must necessarily be the production of a vast amount of fevers of paroxysmal character. From neglect, or from want of proper remedial measures, they probably merge from the milder into the graver types, and in the denser jungle the pernicious forms, intermittent and remittent, are no doubt of frequent occurrence, and swell the mortuary returns. The Garo-hill, " Garowan " fever, as it is called, is notorious for its intractable character, both in the intermittent and remittent forms. Its main feature being the extreme depression attending it even in convalescence, several remarkable instances of which have come under my observation. Enlargement of spleen is frequently found, and sometimes accompanied with it is a chaehectic and often scarlantic condition of system."

Kamroop.—Fever prevailed endemically all through the year, and were chiefly of the intermittent type, occurring mostly in the rains and in the early drying up portion of the season. A long equable dry season limited the extent of the prevalence of the disease. Remittent fever was not commonly present.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	3,708	6.46	40.09	30.4	26.7	34.5	35.7	21.2	43.4	23.0	25.1	23.4	20.1	27.0
In 1872	2,876	6.11	48.30	47	51	63	38	56	40	66	41	64	61	46

AREAS	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamshapore	280	16.20
Gowhatty, towns	177	13.40
Raha	184	9.72
Nulbarree	1,044	9.55
Chowang	419	8.64
Mungmah	353	7.30
Gowhatty, rural	154	6.65
Khalipa	90	5.43
Bajalee	273	4.24

Durrang.—Fever of an unusually severe character, and of the remittent and intermittent types, was present in this district throughout the year. The former prevailed with the greatest intensity in May, during which whole families were laid up. From May to the end of the year intermittent fever, generally of the variety, was in the ascendant, with congestion of the liver, and prevailed both in the Sudder Station and in several parts of the district, and all classes of the people suffered alike from the disease, even some of the Europeans, who, as a rule, keep good health.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	2,408	10.20	162	147	131	126	183	234	218	229	246	240	201	278
In 1872	2,100	8.89	91	02	62	51	77	95	60	97	105	104	106	117

AREAS	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Gohpore	161	16.67
Chatgoree	397	11.02
Sookah	197	16.78
Mungbadye, including Kurrooah	1,144	10.44
Baraspore	214	19.01
Tezporo	340	8.60

Nowgong.—Fevers of a low type causing great prostration, and very fatal to the poor and ill-fed, prevailed during the whole year, particularly during the rains. The subjoined table exhibits the annual and monthly death-rates from this cause and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	1,213	4.73	87	75	81	161	60	128	79	85	101	118	151	118
In 1872	930	3.29	34	29	31	36	35	60	39	63	56	66	74	85

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Raha	128	5.10
Jamloka	219	5.16
Jageo	254	4.76
Nowgong	540	4.17

Luckimpore.—Malarious fevers were present in this district throughout the year. They prevailed with greater intensity from August to the end of the year.

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from this disease, the former compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	834	7.97	51.97	66	72	53	50	59	40	81	95	79	125	85
In 1872	357	2.94	45.50	54	69	43	51	64	32	66	78	65	1.05	68

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Suddya	..	..
Dundoma	..	..	74	12.29
Chukwakhuma	..	..	87	8.25
Luckimpota	..	..	84	7.29
Jajpore	..	..	150	7.61
Debraochur	..	..	55	4.58
			385	6.45

Sebsaugor—Malarious fevers attended with a large mortality were very prevalent, particularly from the setting in of the rains to the end of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	2,165	7.20	58.00	145	124	143	168	172	180	218	211	202	206	184
In 1872	2,321	8.50	37.52	95	61	88	82	57	93	73	71	64	69	62

AREAS			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Golabhat	..	..
Sebsaugor	..	..	698	9.12
Jorchit	..	..	478	7.40
Birtolla	..	..	302	6.86
			147	1.83

Khasi and Jynteah Hills.—Fever was present in this district throughout the year. It was unusually prevalent in severe form in the rainy season in Jowai and its neighbourhood.

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, the latter compared with 1872, and the areas in which the greatest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	241	38.20	56.97	18	15	17	9	23	23	42	2.15	3.25	3.21	20
In 1872	10	1.58	25.64	2.00	2.37	2.08	1.42	1.26	3.48	5.05	6.05	2.37	3.96	3.17

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jowai	..	..
Cherrapunjee	..	..	253	51.73
			5	11.28

Naga Hills.—No report was received from this district.

The following table, compiled from the mortuary returns, exhibits the annual and monthly death rates from fever and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	17	18.83	53.12	3	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	3	3	3
In 1872		No data.	1.32	..	..	..	1.10	1.10	1.10	2.21	..	3.32	3.32	3.32

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Namgooting	..	..
Dinapore	..	..	16	21.44
			1	6.25

(d.) BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

THIRTY-TWO thousand three hundred and fifteen deaths from bowel complaints were reported in 1873. The death-rate per mille being 35, and the percentage on the annual mortality from all causes, 6.5.

This represents an increase of 7,537 deaths as compared with 1872, when the reported mortality was 24,778, the ratio 38 per 1,000, and the percentage on the gross mortality 6.6. In 1871 the proportion to the gross mortality was 6.6. The increase in the mortality is therefore in all probability apparent only, and is really due to general improvement in registration. In the towns 3,889 deaths were registered, the rate being 2.6. In the rural tracts 28,426 deaths were recorded, and the rate was 45. This difference is due to the comparative imperfection of the registration in rural areas, the towns generally having been registered with more care under the "selected area" system.

In towns the male mortality rate from bowel complaints was 2.98, and the female 2.28; the proportion being 130 male to every 100 female deaths. In rural tracts the male rates was 61, and the female 40, or 149 males to every 100 female deaths.

The months of highest mortality from this cause were:—

In towns.—August, December, November, and September, during which 43 per cent. of the deaths occurred.

In rural tracts.—August, September, October, and December, when 38 per cent. of the casualties took place.

The monthly relative mortality is seen at a glance on the following list:—

In Towns.

	Total death	Ratio per 100,000 population.	Ratio to total mortality by bowel complaints	Ratio to total mortality from all causes.
August	430	23	11.05	1.21
December	411	27	10.56	1.16
November	409	27	10.51	1.15
September	337	27	10.20	1.12
October	368	25	9.40	1.04
July	338	23	8.64	.95
May	297	20	7.63	.84
June	273	18	7.01	.77
March	268	18	6.83	.75
April	246	16	6.32	.69
January	237	16	6.00	.67
February	217	14	5.67	.61

In Rural Areas.

	Total death	Ratio per 100,000 population.	Ratio to total mortality by bowel complaints	Ratio to total mortality from all causes.
August	3,015	48	10.60	.65
September	2,927	47	10.29	.63
October	2,497	40	8.78	.54
December	2,482	40	8.73	.54
July	2,459	39	8.65	.53
November	2,371	38	8.31	.51
May	2,200	35	7.76	.48
March	2,150	34	7.50	.47
April	2,113	34	7.43	.46
January	2,091	33	7.35	.45
June	2,078	33	7.31	.45
February	2,037	32	7.16	.44

The comparative mortality for divisions and districts during the last two years is shown below, but the death-rate is given per 100,000:—

DISTRICTS	In 1873.		In 1872		Difference in 1873.		DISTRICTS	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Increase.	Decrease.		Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kamroop	634	144	498	83	65	...	Burdwan	1,853	91	1,613	70	13	...
Durrang	803	340	404	210	130	...	Bankura	364	90	264	48	21	...
Nowgong	322	125	199	77	48	...	Beerbhoom	332	47	450	64	...	17
Neokamgar	784	264	844	244	20	...	Midnapore	2,396	90	1,807	71	19	...
Luckimping	310	256	192	158	97	...	Hughly	478	95	588	161	...	66
Naga Hills	12	1,228	...	...	...	...	Serampore	1,061	276	1,068	208	...	...
Khamand Jynteah Hills	86	1363	6	3	1,369	...	Howrah	928	185	418	67	98	...
ASSAM DIVISION	3,161	213	2,204	136	77	...	BERDWAN DIVISION	7348	100	6,198	84	16	...
Cuttack	2,236	140	2,402	107	...	18	Darjeeling	34	35	92	97	...	62
Pooree	461	59	728	94	...	35	Jalpigoree	64	20	99	23	...	3
Balassore	1,075	139	1,080	141	...	2	Goalpara	660	160	605	113	46	...
ORISSA DIVISION	3,772	124	4,390	142	...	18	COOCH BEHAR DIVISION	769	83	606	72	11	...

DISTRICTS	In 1873.		In 1872		Difference in 1873.		DISTRICTS	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Increase.	Decrease.		Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Increase.	Decrease.
Patna	1,515	97	907	58	39	..	Dacca	645	34	247	13	21	2
Gya	1,505	70	762	39	40	..	Furcedpore	61	6	82	8	7	..
Shahabad	716	41	390	22	10	..	Backergunge	370	15	206	8	16	..
Tirhoot	2,190	50	1,101	27	23	..	Mymensing	475	20	96	4	19	..
Sarun	2,514	122	1,254	60	62	..	Sylhet	100	5	93	6	..	..
Chumpran	885	61	560	38	23	..	Cachar	91	45	55	26	..	..
PATNA DIVISION	9,305	71	5,004	38	33	..	DACCA DIVISION	1,745	18	777	8	10	..
Hazareebagh	283	36	700	50	14	..	Chittagong	2-4	25	306	27	2	..
Lohardugga	624	51	411	34	17	..	Nonkhally	78	10	70	11	1	..
Singbhoom	507	123	708	170	47	..	Tipperah	100	6	133	6	2	..
Manbhoom	214	20	304	30	13	..	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	462	13	518	15	2	..
CHOBA NAUPORE DIVISION	1,692	40	1,003	55	9	..	Moorshedabad	245	17	169	12	6	..
24-Pergunnahs	1,058	54	875	30	15	..	Dinagopore	48	3	152	10	7	..
Nudda	337	18	246	13	5	..	Maldah	95	14	39	8	9	..
Jessore	162	7	161	7	..	..	Rajshahye	80	6	130	9	8	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	1,557	26	1,282	21	5	..	Rangpore	226	10	98	4	6	..
Monghyr	600	36	128	23	13	..	Bogra	20	2	31	4	2	..
Bhagulpore	161	8	270	14	6	..	Pubna	215	17	113	9	8	..
Purneah	280	16	182	10	6	..	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION	935	10	732	8	2	..
Southal Pergunnahs	386	39	214	16	14	..							
BHAGULPORE DIVISION	1,400	22	1,304	10	6	..							

Omitting from consideration the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, where registration is newly introduced, and where the great improvement in this respect would cause the figures to mislead, the greatest increase in the reported deaths is in the Assam districts:—Durrung, Luckimpore, Kamroop, and Nowgong, in Howrah, Goalpara, and in all the Behar districts.

The mortality has been less in Hooghly, Darjeeling, Singbhoom, Pooree, Seesaugor, and Cuttack.

The following list exhibits the districts arranged in order of mortality from this cause, from highest to lowest, according to the mortuary data. Diarrhoea would appear to be almost unknown in the greater portion of the province.

DISTRICTS.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	13.63	11
Naga Hills	...	13.28	36
Durrung	...	3.10	36
Serampore	...	2.76	35
Seesaugor	...	2.64	34
Luckimpore	...	2.55	30
Goalpara	...	1.59	26
Howrah	...	1.55	25
Cuttack	...	1.40	20
Kamroop	...	1.48	20
Balasore	...	1.39	18
Nowgong	...	1.25	17
Singbhoom	...	1.23	17
Sarun	...	1.22	16
Patna	...	.97	15
Hooghly	...	.95	14
Burdwan	...	.91	10
Midnapore	...	.90	10
Gya	...	.79	08
Bankoora	...	.69	07
Chumpran	...	.61	06
Pooree	...	.59	06
24 Pergunnahs	...	.54	06
Lohardugga	...	.51	06
Tirhoot	...	.50	06
Beerbhoom	...	.47	06
Cachar	...	.45	03
Shahabad	...	...	36
Monghyr	...	...	36
Hazareebagh	...	...	35
Darjeeling	...	...	34
Dacca	...	...	30
Southal Pergunnahs	...	...	26
Manbhoom	...	...	25
Chittagong	...	...	20
Julpigoree	...	...	20
Mymensing	...	...	18
Nudda	...	...	17
Moorshedabad	...	...	17
Pubna	...	...	16
Purneah	...	...	16
Beerbhoom	...	...	14
Maldah	...	...	10
Rangpore	...	...	10
Nonkhally	...	...	08
Bhagulpore	...	...	07
Jessore	...	...	06
Rajshahye	...	...	06
Furcedpore	...	...	06
Tipperah	...	...	05
Sylhet	...	...	05
Dinagopore	...	...	03
Bogra	...	...	03
RURAL AREAS.			
Kamroop	...	1.33	...
Balasore	...	1.31	...
Nowgong	...	1.25	...
Singbhoom	...	1.23	...
Sarun	...	1.08	...
Hooghly	...	.94	...
Burdwan	...	.91	...

The town and country areas of highest death-rates are shown separately in the following statement:—

TOWNS.

	Ratio per 1,000 of population		Ratio per 1,000 of population
Bevilgunge (Saran) ...	12.59	Durbhunga (Tirhoot) ...	3.22
Barh (Patna) ...	10.40	Gya ...	3.16
Goalpara ...	9.23	Chupra (Saran) ...	2.80
Gowhattya (Samroop) ...	8.70	Sylhet ...	2.73
Rungpore ...	7.54	Pooree ...	2.68
Sewan (Saran) ...	7.29	Kendrapara (Cuttack) ...	2.34
Areedaha (24-Pergunnahs) ...	6.23	Moulharve (Tirhoot) ...	1.93
Howrah ...	5.76	Doemka (Sonthal Pergunnahs) ...	1.87
Jamulpore (Monghyr) ...	5.64	Behar (Patna) ...	1.69
Cuttack ...	5.01	Comercolly ...	1.52
Bankoga ...	4.64	Ranchi (Lohardugga) ...	1.48
Monghyr ...	4.60	Mymensingh ...	1.39
Balasore ...	4.54	Rajmahal (Sonthal Pergunnahs) ...	1.35
Backergunge ...	4.29	Kishoregunge (Mymensing) ...	1.17
Bettiah (Chumparun) ...	4.26	Mozufferpore (Tirhoot) ...	1.12
Serampore ...	4.09	Echuck (Hazareebagh) ...	1.11
Jaipore (Cuttack) ...	3.81	English Bazar (Maldah) ...	1.08
Burar (Shahabad) ...	3.42	Hooghly ...	1.03
Midnapore ...	3.48	Sooty (Beerbhoom) ...	.99
Patna ...	3.22	Sudbaram (Noakhully) ...	.99

Bogra reported *no* deaths from bowel complaints in April, May, June, September, and November! Naga Hill Tracts, none in January, March, August, November and December! and the following 40 registering areas reported no death from bowel complaint during the entire year:—

<i>Burdwan</i>	<i>Dinagpore</i>	<i>Rungpore</i>	<i>Sylhet</i>
Katugram.	Dinagpore, town	Nagasserie	Abdabad
<i>Hooghly</i>	Hemtabad, rural	Kergunge	Luckpore.
Dhuneakhally.	Pusa	Peergunge	Rajnugga
<i>Nuddea.</i>	Chintaman	Sadoollapore	<i>Lohardugga.</i>
Ranaghat, town.	Hudrah	<i>Bogra</i>	Chuttipore
Koohtea ..	Peergunge.	Bogra town	Patun
Hauskhally, rural.	Rane-sunkol	Shechgunge, rural	<i>Singbhoom</i>
Chupra ..	Thakorgaon	Pachibha	Katghur
Kaloupaia ..	<i>Maldah</i>	Adumshigee	Assantilla
<i>Jessore</i>	Gomastpore	<i>Backergunge</i>	<i>Khasi Hill</i>
Jessore, town	<i>Rajshahye</i>	Bowul.	Cherrapoonjee
Kaliagunge, rural	Charghat.	<i>Mymensing</i>	<i>Naga Hill</i>
Bogijarah ..		Foolpore	Dumjore
Kampal ..			

The proportion borne by bowel complaints to the total mortality is shown district by district in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes	Deaths from bowel complaints	Ratio per cent. of deaths from bowel complaints to total annual mortality of district	DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes	Deaths from bowel complaints	Ratio per cent. of deaths from bowel complaints to total annual mortality of district
ENTIRE PROVINCE	4,92,740	32,315	6.55	Lohardugga	12,980	634	4.96
Naga Hills	32	12	37.50	Manabhoon	5,539	264	4.77
Serampore	4,130	1,001	24.29	Hazareebagh	5,861	263	4.50
Sebeaugur	3,094	784	25.34	Monghyr	15,954	680	4.26
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	423	86	20.33	Mymensing	11,714	475	4.05
Nurrung	4,241	803	18.92	Maldah	17,040	716	4.19
Luckimpore	1,680	310	18.45	Sulapore	2,297	440	3.89
Nowgong	1,946	323	16.54	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12,276	366	2.98
Howrah	6,057	929	15.24	Patna	6,847	215	3.12
Balasore	6,380	1,075	16.85	Nuddea	10,914	337	3.08
Singbhoom	3,044	607	19.94	Purneah	9,180	280	3.05
Patna	11,792	1,516	12.85	Rungpore	8,201	235	2.86
Goalpara	5,160	650	12.59	Backergunge	14,077	370	2.63
Saran	20,415	2,539	12.43	Chittagong	10,892	284	2.61
Cuttack	18,728	2,234	11.93	Sylhet	4,473	100	2.23
Cachar	800	94	11.75	Beerbhoom	13,274	332	2.50
Kamroop	7,510	634	8.45	Furzedpore	3,239	61	1.88
Chumparun	8,019	885	11.04	Blagulpore	10,211	114	1.11
Pooree	4,183	461	11.02	Moulharabad	16,318	245	1.49
Midnapore	21,210	2,300	10.87	Tipperah	8,041	100	1.24
Bankora	4,077	364	8.92	Rajshahye	7,445	80	1.07
Hooghly	5,841	476	8.15	Jessore	14,389	182	1.26
Gya	20,624	1,545	7.49	Noakhully	7,315	78	1.06
Burdwan	25,963	1,853	7.13	Tirhoot	21,104	2,195	10.40
Darjeeling	480	34	6.99	Maldah	10,212	86	0.84
24-Pergunnahs	19,735	1,068	5.39	Dinagpore	8,139	45	0.55
Dacca	13,073	645	4.93	Bogra	5,180	20	0.38

(c.) INJURIES.

There were 16,200 deaths from injury in 1873—2,279 more than in 1872.

The death-rate was 2.55 per 100,000; in 1872 it was 2.19.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number and ratio of deaths from each class of injury in towns and rural tracts, and also compares the data relating to each kind of injury for the two years 1872 and 1873:—

CAUSES IN DETAIL.				Number of Deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 100,000 of population.			Number of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
IN TOWNS.										
Suicide ..	...	...	...	45	42	87	5	5	5	107
Wounds ..	...	...	...	78	58	131	9	8	9	126
Accidents ..	...	...	...	110	76	186	14	10	12	166
Snake-bite or wild beasts	...	...	...	96	83	179	12	11	12	116
Total ..				324	259	583	42	36	39	126
IN RURAL AREAS.										
Suicide ..	...	...	...	607	1,016	1,623	1	3	2	61
Wounds ..	...	...	...	598	435	1,031	1	1	1	126
Accidents ..	...	...	...	3,013	2,630	5,649	9	8	9	116
Snake-bite or wild beasts	...	...	...	3,700	3,616	7,316	11	11	11	108
Total ..				7,918	7,700	15,618	25	24	25	103
IN DISTRICTS.										
Suicide	{ In 1873			652	1,064	1,710	2.0	3.3	2.7	62
	{ „ 1872			576	894	1,469	1.8	2.7	2.2	64
	{ Increase or decrease			771	1641	2411	.21	.61	.51	22
Wounds	{ In 1873			671	491	1,162	2.1	1.5	1.8	136
	{ „ 1872			514	348	862	1.6	1.08	1.3	147
	{ Increase or decrease			1571	1431	3001	.51	.421	.5	112
Accidents	{ In 1873			3,123	2,711	5,834	9.8	8.5	9.1	115
	{ „ 1872			2,704	2,376	5,080	8.4	7.4	7.9	113
	{ Increase or decrease			4191	3351	7541	1.41	1.11	1.21	21
Snake-bite or wild beasts	{ In 1873			3,798	3,698	7,494	11.9	11.6	11.8	106
	{ „ 1872			3,244	3,266	6,510	10.1	10.2	10.1	97
	{ Increase or decrease			5521	4321	9841	1.81	1.4	1.71	62
Total	{ In 1873			8,242	7,958	16,200	26.0	25.0	25.5	104
	{ „ 1872			7,037	6,884	13,921	22.0	21.5	21.9	102
	{ Increase or decrease			1,2051	1,0741	2,2791	4.01	3.51	3.61	21

There is an increase of 241, or 14 per cent., on the deaths from suicide. The death-rate per 100,000 from this cause is 5 in the town, and 2 in the country; but whereas in the rural tracts 61 per cent. of the suicides are women, in the towns the preponderance is slightly on the side of the men; the proportion in town being 107 male, to 100 female suicides, while in the country areas only 60 males commit suicide to every 100 females.

In accidents there has been an increase of nearly 15 per cent., in wounds of 34 per cent., and in death from snake-bite or wild beasts of 15 per cent.

The preponderance of accident were among men by more than 6 per cent., and of wounds by more than 30 per cent., but in the case of death from snake-bite or wild beasts, the sexes are nearly equal.

In the following table the proportion borne by each class of injury to the gross mortality from injury in the same district is shown. Thus the deaths from injuries in Dinagapore are shown to be made up of—

	Snake-bite and wild beasts	Per cent.
Suicide	...	85
Wounds	...	2.1
Accidents	...	2.2
	...	9.1

I think it is to be regretted that the deaths from snake-bite are not dissociated and recorded separately from those by wild beasts. Much interest has, by the exertions of Dr. Fayer and others, been recently awakened regarding mortality from snake-bite and the necessity for repressing it; and it would be well if, while the requisite measures are under consideration, we were to collect accurate statistics as to the tracts most infested by these reptiles, and the localities where their presence is most destructive to human life.

The accompanying list is based on the supposition of uniformity in the district registration; there is no reason for supposing that it is not *uniformity* had in most of the districts; and if so, the list is useful as indicating the relative proportion of the various kinds of injuries to the whole for each particular district.

RATIO PER CENT. OF DEATHS TO ANNUAL MORTALITY FROM INJURIES.

From Suicide.	From wounds.	From accidents.	From snake-bite and wild beasts.
Serampore ... 67.85 Pooje ... 36.86 Singbhoom ... 35.22 Seebangor ... 24 Fureedpore ... 33.96 Beerbhoom ... 33.91 Balasore ... 31.90 Hooghly ... 30.69 Dacca ... 16.96 Nuddea ... 16.12 Sarun ... 16.00 Cuttack ... 15.96 Bankoora ... 15.92 Howrah ... 15.35 Burdwan ... 15.11 Pubna ... 14.46 Kamroop ... 14.4 Durrung ... 14.25 Jessore ... 13.65 24-Pergunnahs ... 12.05 Patna ... 11.84 Rajshahye ... 11.66 Sonthal Pergunnahs ... 11.39 Moorshedabad ... 11.31 Gya ... 11.12 Darjeeling ... 10.26 Luckimpore ... 10 Chumparun ... 9.74 Bogra ... 9.66 Sylhet ... 8.87 Hazareebagh ... 7.69 Backergunge ... 7.79 Mymensing ... 7.72 Midnapore ... 7.45 Tipperah ... 7.07 Cachar ... 5.88 Lohardugga ... 4.68 Tirhoot ... 4.52 Goalpara ... 4.50 Shababad ... 4.44 Manbhoom ... 4.12 Noakholly ... 3.97 Julpigoree ... 3.81 Rangpore ... 2.83 Maldah ... 2.66 Chittagong ... 2.63 Nowgong ... 2.63 Dinagepore ... 2.42 Purneah ... 2.04 Monghyr ... 1.84 Musgulpore ... 66	Naga Hills ... 78 Khair and Jynteah Hills ... 50 Purneah ... 23.54 Singbhoom ... 21.66 Luckimpore ... 20 Darjeeling ... 17.94 Lohardugga ... 17.78 Seebangor ... 16 Sonthal Pergunnahs ... 13.90 Monghyr ... 13.47 Patna ... 11.99 Turhoot ... 11.35 Chumparun ... 10.88 Sarun ... 10.79 Hazareebagh ... 10.52 Tipperah ... 10.37 Bhagulpore ... 10.36 Burdwan ... 10.07 Shahabad ... 9.53 Serampore ... 9.11 Dacca ... 8.84 Midnapore ... 7.91 Mymensing ... 7.33 Manbhoom ... 7.21 Kamroop ... 7.2 Beerbhoom ... 6.26 Hooghly ... 5.74 Backergunge ... 5.20 Bankoora ... 5.30 Howrah ... 5.29 Nowgong ... 5.06 Pubna ... 4.82 Jessore ... 4.53 Nuddea ... 2.46 Maldah ... 4.25 Moorshedabad ... 3.92 Durrung ... 3.56 Bogra ... 3.39 Noakholly ... 3.31 Howrah ... 3.23 24-Pergunnahs ... 3.05 Rajshahye ... 3.05 Dinagepore ... 2.83 Gya ... 2.74 Julpigoree ... 2.40 Cuttack ... 2.05 Fureedpore ... 1.89 Sylhet ... 1.86 Chittagong ... 1.58 Balasore ... 1.23 Goalpara ... .90 Pooje ... 30	Chittagong ... 84.69 Cachar ... 76.45 Noakholly ... 69.63 Sylhet ... 64.01 Shahabad ... 63.77 Tipperah ... 60.49 Backergunge ... 61.66 Dacca ... 61.84 Cuttack ... 49.64 Chumparun ... 43.83 Darjeeling ... 43.69 Gya ... 43.01 Pooje ... 41.79 Bhagulpore ... 41.72 Patna ... 41.23 Purneah ... 40.95 Sarun ... 40.28 Luckimpore ... 39.10 Monghyr ... 36.81 Fureedpore ... 34.67 Pubna ... 33.44 Hazareebagh ... 33.69 Sonthal Pergunnahs ... 32.35 Durrung ... 32.14 Khair and Jynteah Hills ... 32 Hazareebagh ... 31.63 Bhagulpore ... 30.86 Pubna ... 30.37 Nowgong ... 29.21 Tirhoot ... 29.14 Rangpore ... 27.93 Bankoora ... 27.43 Julpigoree ... 26.50 Midnapore ... 26.24 Goalpara ... 25.22 Mymensing ... 24.32 Balasore ... 21.44 Burdwan ... 19.89 Howrah ... 18.86 Bogra ... 18.44 Backergunge ... 18.61 Pooje ... 17.03 Luckimpore ... 16.00 Darjeeling ... 13.42 Seebangor ... 11.40 Sylhet ... 10.66 Naga Hills ... 10.30 Tipperah ... 9.71 Noakholly ... 8.26 Dacca ... 4.10	Dinagepore ... 85.02 Manbhoom ... 74.36 Moorshedabad ... 74.26 Goalpara ... 69.88 Bogra ... 69.11 Julpigoree ... 67.46 Beerbhoom ... 66.66 24-Pergunnahs ... 66.07 Rangpore ... 65.29 Kamroop ... 64.4 Nuddea ... 63.24 Maldah ... 63.25 Hooghly ... 63.06 Nowgong ... 62.02 Mymensing ... 60.61 Howrah ... 60.22 Midnapore ... 58.34 Balasore ... 56.27 Rajshahye ... 55.66 Burdwan ... 54.91 Tirhoot ... 54.07 Serampore ... 53.94 Bankoora ... 51.32 Durrung ... 50 Khair and Jynteah Hills ... 49.69 Hazareebagh ... 47.36 Bhagulpore ... 47.36 Pubna ... 47.17 Monghyr ... 46.79 Jessore ... 46.19 Lohardugga ... 44.96 Singbhoom ... 44.06 Gya ... 43.64 Sonthal Pergunnahs ... 40.18 Fureedpore ... 38.63 Chumparun ... 35.33 Patna ... 33.44 Purneah ... 33.01 Sarun ... 32.48 Cuttack ... 32.25 Backergunge ... 31.36 Pooje ... 30 Luckimpore ... 28.20 Darjeeling ... 28 Seebangor ... 26.23 Sylhet ... 25 Naga Hills ... 24.6 Tipperah ... 23.17 Noakholly ... 22.35 Dacca ... 22.24 Cachar ... 17.64 Chittagong ... 11.08

The ratio between deaths from injury and that from all causes for each district is indicated below:—

DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from injuries.	Ratio of deaths from injuries to annual mortality from all causes.	DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from injuries.	Ratio of deaths from injuries to annual mortality from all causes.
ENTIRE PROVINCE ...	492,710	1,200	3.28	Dacca ...	13,073	417	3.11
Darjeeling ...	488	30	6.02	Midnapore ...	21,210	644	3.03
Nuddea ...	10,814	763	6.99	Dinagepore ...	8,120	247	3.03
Rajshahye ...	7,606	523	6.7	Rangpore ...	8,201	247	3.01
Naga Hills ...	32	2	6.25	Bhagulpore ...	10,211	322	3.06
Pooje ...	4,182	256	6.19	Lohardugga ...	12,981	371	3.46
Patna ...	11,792	701	5.94	Bankoora ...	4,577	113	3.77
Backergunge ...	14,077	631	5.92	Sarun ...	29,415	666	3.72
Singbhoom ...	8,784	218	5.91	Shahabad ...	17,649	472	3.67
Sylhet ...	4,478	24	4.78	Moorshedabad ...	16,318	433	3.66
Pubna ...	6,447	311	4.01	Tipperah ...	8,041	212	3.65
Jessore ...	14,359	639	4.44	Hazareebagh ...	5,961	152	3.69
Chumparun ...	8,010	349	4.35	Mymensing ...	11,714	269	3.21
Cuttack ...	13,328	777	4.23	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12,276	272	3.25
Noakholly ...	7,316	342	4.13	Goalpara ...	5,169	111	2.16
Nowgong ...	1,946	79	4.05	Cachar ...	890	17	2.48
Bogra ...	6,140	247	3.99	Serampore ...	4,460	65	1.90
Howrah ...	6,067	224	3.76	Maldah ...	10,412	189	1.74
Julpigoree ...	2,507	83	3.76	Luckimpore ...	1,680	30	1.74
Bahore ...	6,201	242	3.74	Manbhoom ...	5,639	97	1.76
Tirhoot ...	31,164	773	3.65	Kamroop ...	7,510	125	1.66
Chittagong ...	10,802	379	3.50	Burdwan ...	25,963	207	1.62
Monghyr ...	15,068	613	3.40	Hooghly ...	5,441	87	1.48
Fureedpore ...	3,329	107	3.20	Seebangor ...	3,394	51	1.26
Gya ...	20,624	764	3.21	Durrung ...	4,213	56	1.11
Purneah ...	9,180	293	3.19	Khair and Jynteah Hills ...	423	4	.94
24-Pergunnahs ...	12,725	622	3.15	Beerbhoom ...	13,274	44	.36

(f) OTHER DISEASES.

Under this head are included all the mortality from causes not included within the other sub-divisions of the section of this report.

The recorded deaths thus classed were 48,179, or '75 per 1,000 population. This is an increase of 13,323 deaths, or 38·2 as compared with 1872, when the death-rate from this cause was '54 per 1,000.

The proportion of the mortality in towns and rural tracts, and among the sexes, is shown below :—

	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Ratio per cent. of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In towns	3,419	2,764	6,183	4·53	3·80	4·23	121
In rural circles	93,784	18,183	44,966	·76	·58	·67	181
In Districts							
In 1873	27,333	20,946	48,179	·85	·65	·75	130
In 1872	20,116	14,740	34,856	·62	·46	·54	181
Increase or decrease	7,117	6,206	13,323	·231	·101	·211	110

Deaths from the numerous diseases which should find a place under this heading appear to be lamentably registered, as will appear from the following list, in which the registered death-rate for each town, and for district rural tracts, separately, are entered in order from highest to lowest.

IN TOWNS.

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
Gya	413	6·62	Dacca	177	2·67
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)	260	6·54	Natore (Rajshahye)	29	2·27
Rungpore	39	6·30	English Bazar (Maldah)	29	2·25
Soory (Bhoerhoom)	54	5·90	Revelgunge (Sarun)	28	2·08
Aradaha (24-Pergunnahs)	102	5·94	Buxar (Shahabad)	28	2·03
Sylhet	30	5·87	Sewan (Sarun)	20	1·80
Darbhanga (Tirhoot)	274	5·77	Motecharee (Chumparun)	55	1·67
Bankoora	04	5·60	Chuttra (Hazarabagh)	18	1·47
Sudharam (Noakholly)	56	5·56	Nuddea	13	1·46
Chittagong	140	5·29	Jamulpore (Mymensing)	77	1·43
Manickgunge (Dacca)	57	4·85	Hurdwan	45	1·39
Patna	60	4·19	Purneah	21	1·30
Dinapore	52	3·05	Julpigoree	7	1·11
Commallah (Tipperah)	48	3·70	Serampore	31	·99
Hooghly	122	3·51	Jamulpore (Monghyr)	15	·93
Goalpara	21	3·40	Howrah	74	·75
Poorce	78	3·43	Bogra	4	·68
Gowhatti (Kamroop)	30	3·39	Ranaghat (Nuddea)	6	·67
Hazarabagh	32	2·89	Jehannabad (Gya)	18	·61
Midnapore	01	2·88	Santipore (Nuddea)	16	·55
Patna	450	2·88	Dowlutkhan (Backergunge)	2	·27
Bettiah (Chumparun)	13	2·79	Khack (Hazarabagh)	3	·33
Backergunge	28	2·64	Koocheah (Nuddea)	3	·32
			Moorsheadabad	15	·39
			Meherpore (Nuddea)	1	·17
			Jessore	1	·12

IN COUNTRY AREAS.

Khair and Jyoteah Hills	50	0·35	Julpigoree	166	·45
Cuttack	5,287	3·74	Chumparun	645	·45
Sarun	5,473	2·71	Monghyr	705	·44
Bhoerhoom	1,433	2·08	24-Pergunnahs	338	·43
Balasoore	1,139	1·51	Midnapore	1,062	·42
Singbhoom	588	1·43	Dargeeling	38	·40
Lohariugga	1,573	1·28	Socbaangor	113	·38
Poorce	941	1·25	Hurdwan	725	·36
Nag's Hills	1	1·10	Nowgong	94	·36
Bankoora	466	·91	Nuddea	571	·33
Dacca	1,454	·87	Maldah	223	·33
Durrung	207	·87	Tipperah	444	·31
Blugulpore	1,453	·82	Shahabad	536	·31
Patna	1,120	·81	Howrah	143	·29
Gya	1,605	·80	Backergunge	695	·29
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,004	·80	Hazarabagh	208	·27
Kamroop	437	·79	Rungpore	563	·26
Tirhoot	2,061	·68	Jessore	467	·23
Luckimpore	89	·67	Rajshahye	235	·19
Sylhet	1,000	·63	Bogra	132	·19
Noakholly	443	·62	Serampore	67	·18
Maubhoom	590	·59	Patna	226	·18
Mymensing	1,277	·55	Purneah	314	·18
Chittagong	613	·55	Cachar	33	·16
Goalpara	211	·52	Dinapore	197	·18
Hooghly	227	·48	Fureedpore	127	·12
Moorsheadabad	601	·46			

In further illustration of the absurdity of the registration under this head and the careless manner in which it is superintended, I cite at foot the names of 17 areas, two of which are urban, in which no deaths under this heading were reported.

Burdwan.	Noakholly.	Singhaom.	Durrung.
Khundghosh.	Begumganga.	Lalgurh.	Gopore or Chakour.
Nudda.	Tipperah.	Kaighur.	Koreopara.
Coomerally, town.	Chaguleya.	Jamdah.	Naga Hills.
Dinagopore.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Sedur.	Dimapur.
Beerganga.	Rajmahal, town.	Cherra.	
Gangarampore.		Champur.	
		Assantaha.	

The proportion between the mortality from this cause and that from all causes in each district was as follows:—

Districts.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from "other diseases."	Ratio of deaths from "other diseases" to annual mortality from all causes in district.	Districts.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from "other diseases."	Ratio of deaths from "other diseases" to annual mortality from all causes in district.
ENTIRE PROVINCE ...	4,92,740	40,179	8.77	Monghyr	16,058	998	6.54
Cuttack ...	18,398	6,011	32.79	Kainroop	7,510	476	6.34
Saran ...	20,415	5,918	28.98	Hoochly	5,841	349	5.97
Sylhet ...	4,473	1,188	26.55	Midnapore	21,210	1,153	5.43
Poorbe ...	4,182	1,019	24.36	Backergunge	14,077	725	5.14
Balasore ...	6,390	1,310	20.50	24 Pergunnahs	10,725	1,000	5.06
Bhagulpore	10,211	1,915	18.75	Luckimpore	1,000	62	4.00
Tirhoot ...	21,164	3,495	16.48	Durrung	4,248	207	4.87
Hugbhoom	3,084	589	19.09	Nowgong	1,946	94	4.03
Patna	11,793	1,801	15.27	Gualpara	5,100	289	4.40
Khasi Hills	433	59	13.64	Hazarrebagb	5,861	340	4.20
Baskora	4,077	560	13.73	Pabna	6,887	292	4.23
Mymensing	11,714	1,583	13.54	Cachar	800	33	4.12
Lohardugga	12,080	1,603	13.04	Ferozepore	5,239	127	3.92
Decca	13,073	1,087	12.90	Moorthedabad	18,318	716	3.77
Manbhoom	5,538	630	11.48	Howrah	6,067	223	3.00
Beerbhoom	13,274	1,487	11.20	Rajshahye	7,003	377	3.04
Gya	20,624	1,981	9.50	Purneah	9,160	285	3.04
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12,276	1,104	8.99	Jessore	14,489	448	3.24
Chumparan	8,010	713	8.90	Shahabad	17,449	563	3.14
Julpigoree	2,907	193	6.74	Naga Hills	32	1	3.12
Darjeeling	486	38	7.81	Senhaugur	3,604	115	3.06
Nagpore	8,201	602	7.34	Dinagopore	8,139	249	3.08
Nudda	10,914	800	7.33	Burriwan	23,963	770	2.99
Noakholly	7,315	499	6.83	Bogra	5,180	136	3.62
Chittagong	10,803	721	6.67	Maldah	10,219	252	3.45
Tipperah	8,041	523	6.61	Serampore	3,490	88	1.96

SECTION III.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

I HAVE little to add to my last year's general remarks on this subject.

Judging from the weekly reports in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the tenor of such of the sanitary reports as touch upon the question, the staple articles of food in the province, as a whole, were dearer than usual. In only six* out of 53 districts was rice reported to be cheaper than is ordinarily the case, and in only one

district (Pooree) was the average price of wheat reduced.

Annexed to this section is a statement showing the prices of each of the two common articles of food, rice and wheat, during each month of the year, as compared with 1872, and the increase or decrease in the quantities obtainable for a rupee.

An abstract from this statement showing the annual average cost in each district of the above-mentioned food-grains, and the amount of increase or diminution in the quantity obtainable for a rupee as compared with 1872, is given below.

RICE.	Annual average quantity obtainable for one rupee.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee as compared with 1872.		WHEAT.	Annual average quantity obtainable for one rupee.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee as compared with 1872.	
		Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Sears. Chs.	Sears. Chs.	Sears. Chs.		Sears. Chs.	Sears. Chs.	Sears. Chs.
Balasore	33 14	2 14		Furzedpore	19 2	..	6 0
Pooree	89 6	4 7		Goalpara	17 12	..	4 6
Sylhet	30 1		8 6	Pubna	16 14	..	5 13
Cuttack	20 13	1 4		Monghyr	16 3	..	3 12
Tipperah	27 8		6 1	Singbhoom	16 2	..	4 14
Cachar	20 15		3 7	Nowgong	16 0	..	..
Dacca	26 6		4 4	Cuttack	15 13	..	0 11
Mymensing	26 2		4 14	Maldah	15 7	..	2 6
Singbhoom	26 2		10 0	Bhagulpore	15 3	..	2 15
Bogra	25 8		8 1	Patna	15 2	..	8 13
Backergunge	25 2	..	0 12	Bogra	16 1	..	1 6
Jessore	23 13 1/4		0 0 1/2	Moorshedabad	14 13	..	3 16
Midnapore	23 13			Pooree	14 18	0 11	..
Noakholly	23 1		1 6	Rangpore	14 9	..	1 15
Pubna	23 2		5 5	Shahabad	14 1	..	4 1
Goalpara	22 11	5 1		Chumparun	14 0	..	6 1
Furzedpore	22 10		2 11	Bankoora	13 15	..	2 1
Chittagong	22 9		1	Beerbhoom	13 18	..	3 3
Dinagopore	22 5		7	Nodda	13 9 1/2	..	2 10
Rangpore	21 1		4	Rajshahye	13 8	..	2 10
Kamroop	20 8		2 10	Burdwan	13 6	..	1 8
Manbhoom	20 6		4 5	Howrah	13 6	..	2 6
Rajshahye	19 14	..	4	Saran	13 6	..	3 0
Chumparun	19 11		2 9	Jessore	13 3	..	2 15
Beerbhoom	19 8		4 8	Hazareebagh	13 3	..	4 10
Purneah	19 3		8 13	Gya	13 2	..	4 12
Howrah	19 2		0 6	Hooghly	13 1	..	2 4
Maldah	19 2		4 15	Lohardugga	13 1	..	0 12
Julpigoree	8 14	3 3		Kamroop	13 1	..	5 1
Burdwan	18 13		4 13	Manbhoom	13 0	..	1 14
Nowgong	18 4		0 1	Sebsaugor	13 0	..	..
Durrung	18 2		0 6	Dinagopore	12 14	..	1 1
Patna	17 15		3 4	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 14	..	2 1
Tirhoot	17 13		3 7	24 Pergunnahs	12 13	..	2 1
Bankoora	17 11	0 9	3 7	Tirhoot	12 3	..	2 12
Moorshedabad	17 9		2 15	Purneah	12 2	..	3 10
24 Pergunnahs	17 5		1 2	Dacca	12 1	..	3 12
Nodda	17 3 1/2	..	2 2 1/2	Balasore	11 12	..	0 1
Saran	17 3	..	2 4	Mymensing	11 6	..	3 1
Lohardugga	17 2	..	6 10	Midnapore	11 5	..	2 2
Hooghly	16 18	..	2 8	Tipperah	10 6	..	0 1
Bhagulpore	16 13	..	4 9 1/2	Julpigoree	10 1	..	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 13	..	5 4 1/2	Chittagong	10 0	..	0 1
Shahabad	16 7	..	2 14	Sylhet	9 15	..	0 1
Monghyr	16 6	..	3 12	Durrung	9 10	..	0
Hazareebagh	16 1	..	5 5 1/2	Luckimpore	9 4	..	1
Gya	14 6	..	6	Cachar	9 2	..	1
Khasi and Jynteah	13 14	..	0 0 1/2	Darjeeling	8 10	..	2
Hills	13 10	..	1 9	Backergunge	..	..	..
Luckimpore	12 10	..	0 10				
Darjeeling	12 6	..	8 3				
Sebsaugor	12 5	..					

The following notes, containing particulars with regard to the description and yield of the crops, the causes of the falling off in the produce, the prices for them and dietaries of the people, &c., have been abstracted from the sanitary reports of the year.

No direct connection between the food-supply, either as to quantity or quality, and any special prevalence of disease, has been reported.

The failure, either complete or partial of the rice crop, noted in district reports had comparatively little influence on the population of these districts in 1873. It is during the current year that sickness dependent on scarcity will demand attention.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan.—Nothing new to record, save that the drought considerably diminished the rice crop of 1873, and that scarcity and high prices seemed inevitable.

Hankoora.—Owing to the prevailing drought, the yield of food-grain in 1873 was below that of 1872, the produce of which year was again half of that of 1871. The local supply will not therefore be adequate to meet the wants of the people; the prices have risen, distress is at hand, and a famine is inevitable. Importation of grain by private enterprise has already commenced.

Beerbhoom.—No special report except that great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a crop, owing to extreme and unbearable heat having parched and burnt the plants, baked the earth, and rendered it hard and difficult to cultivate, and caused the water to be scarce; the wells in the station and the jail, and the majority of the tanks and rivulets, having dried up. The rainfall was also very scanty, and nearly all of it fell in July and August; the total of the first six months being only 6.19 inches, and from September to December 12 inches. It was only by practical skill in husbandry, having rain in July and August, and by subsequent irrigation, that a fair crop was obtained.

Midnapore.—No special report furnished on this subject.

Hooghly.—The following table, furnished by the Civil Surgeon, shows the relative prices of the chief articles of diet at the Sudder Station during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. From his table it will be seen that the average ruling prices of the year were, with the exception of that for rice, which had risen, particularly during the latter months of the year, lower in 1872 than in 1873.

MONTHS.	1871				1872				1873			
	Rice	Dall	Vegetables	Oil	Rice	Dall	Vegetables	Oil	Rice	Dall	Vegetables	Oil
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
January	1 14 11	2 12 11	1 8 0	13 6 4	2 3 8	3 10 10	1 8 0	16 0 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	17 0 0
February	1 15 0	2 12 6	1 8 0	13 5 4	2 2 8	2 7 4	1 4 0	16 0 0	2 3 0	2 8 4	0 15 7	15 8 0
March	1 14 0	2 6 0	2 1 3	13 5 4	2 2 3	2 8 6	1 4 0	16 0 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	1 0 0	16 0 0
April	1 15 0	2 5 5	1 12 0	12 14 10	2 2 4	3 15 10	1 4 0	16 0 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	1 0 0	16 8 0
May	1 15 0	2 2 5	1 12 0	13 5 6	2 0 1	3 9 10	1 4 0	16 0 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	16 8 0
June	1 15 0	3 3 0	1 14 0	16 8 6	2 4 2	2 15 10	1 4 0	15 0 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	0 5 9	16 8 0
July	2 0 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	14 5 0	1 5 5	0 4	1 9 3	15 0 0	2 2 0	2 12 0	0 13 2	12 8 4
August	1 15 0	2 3 0	1 1 8	15 5 4	1 8 2	2 15 7	1 15 2	15 0 0	2 3 0	2 12 0	0 14 8	12 5 4
September	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 1 8	15 5 4	2 0 9	3 0 4	1 16 7	16 0 0	2 1 5	2 15 0	1 0 0	15 0 0
October	2 0 4	3 11 8	2 1 0	15 0 0	2 2 1	2 15 4	1 16 0	17 12 0	2 8 1	2 14 0	0 15 4	15 0 0
November	2 15 0	3 12 8	2 1 0	16 0 0	2 3 3	2 12 8	1 16 7	17 8 0	2 7 7	2 8 4	1 0 0	13 0 0
December	2 3 7	3 12 8	1 8 9	16 0 0	2 3 11	2 11 5	1 4 0	16 15 0	2 4 8	3 10 0	1 0 0	13 0 0
Average	2 0 5	2 6 11	1 11 2	14 0 6	2 2 3	2 13 5	1 6 9	15 13 8	2 5 9	2 12 0	0 15 2	14 0 10

The expected return of the rice crop is estimated at one-third of the average produce, and the people are already feeling the effects of the scarcity. To meet this a district relief committee has been organized, and at one of its sittings, convened by Mr. Pellew, the Magistrate, the sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected as donations and Rs. 500 as monthly subscriptions. In anticipation of the famine, the rich have stored up rice.

Serampore.—No remarks on this subject.

Howrah.—No change in the dietary of the people was reported. With reference to the outturn of the crops, the Civil Surgeon refers to the Government report on the subject. He has no statistics to go by, but the correct belief is that a six or seven anna crop is the recent outturn. But the Magistrate remarks that this outturn relates to the town, and that in the country, according to his personal observations, the yield is not much less than two-thirds of an average crop.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-Pergunnahs.—Owing to deficient rainfall the yield of food-grains has fallen to about half the average of former years. Prices have in consequence risen, and it is anticipated that this scarcity will operate prejudicially on the health of the people during the current year.

Nuddra.—No special report furnished.

Jessore.—No report was received from this district.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Moorshedabad.—The Civil Surgeon reports as follows:—

"Produce.—In ordinary times the district produces its own food, consisting of rice, dāl of every kind, gram, barley, wheat, &c. They are grown throughout the district, and within two miles of the station of Berhampore. In the east of the district the produce is evidently not sufficient, as food is largely imported from Maldah, Dinagepore, and Rajshahye. The west produces abundantly, as not only are the local markets in these parts supplied from the district, but a large quantity of rice exported to Calcutta and north-west provinces. Food is generally cheap in the district, rice being obtainable at the rate of 20 to 25 seers for the rupee.

"During the year, however, under report (1873), owing to deficient rainfall, the produce was considerably below the average of former years, there being not more than a 6-annas crop reaped in any part of the district, and in some it was less. The consequence was that the price of rice and other articles of food began gradually to rise during the second half of the year, and the people began to feel the scarcity towards the close of it."

Remarks by Magistrate.

The statement that there was not more than a 6-annas crop reaped anywhere is not strictly accurate.

For instance, both "aous and amun" rice crops yielded a three-quarter or 12-anna outturn. The average outturn of "amun" in thanas Kamapore Hat and Gokurn was in excess of a 6-annas crop, I believe. I estimate the general outturn of the "aous" rice crop to have been a 10 or 12-anna, and of the "amun" to have been a 6-anna one.

Dinagepore.—Dietary as in former years. It was noted that 263,778 square miles were under cultivation, 1,043·27 square miles were uncultivated, and 444·94 square miles were barren. Owing to deficient rain from July the crops were below average, and that consequently the prices for food-grains were higher than in former years. Relief works have been established, which have tended greatly to diminish distress.

Maldah.—The dietaries of the two classes of people of this district, the Bengallis and the natives of Behar, continue to be the same as described before. Owing to insufficient rain the crops failed and prices ran high, but no scarcity was felt up to the end of the year. Suffering is, however, apprehended during the current year, but measures to avert this contingency have been adopted.

Serious apprehensions are also entertained with regard to scarcity of water, as the ponds, pools, and other reservoirs, are in fact drying up. Serious attention is requested to this matter.

Rungpore.—Owing to deficient and irregular rainfall the rice crop failed, and much of what had escaped the drought got parched by heat. Only a sixth of the expected outturn was saved. The mahajuns, who make advances to the poor agriculturists on the mortgage of the crop, withheld the grain for the market, where the sale was certain and immediate, and the profits very large owing to rise in prices. The poor cultivator was therefore a great sufferer. Another circumstance that affected the food-supply was that, owing to the great demand for, and the rise in the price of, jute for some years, it came to be largely cultivated in the place of paddy. The cultivators of the latter therefore grew only so much as was sufficient to pay the mahajuns.

"The petty peasant lives almost from hand to mouth. The principal and interest of the advance in kind he receives from the mahajuns take away more than half his produce, and before the sowing season he has to resort to him even for seed-grain. His other crops pay his rent and provide him with other necessities of life. It can be well imagined, then, what his condition would be when his money-making jute failed to bring an adequate return, and before the paddy was on the ground his food was exhausted.

"When thus straightened, his usual resort, the mahajuns, would not trust him, and the market value of rice was so high as 16 seers the rupee. I have already said that fever commented last year so early as May, so we have not far to go to seek for the cause of the bad type of the disease, bringing the poorer classes into the lowest state of vitality or leading to such sequelæ as enlargement of spleen and liver. The contented manner in which a lethargic

home-loving Bengali will take his spare meals is the real source of mischief. Repeated attacks of fever are gradually undermining his under-fed system, until he wants food no longer and resigns everything to fate. His family is always his chief concern; and when reduced to the last extremity, either gives them up or sells them to his richer neighbour. In India, therefore, there is hardly a line of demarcation between scarcity and actual famine. Exertion to get a living by any means but his old stereotyped one is beyond the vision of a Bengal ryot; and while we pass it as a little rise in the price of grain, disease and slow starvation half fill the cup of misery. Travel now through the country and such victims of disease and scarcity will appear by scores as one could never imagine before; and yet there is the quiet endurance on the part of the man who is wasting away from want before the stony callousness on the part of his richer neighbour who sees him suffer.

"With a very few exceptions the *ryots* in Bengal have no margin in their annual incomes; on the contrary, they are in a state of perpetual indebtedness to the *mahajans*. To them the rise of food-grain to three times its usual price, when their only source of income fails, must reduce them to the verge of starvation.

"The force of habit again comes in the way of the comfort of the poor. The peculiar tenacity with which a Bengal peasant will live exclusively on rice is unaccountable. However intimate the relation between food and climate may be, starvation and death are averted by the introduction of any alimentary substance. While the poorer classes are living on a single meal, or half a meal a day, they will not supplement their short rations by either milk or potatoes; and now that the price of rice is three times its usual price, milk and potatoes can be had for a trifle. I give below a comparative statement of the average price of rice in each month of the last two years in the town and in the district."

MONTH.	Average quantity of rice obtainable for a rupee in the town.		Average quantity of rice obtainable for a rupee in the mofussil	
	1872	1873	1872	1873
	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.
January	0 24 0	0 30 0	0 30 7	1 0 0
February	0 26 0	0 29 0	0 30 7	1 0 0
March	0 20 0	0 28 0	0 30 7	0 38 4
April	0 27 0	0 26 7	0 30 7	0 38 4
May	0 23 8	0 24 8	0 32 0	0 33 10
June	0 24 0	0 25 2	0 32 0	0 30 0
July	0 21 0	0 21 8	0 32 0	0 20 8
August	0 22 8	0 16 0	0 32 0	0 21 8
September	0 21 10	0 16 4	0 32 0	0 21 8
October	0 22 8	0 15 10	0 31 3½	0 18 1½
November	0 24 0	0 12 0	0 30 7	0 15 0
December	0 20 10	0 13 6	0 30 7	0 13 2

The scanty rainfall also affected the water-supply. The water in the tanks and wells got low and became unfit for drinking, even for cattle.

Bogra.—No report was received from this district.

Rajshahye.—Owing to scanty rainfall and consequent want of water for irrigation, the rice and other food-yielding crops have suffered much, and the prices for them have risen. No general famine is, however, apprehended, although Government is prepared to meet this contingency with large relief works and food-stores. But the most serious privation that the people will have to encounter is insufficient water, unless it rains plentifully during the present hot season, and the monsoons set in early, as all the tanks and water reservoirs are considerably below their ordinary level. The Magistrate is, however, urging on the zamindars and the people to deepen tanks and dig wells, and already estimates have been received for these works from the Court of Ward's estate, some of which have been sanctioned to be carried out.

Pubna.—Diet the same as in former years. Owing to deficient rainfall the crops have suffered much, the prices have risen, and are expected to rise further, but famine rates are not anticipated.

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Darjeeling and Julpigoree.—Nothing specially reported.

Goalpara.—Owing to insufficient rainfall the prices of the staple articles of food, rice and the dals, have risen greatly; the former from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per maund, and the latter to double their previous rates. Great local scarcity is impending, but to meet this contingency large quantities of rice are being imported. There is, therefore, no reason to apprehend a famine at present. Fish is abundant and largely consumed. The smaller kinds are dried,

and from their high flavour are much esteemed. It is believed that the fish of the bheels, with which the market is largely supplied, are infested with the ova of the *ascaris lumbricoides*, which thus obtains easy admission to its usual habitat, the alimentary canal of man. The Kacharees and Rubhas object to eat ducks and fowls, and the Garos, it is said, are very fond of dog's flesh, but do not eat duhes.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca.—No special report was made.

Bureedpore.—Owing to the early cessation of the rains, and the rapid and premature withdrawal of the inundation floods, the crops suffered to a large extent, so that the yield of food-grains amounted to about half of what was expected for the whole district. The result is very calamitous and threatening.

Mymensing.—The diet of the people continued to be the same as heretofore. The area of the district is 6,361 square miles, of which 35 per cent. was under cultivation, 40 per cent. is waste land, and 25 per cent. lay fallow. Owing to insufficient rainfall the rice crop was below half the expected yield, and prices rose considerably. But this rise has hardly affected the people to any extent, and no actual distress or deterioration of health is apprehended now, particularly as the jute and oil crops were remarkably good, and the profits to be realized from them will enable the people to meet the increase in the price of food-grains.

Backergunge.—The lateness and deficiency of the rains, which commenced on the 25th May and terminated by the end of September, affected the crops on the high lands; but the rice crops grown on the extensive low lands subject to tidal inundations, was abundant. In the southern parts of the district, however, insects and worms, which increase during the dry and cloudy days, destroyed some of the crops. On the whole, however, the average crop of both high and low lands was about three-fourths the ordinary crop.

Sylhet.—No change in dietary. The prices for food-grains were the same as in the previous year, except towards the close of the year, when the price for rice rose slightly. No famine scarcity or distress is apprehended; in fact, this district supplies the neighbouring ones with rice.

Cachar.—Diet of the people as in former years. The crops were fully up to the average.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong.—The diet of the people was the same as in former years. Cereals are rarely cultivated, and atta scarcely met with. The produce of food-grains was hardly up to the usual average, but cheap—excepting rice, which, owing to the famine in other parts, had risen in price.

Noakholly and Tipperah.—No reports were received from these districts.

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna.—No special report made.

Gya.—The diet of the people was the same as in former years. The prices of the principal articles were as follows, 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

				1871.			1872.			1873.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice	per maund	...	..	1	11	8	1	14	5	2	10	9
Atta	"	"	...	...	1	15	2	7	6	3	6	6
Dal Ruhur	"	"	...	...	1	15	2	11	3	2	14	10
Dal Moong	"	"	...	...	1	6	1	14	0	2	5	11

* During the latter part of 1873 the prices rose to scarcity rates, but there was no actual distress or famine in the district.

Shahabad.—Owing to the early cessation of the rains the crops suffered severely from drought. The rice crop was everywhere much injured, and in many parts of the district it was completely destroyed. A small part of the rice crop in the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions was saved by irrigation, but the loss has been very great, and scarcity of food and distress among the poorer classes of the population must inevitably follow. The cold weather crops have done well in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions, but in Sasseram and Bhubooah they have suffered from frost. Large quantities of grain have been imported into the district by railway, and no serious pressure has as yet been felt by the people. The following were the prices of food-grains in the month of January 1874. Wheat per rupee, 14 seers; rice, best, 12 seers; rice, common, 10½ seers; peas, 18 seers; gram, 17 seers; barley,

20 seers; maize, 16½ seers; bajra, 16½ seers. From this it appears that there has not occurred any excessive rise in the prices of food.

Much distress was also experienced from want of water. Many wells dried up, and others there was a scanty amount of water. The inundation of the Ganges being less, the floods of the Sone not reaching Arrah, also very materially affected the water-supply.

Tirhoot.—Not mentioned in report.

Saran.—The drought which succeeded the cessation of the rains on the 14th September affected the crops seriously. The bhadoi crop amounted to a 12-anna crop. The Magistrate says that it could not have yielded more than half or two-thirds of an average crop. The khureef crop amounted to not more than a two-anna, or at most a four-anna crop. Of the rubbee crops, the prospects were, and are still, unfavourable, except in the immediate vicinity of Chupra. The consequences of this state of things are that prices for food-grain have risen high, and the poorer classes are compelled to substitute Indian-corn for rice, and brinjals and potatoes for dal.

Chumpārān.—Rice and makai form the staple articles of food of the people. During the greater portion of the year under report, the former was quite sufficient for local consumption, and even large exportation; but during the latter end of the year, and the beginning of the current year, the crops failed throughout the greater portion of the district owing to scanty rainfall and imperfect well-irrigation introduced in 1872, and the price for the grain rose from 30 to 38 seers per rupee to 11 and 8 seers. This evil was materially enhanced by heavy exportation of the grain to other parts, where an equal or a greater scarcity existed. The makai, on which the very poor chiefly exist, also failed to so great an extent, that the grain produced averaged only one-half, in some place one-third, the yield of ordinary years.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr.—Owing to scanty rainfall and the total absence of rain during the last three months of the year, the rice crop was almost a complete failure, and the other crops suffered to nearly the same extent. But rice is not virtually the staple food of the masses: it is rather regarded as a luxury. No real distress was felt. The usual once-a-day meal of the bulk of the people is composed of a "suthoo" made of either parched grain and barley, or maize and peas, seasoned with salt and chillies, a coarse bread made of these cereals is also consumed.

It is, however, anticipated that during the current year the very poor outturn of food-grains above-mentioned will operate in causing much distress, particularly during the months of May, June, and July. But preparations on a large and effective scale are being made to cope with this difficulty and to afford relief. Relief works have been established, on which large numbers are already employed; the European residents of the town have subscribed Rs. 500 per mensem for relief to the starving, and Government, it is believed, will grant an equal sum. Large depôts of food, chiefly rice, have been scattered over the district, special provision has been made for the wants of the large towns, a large and central gola has been hired to distribute the food at and near the outskirts of the town, a hospital with necessary out-offices has been erected for use as circumstances may require, and it is proposed to provide a shed for lepers and others suffering from contagious diseases.

The following table, furnished by Dr. Purves, the Civil Surgeon, exhibits in detail the exact description of food used by the higher and lower classes of the people of this district and the prices they commanded during the year as compared with the averages of former years.

ORDINARY DIET OF THE PEOPLE.

Higher Classes.

ARTICLES	Average price of former years	Present prices	REMARKS.
Rice	12 to 14 seers	8 to 9 seers	The rice is simply boiled.
141 Urhur ...	10 to 12 " "	10 to 11 " "	Boiled with turmeric, coriander-seed, pepper, &c. Ghee or oil added, and salt to taste.
" Kalye ...	20 " "	14 " "	
" Boor ...	20 " "	11 " "	
" Musap ...	10 to 13 " "	8 " "	
" Moop ...	8 to 10 " "	10 " "	
Wheat flour, or Atta...	12 to 14 " "	10½ " "	Mixed with water and salt, kneaded and baked, forming chapatties.
Ghee	1 to 1½ " "	1½ " "	Used with rice, dāl, bread, and in cooking curries, &c.
Milk	8 to 14 " "	10 to 20 " "	Used alone, and with bread and rice.
Fish	8 to 10 " "	9 " "	Fried with oil or ghee, and then spices added.
Meat	4 " "	4 " "	Made into curry with various vegetables and spices, &c., viz. onion, garlic, turmeric, coriander, pepper, cardamum, cinnamon, salt, ghee or oil being added.
Vegetables ...	.....	.....	Various sorts, viz. pumpkins, radish, potatoes, brinjal, kurrella, kuddo, saug of different sorts, &c., &c., &c., made into curry.

Lower Classes.

ARTICLES.	Average price of former years.	Present prices.	REMARKS.
Parched Grain ...	16 to 18 seers ..	7 to 9 seers...	Eaten alone or sometimes with chillies and salt.
" Indian-corn ...			
" Peas ...			
" Rice ...	14 to 16 " ..	8 to 9 " ..	Mixed with cold water and a little salt and chillies added. Those who can afford it use coarse treacle.
Muttu of Barley ...			
" Gram ...			
" Indian-corn ...	12 to 17 " ..	8 to 10 " ..	Made from paddy by first boiling, then frying and pounding by dhenkie.
" Peas ...			
Chooras ...	22 to 23 " ..	11½ " ..	Simply boiled.
Rice, coarse ...	21 to 22 " ..	11 " ..	Cooked in the usual way with what condiments they can afford; generally garlic and turmeric. When they use dāl, they do not take vegetables, and <i>vice versa</i> .
Dāl, Boor ...	22 to 23 " ..	14 " ..	
" Kulya ...	24 to 26 " ..	11 " ..	
" Muttu ...	27 to 28 " ..	8 " ..	
" Khesari ...	20 " ..	12 " ..	
" Musoor ...	22 to 23 " ..	12 " ..	Common saug and vegetables of cheapest sorts. Of the cheapest kind. Often it is in a decomposing state, and therefore bought at less price.
" Kurti ...	.....	.....
Vegetables ...	.....	.....	Used parched, and also made into bread.
Fish ...	.....	.....
Gram ...	29 to 24 " ..	15 " ..	
Indian-corn or Makyu ...	24 to 25 " ..	14 " ..	
Chotka Junerah ...	26 " ..	15 " ..	

Unlike most Bengal stations, few tanks are to be met with in the town. The Ganges and numerous wells afford the water-supply, which is stated to be good. In many parts of the district water was scarce during several months of the year.

Bhagulpore.—Owing to the deficient rainfall the rice crop has failed to a great extent over a large portion of the district. For this reason great scarcity throughout the district, and the actual famine in the sub-division of Soopole, are anticipated.

Purneah.—The staple articles of food have been enumerated in former reports. Their produce was, in consequence of scanty rainfall, insufficient, and the prices rose to famine rates.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—No special report was made.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack.—No special report was made.

Poorer.—The supply of food was ample and cheap throughout the district and throughout the year.

Balasore.—As in former years.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Lohardugga.—Dietary of the people, the same as in 1872. The rainfall during this year was scanty, and the prices for food-grains have in consequence risen. But there appears to be no likelihood that any very great scarcity will be felt, and the later rains have greatly improved prospects. There is some fear, however, that the sub-division of Palamow will suffer considerably.

Singbhoom, Manbhoom.—No special report furnished.

ASSAM DIVISION.

Kamroop.—There was no change in the dietary of the people during the year. It is not much varied, but it is sufficient, and wholesome. Dāl is, however, eaten with the husks to bring on the effects of an aperient.

The land of this district, 3,631 square miles, was used as follows:—

Cultivated	...	...	777.27 square miles.
Fallow	...	...	1,602.00 "
Unculturable	...	...	1,251.23 "

The crops cultivated in 1872 were—

	Number of acres.	Produce per acre in lb.
Rice	23,904	1,840
Other food-grains	26,998	..
Oil-seeds	58,334	614
Sugar	2,507	123
Cotton	2,373	240
Tobacco	163	134
Tea	2,563	..
Vegetables	218	..
Mongat	1,740	.....
Pulses	24,883	..

The rice crop has fallen in yield this year, and the prices have risen considerably, chiefly owing to exportation of the grain by traders from Bengal.

"Insufficient clothing, the dampness of the floors of their dwellings, indulgence in opium, ignorance, &c., undermine the health of the people, and the use of spirits distilled from rice, which is largely consumed, is conducive to bowel complaints, dropsy, and anaemia. These acts probably account for the low physical standard of the Assamese, who seem, as a race, feeble and ill-formed, although the women are an exception to this rule, as they seem commonly, shapely, well-conditioned, and healthy, and of a superior relative physique to the men. This contrast suggests the vision of Pharaoh's fat and lean kine. It is difficult to give any sufficient reason for this."

Durrung.—The dietary of the people same as in previous year. The ordinary diet is considered innutritious for hard-working people in such a climate as that of Durrung. In places situated in the same latitude as Durrung, wheat, and not rice, is the chief article of diet; and ghee, and not mustard oil, is used. Here mustard oil is used, and atta is not eaten under the belief that it causes indigestion. The predilection of the Assamese for acid on butter, and nasty pot-herbs and fruits, seems to show that the people do feel the insipidity of their chief article of food, and the want of variety. The constant or rather excessive use of such pot-herbs and fruits can hardly be conducive to digestion.

The rice crop of this year was half the ordinary average yield, but the outturn varied considerably in different parts of the district.

Nowgong.—The area under cultivation in this district consists of 232,320 acres; 1,371,953 acres are uncultivated, and 581,760 acres lie barren (waste). The prices of food-grains were about the average of the previous year.

Seebaugor.—The yield of food-grains was less, but sufficient for local requirements, and although prices were higher no distress was felt.

Luckimpore.—No changes in respect to the food used by the people. It was sufficient for local requirements.

Khasi and Jynteah Hills.—No special report was made.

Naga Hills.—No report was received for this tract.

Comparative Statement showing the Prices-current for the under mentioned food-grains in

	ANNUAL.									
	RICE.				WHEAT.				BRO.	
	1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
Burdwan	18 13	23 10	..	4 13	13 6	14 14	...	1 8	22 3	20 0
Bankoora	17 11	21 2	...	3 7	13 15	16 0	...	2 1	19 0	23 4
Baerbhoom	19 8	24 0	...	4 8	13 13	17 0	...	3 3	24 0	29 0
Midnapore	23 13	23 13	...	..	11 5	13 11	...	2 6	26 0	24 0
Hogghly	16 13	19 6	...	2 8	13 1	16 7	...	2 6	18 0	17 0
Howrah	19 2	19 8	...	0 6	13 6	16 12	...	2 6	20 0	19 0
24 Pargunnahs	17 5	18 7	.....	1 2	12 13	15 3	.....	2 6	17 0	20 0
Huddon	17 3	19 6	...	2 2	13 0	16 4	.....	2 10	20 0	20 0
Jessore	23 13	23 14	...	0 0	13 3	16 2	.....	2 16	22 0	20 0
Moorshedabad	17 9	20 8	...	2 15	14 13	18 12	...	3 15	23 0	26 0
Dinapore	22 5	20 5	...	7 0	12 14	13 15	...	1 1	23 0	33 0
Maldah	19 2	24 1	.....	4 15	16 7	17 13	...	2 6	23 0	24 0
Rajahmudy	19 14	23 14	...	4 0	13 8	18 2	...	2 10	24 0	28 4
Rangpore	21 1	25 1	.....	4 0	14 9	16 6	...	1 15	30 0	20 0
Rogra	26 8	33 9	...	6 1	15 1	16 7	...	1 6	37 0	35 0
Pubna	23 2	28 7	.....	5 5	16 14	22 11	.....	5 13	30 0	27 8
Darjeeling	12 6	13 0	...	0 10	5 10	7 13	...	2 3	16 0	14 0
Jaligoree	18 14	15 11	3 3	..	10 1	10 2	...	0 1	23 0	16 0
Goalpara	22 11	17 10	5 1	..	17 12	22 4	...	4 8	25 0	17 0
Decca	26 5	30 9	...	4 4	12 1	15 14	...	3 13	32 0	26 0
Pureedpore	22 10	25 5	...	2 11	19 2	25 2	...	6 0	27 0	26 0
Backergunge	25 2	25 14	...	0 12	..	..	...	..	20 0	23 0
Mymensing	26 2	31 0	...	4 11	11 6	15 3	...	3 13	32 0	33 0
Sylhet	30 1	38 7	...	8 6	9 15	10 14	...	0 15	35 0	35 0
Cachar	26 13	30 4	...	3 7	9 2	10 2	...	1 0	30 8	29 1
Chittagong	22 9	23 9	...	1 0	10 0	13 8	...	3 8	21 0	27 0
Noakhally	23 4	25 10	...	2 6	..	..	...	..	27 0	24 0
Tipperah	27 8	33 9	...	6 1	10 6	12 14	...	2 8	32 8	32 0
Patna	17 15	21 3	.....	3 4	15 2	24 1	...	8 15	24 0	22 10
Gya	14 6	20 6	.....	0 0	13 2	17 14	...	4 12	18 8	20 0
Shahabad	10 7	19 5	...	2 14	14 1	18 2	...	4 1	19 0	20 0
Tirhoot	17 13	17 4	0 0	..	12 3	16 0	...	5 13	23 0	22 0
Sarun	17 3	19 7	...	2 4	13 6	16 6	...	3 0	22 0	19 0
Champaran	19 11	22 4	...	2 9	14 0	20 1	...	6 1	27 0	26 0
Monghyr	16 6	10 2	...	2 12	16 3	19 13	...	3 12	18 9	22 0
Bhagalpore	16 13	21 6	...	4 9	15 3	18 2	...	2 15	22 11	27 12
Purneah	19 3	28 0	...	8 13	13 2	15 13	...	3 10	26 0	35 0
Southal Pargunnahs	16 13	22 1	...	5 4	12 14	15 3	...	2 5	.....	.....
Outlack	29 13	28 0	1 4	..	16 13	16 8	...	0 11	51 8	33 0
Poorce	32 6	27 15	4 7	..	14 13	14 2	0 11	..	29 11	23 10
Balsore	33 14	31 0	2 14	...	11 12	12 0	...	0 4	34 0	.....
Hazareebagh	15 1	20 0	...	5 5	13 3	17 13	...	4 10	17 0	24 8
Lohardugga	17 3	23 12	...	6 10	13 1	13 14	...	0 13	20 0	26 0
Siugbhoom	26 2	38 2	...	10 0	16 2	21 0	...	4 14	20 0	40 0
Manbhoom	20 6	24 10	.....	4 5	13 0	14 14	...	1 14	26 0	28 0
Kamroop	20 6	23 0	...	2 10	13 1	16 2	...	5 1	25 0	26 0
Durrang	18 2	18 8	...	0 6	9 10	9 12	.....	0 2	21 0	20 0
Nowgong	18 4	18 5	...	0 1	16 0	16 0	...	..	21 0	18 0
Seebaugor	12 5	20 8	.....	8 3	13 0	13 0	...	..	16 0	24 0
Luckimpore	12 10	14 3	...	1 0	9 4	10 0	...	1 2	13 0	16 0
Khasi Hills	18 14	13 14	0 0	15 0
Naga Hills

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	MARCH.									
	RICE.					WHEAT.				RICE.
	1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
Burdwan	24 0	25 8		1 8	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	19 8	24 8
Bankura	20 0	27 8		7 8	17 8	18 12	.....	1 4	20 0	23 12
Bardham	24 0	30 0	.....	0 0	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	21 0	20 0
Midnapore	25 0	27 0	.....	2 0	13 0	18 0	.....	3 0	27 0	24 0
Hooghly	18 0	22 0	.....	4 0	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	18 0	20 0
Howrah	22 0	20 0	2 0	.....	12 0	20 0	.....	8 0	21 0	20 0
24-Pergunnahs	17 4	17 12		0 8	12 4	13 0	.....	0 12	12 0	21 0
Nuddea	20 0	20 0			16 13 1/2	16 13 1/2	.....	.....	16 14	20 10
Jessore	28 0	20 0	8 0		16 0	18 0	.....	2 0	25 11	20 0
Moorshedabad	22 0	25 0		3 0	13 0	20 0	.....	7 0	19 0	18 0
Dinagpore	27 0	33 0		6 0	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	27 8	22 0
Maldah	25 0	26 0		1 0	18 0	18 0	.....	.....	23 0	26 0
Rajahmundry	25 5	26 4		0 15	13 8	15 0	.....	1 8	22 8	26 4
Rangpore	29 8	24 0	5 8		16 1	20 0	.....	3 15	25 14	25 14
Bogra	33 12	37 8		4 12	18 12	16 8	2 4		32 0	36 6
Patna	30 0	28 12	1 4		22 8	28 12	.....	6 4	26 4	28 12
Darjeeling	13 0	18 0			0 0	8 0	.....	2 0	13 0	18 0
Jaipur	21 0	11 0	10 0		8 0	8 0	.....	2 0	20 0	14 0
Gwalior	26 0	15 0	11 0		20 0	30 0	.....	10 0	22 0	15 0
Dacca	32 0	39 0			12 0	20 0	.....	8 0	28 0	38 0
Farrukpore	24 0	27 0		3 0	20 0	28 0	.....	8 0	25 0	26 0
Bachergunge	29 0	23 0	6 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0	29 0
Mymensingh	31 0	31 0		2 0	9 12	20 0	.....	10 4	32 0	32 0
Sylhet	33 0	42 0		9 0	11 0	12 4	.....	1 4	32 0	40 0
Cachar	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 10	32 0
Chittagong	23 0	25 0		2 0	10 0	13 8	.....	3 8	24 0	24 0
Noakhali	26 0	27 0		1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0	28 0
Tipperah	32 8	37 8		5 0	12 0	14 0	.....	2 0	32 8	37 8
Patna	23 4	21 0	1 4		17 0	23 15	.....	6 15	21 0	21 0
Gya	18 0	21 8		3 8	18 0	20 0	.....	4 0	17 0	21 8
Shahabad	20 0	21 0		1 0	18 0	20 0	.....	4 0	18 0	20 0
Tirhoot	22 0	16 0	6 0		14 0	15 0	.....	1 0	21 0	19 0
Baran	25 0	23 0	2 0		15 0	17 8	.....	2 8	18 0	18 0
Chumprun	24 0	26 0		2 0	11 0	21 0	.....	7 0	23 0	24 0
Monghyr	10 9	24 1		4 8	21 0	21 0	.....	.....	19 9	19 8
Bhagalpore	20 3	25 4		5 1	16 6	20 3	.....	3 13	16 0	22 11
Purneah	27 0	31 0		4 0	12 0	20 0	.....	8 0	23 0	31 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	23 0	27 0		4 0	14 0	16 0	.....	1 0	20 0	26 0
Cuttack	32 13	32 0	0 13		18 6	18 0	0 6		31 8	28 1
Pooree	35 7	20 4	9 3		17 6	16 12	1 10		38 0	28 14
Balasore	38 0	.....			12 0	.....	.....	.....	38 0	.....
Hazareebagh	17 0	24 0		7 0	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	17 8	24 0
Lohardugga	17 0	26 0		9 0	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	17 0	24 8
Singbhum	30 0	37 0		7 0	14 0	22 0	.....	8 0	32 0	39 0
Manbhoom	24 0	27 0		3 0	16 0	18 0	.....	.....	24 0	26 0
Kamroop	26 0	26 0			18 0	20 0	.....	7 0	20 0	26 0
Durrung	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	21 0	21 0
Nowgong	21 0	18 0	3 0		16 0	16 0	.....	.....	18 0	21 0
Seebangor	12 0	24 0		12 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	12 0	24 0
Luckimpore	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0	14 0
Khasi Hills	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0	.....
Naga Hills	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APRIL.						MAY.													
WHEAT.						RICE.						WHEAT.							
Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1876.		1877.		Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.		1874.		Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.		1874.		Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.	
Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.
.....	5 0	18 0	18 8	.....	5 8	20 8	24 12	.....	4 4	15 0	16 0	.....	1 0	16 0	16 0	.....	1 0	16 0	16 0
.....	3 12	17 8	17 8	.....	.....	19 8	23 12	.....	4 4	15 8	16 4	.....	.....	15 8	16 4	.....	.....	15 8	16 4
.....	9 0	19 0	24 0	.....	5 0	21 0	26 0	.....	5 0	16 8	21 0	.....	.....	16 8	21 0	.....	.....	16 8	21 0
3 0	.....	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0	25 0	23 0	.....	2 0	12 0	15 0	.....	.....	12 0	15 0	.....	.....	12 0	15 0
.....	2 0	12 0	16 0	.....	2 0	18 8	20 0	.....	.....	1 8	15 0	19 0	.....	.....	15 0	19 0	.....	.....	15 0
.....	.....	12 0	19 0	.....	7 0	20 0	20 0	.....	.....	15 0	19 0	.....	.....	15 0	19 0	.....	.....	15 0	19 0
.....	8 8	16 0	17 0	.....	1 0	19 0	17 12	.....	1 4	.....	18 8	18 0	.....	.....	18 8	18 0	.....	.....	18 8
.....	7 12	15 4	20 0	.....	4 12	17 12	18 14	.....	.....	1 2	15 4	17 12	.....	.....	15 4	17 12	.....	.....	15 4
5 11	.....	16 0	19 0	.....	3 0	28 0	20 0	.....	6 0	.....	16 0	18 0	.....	.....	16 0	18 0	.....	.....	16 0
1 0	.....	20 0	20 0	.....	.....	19 0	18 0	.....	1 0	.....	16 0	20 0	.....	.....	16 0	20 0	.....	.....	16 0
.....	0 8	14 0	15 0	.....	1 0	27 8	30 0	.....	.....	2 8	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	15 0
.....	3 0	20 0	21 0	.....	1 0	23 0	26 0	.....	.....	3 0	19 0	20 0	.....	.....	19 0	20 0	.....	.....	19 0
.....	3 12	18 0	16 8	1 8	.....	21 0	24 0	.....	.....	3 0	16 8	16 14	.....	.....	16 8	16 14	.....	.....	16 8
.....	.....	20 0	22 8	.....	2 8	24 0	25 14	.....	.....	1 14	19 0	18 0	1 0	.....	19 0	18 0	.....	.....	19 0
.....	4 8	20 0	18 0	2 0	.....	30 0	35 4	.....	.....	5 4	18 0	19 8	.....	.....	18 0	19 8	.....	.....	18 0
.....	5 8	21 8	28 12	.....	7 4	26 4	28 4	.....	.....	.....	20 0	22 8	.....	.....	20 0	22 8	.....	.....	20 0
.....	.....	6 0	8 0	.....	2 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0	8 0	.....	.....	6 0	8 0	.....	.....	6 0
.....	.....	12 0	10 0	2 0	.....	16 0	18 0	.....	.....	2 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	10 0
7 0	.....	17 0	28 0	.....	11 0	22 0	20 0	.....	2 0	.....	25 0	20 0	5 0	.....	25 0	20 0	.....	.....	25 0
.....	4 0	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0	30 0	29 0	1 0	.....	.....	12 0	18 0	.....	.....	12 0	18 0	.....	.....	12 0
.....	.....	21 4	26 0	.....	4 12	25 0	27 0	.....	.....	2 0	21 4	26 0	.....	.....	21 4	26 0	.....	.....	21 4
.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 0	26 0	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	0 12	16 0	.....	.....	6 4	32 0	32 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0	16 0	.....	.....	13 0	16 0	.....	.....	13 0
.....	8 0	12 0	9 0	3 0	.....	33 0	44 0	.....	.....	12 0	8 0	9 0	.....	.....	8 0	9 0	.....	.....	8 0
.....	5 6	8 14	12 4	.....	3 6	20 1	29 1	.....	.....	.....	9 6	8 14	0 8	.....	9 6	8 14	0 8	.....	9 6
.....	.....	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	24 0	24 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0	14 0	.....	.....	13 0	14 0	.....	.....	13 0
.....	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0	26 0	.....	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0
.....	5 0	8 8	15 0	.....	6 8	32 8	32 8	.....	.....	.....	9 6	15 0	.....	.....	9 6	15 0	.....	.....	9 6
.....	.....	16 0	24 0	.....	8 0	17 12	21 0	.....	.....	3 4	16 0	21 0	.....	.....	16 0	21 0	.....	.....	16 0
.....	4 8	16 0	22 0	.....	6 0	16 0	26 0	.....	.....	12 0	16 0	20 0	.....	.....	16 0	20 0	.....	.....	16 0
.....	2 0	18 0	20 0	.....	4 0	16 0	21 0	.....	.....	5 0	16 0	21 0	.....	.....	16 0	21 0	.....	.....	16 0
.....	.....	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	20 0	17 0	3 0	.....	.....	14 0	18 0	.....	.....	14 0	18 0	.....	.....	14 0
.....	.....	14 0	16 0	.....	2 0	16 8	19 0	.....	.....	2 8	14 0	18 0	.....	.....	14 0	18 0	.....	.....	14 0
.....	2 0	18 0	28 0	.....	10 0	17 0	22 0	.....	.....	5 0	16 0	21 0	.....	.....	16 0	21 0	.....	.....	16 0
0 1	.....	19 9	28 8	.....	8 10	16 1	19 3	.....	.....	3 2	19 9	23 1	.....	.....	19 9	23 1	.....	.....	19 9
.....	6 5	20 3	20 3	.....	.....	16 6	24 0	.....	.....	7 10	20 3	23 6	.....	.....	20 3	23 6	.....	.....	20 3
.....	9 0	10 0	12 0	.....	2 0	21 0	31 0	.....	.....	10 0	15 0	19 0	3 0	.....	15 0	19 0	.....	.....	15 0
.....	0 0	14 0	18 0	.....	2 0	18 0	26 0	.....	.....	8 0	14 0	16 0	.....	.....	14 0	16 0	.....	.....	14 0
.....	.....	19 11	15 9	4 2	.....	27 9	20 2	1 7	.....	.....	15 12	14 6	1 6	.....	15 12	14 6	.....	.....	15 12
.....	.....	16 12	14 7	1 6	.....	31 0	31 8	1 8	.....	.....	16 12	16 12	.....	.....	16 12	16 12	.....	.....	16 12
.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	38 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0
.....	6 8	17 0	21 0	.....	4 0	17 0	21 8	.....	.....	4 8	16 0	19 0	.....	.....	16 0	19 0	.....	.....	16 0
.....	7 8	18 0	18 0	.....	.....	18 0	24 0	.....	.....	6 0	14 0	14 0	.....	.....	14 0	14 0	.....	.....	14 0
.....	7 0	18 0	23 0	.....	5 0	39 0	37 0	.....	.....	8 0	18 0	23 0	.....	.....	18 0	23 0	.....	.....	18 0
.....	2 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	23 0	24 8	.....	.....	1 8	16 0	17 0	.....	.....	16 0	17 0	.....	.....	16 0
.....	6 0	13 0	20 0	.....	7 0	20 0	26 0	.....	.....	6 0	13 0	20 0	.....	.....	13 0	20 0	.....	.....	13 0
.....	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	21 0	16 0	5 0	.....	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	10 0
.....	8 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	18 0	18 0	.....	.....	.....	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	16 0
.....	12 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0
.....	2 0	9 0	10 0	1 0	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
.....	18 0	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
.....	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X

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JULY.						AUGUST.													
WHEAT.						RICE.						WHEAT.							
Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.		1872.		Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.		1872.		Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.		1872.		Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.	
Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.		
.....	4 0	13 0	15 0	.....	2 0	17 4	21 0	.....	3 12	13 0	15 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0
2 0	.....	13 0	14 12	.....	1 12	14 8	16 8	3 0	.....	13 1	14 4	.....	1 8	.....	.....	.....	1 8
1 0	.....	14 8	17 0	.....	2 8	20 0	19 8	0 8	.....	14 8	17 0	.....	2 8	.....	.....	.....	2 8
8 0	.....	12 0	13 0	.....	1 0	26 0	22 0	3 0	.....	12 8	12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 0	15 0	15 0	.....	2 0	18 0	19 0	.....	1 0	15 0	18 0	.....	6 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0
.....	.....	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	20 0	20 0	.....	.....	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 4	12 12	13 5	.....	0 9	18 12	17 12	1 0	.....	12 5	16 0	.....	3 11	.....	.....	.....	3 11
.....	P 10	14 8	16 13	.....	2 5	17 12	17 12	.....	.....	13 5	15 4	.....	1 14	.....	.....	.....	1 14
7 8	.....	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	26 0	26 0	.....	.....	13 5	18 0	.....	4 11	.....	.....	.....	4 11
.....		
.....	1 0	17 0	20 0	.....	3 0	17 0	19 0	.....	2 0	15 0	20 0	.....	5 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0
.....	7 0	14 0	14 0	.....	.....	23 0	26 0	.....	3 0	13 0	13 4	.....	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5 0	17 0	19 0	.....	2 0	19 0	23 0	.....	4 0	16 0	18 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0
.....	1 14	15 0	18 8	.....	1 8	18 0	22 8	.....	4 8	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8 6	15 0	16 5	.....	1 5	18 0	23 8	.....	4 8	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6 0	12 0	19 8	.....	7 8	24 0	30 0	.....	6 0	13 8	19 8	.....	6 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0
.....	4 2	20 0	24 0	.....	4 0	24 0	28 2	.....	4 2	15 0	24 0	.....	8 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0
.....	.....	5 0	8 0	.....	3 0	12 0	13 0	.....	1 0	8 0	8 0	.....	8 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0
.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	18 0	16 0	2 0	.....	12 0	10 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 0	.....	30 0	24 0	6 0	.....	32 0	20 0	12 0	.....	17 0	20 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0
.....		
.....	2 0	13 8	10 0	.....	2 8	25 0	32 0	.....	7 0	13 0	16 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0
.....	2 0	20 0	26 0	.....	6 0	22 0	26 0	.....	4 0	20 0	25 0	.....	5 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0	27 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4 8	13 0	11 0	.....	.....	24 0	29 0	.....	6 0	13 0	12 12	.....	0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 4	10 0	9 0	1 0	.....	31 0	38 0	.....	7 0	10 0	11 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0
.....	2 15	9 2	10 0	.....	0 14	20 1	20 1	.....	.....	10 6	9 2	.....	0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9 0	14 0	.....	6 0	25 0	22 0	3 0	.....	10 0	14 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0
.....	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0	27 0	.....	6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 8	12 0	13 0	.....	1 0	25 0	32 8	.....	7 8	12 0	10 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		
.....	3 0	17 0	24 0	.....	7 0	16 0	21 0	.....	5 0	15 0	24 0	.....	9 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0
.....	3 0	14 8	17 0	.....	2 8	13 0	14 0	.....	6 0	13 0	16 0	.....	8 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0
.....	3 0	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	16 12	18 0	.....	1 4	14 0	18 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0
.....	.....	13 0	16 0	.....	3 0	18 0	15 0	3 0	.....	11 8	15 0	.....	3 8	.....	.....	.....	3 8
.....	1 8	14 0	14 0	.....	2 0	16 8	10 0	.....	2 8	14 0	16 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0
.....	2 0	15 0	19 0	.....	4 0	21 0	17 0	4 0	.....	14 0	19 0	.....	5 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0
.....		
.....	1 11	17 8	10 9	.....	2 1	10 8	16 8	.....	.....	15 7	18 9	.....	3 9	.....	.....	.....	3 9
.....	3 8	16 6	17 11	.....	1 5	10 6	18 15	.....	2 9	16 2	18 6	.....	1 4	.....	.....	.....	1 4
.....	12 11	14 0	12 0	2 0	.....	17 0	20 0	.....	3 0	15 0	10 5	.....	1 5	.....	.....	.....	1 5
.....	4 0	14 0	15 0	.....	1 0	17 8	20 0	.....	2 8	14 0	15 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0
.....		
14 8	19 11	15 12	3 15	31 8	21 0	10 8	17 0	15 12	1 4		
10 8	13 12	14 7	0 11	36 12	23 0	13 12	15 12	13 2	2 10		
.....	18 0	38 0	13 0		
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.....	3 12	13 0	10 12	3 12	13 0	10 12	3 12	12 0	14 12	2 12	2 12		
.....	9 0	15 0	14 0	1 0	19 8	23 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	2 0	2 0		
.....	16 0	18 0	25 0	.....	7 0	24 0	32 0	.....	6 0	18 0	20 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0
.....	2 0	19 0	16 0	.....	4 0	18 0	19 0	.....	1 0	12 0	15 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0
.....	.....	13 0	20 0	.....	7 0	20 0	20 0	.....	.....	10 0	20 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0
.....	10 0	10 0	9 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	1 0		
.....	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0		
.....	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	2 0	13 0	13 0		
.....	3 0	9 0	10 0	1 0		
.....	12 0	14 8	2 8		
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SEPTEMBER.											
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OCTOBER.										NOVEMBER.									
WHEAT.										RICE.									
Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1878.	1879.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.
Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.	Srs. Cha.
.....	7 8	11 0	1 4	1 4	15 0	23 0	8 0	10 8	12 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
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.....	4 8	12 0	14 0	2 0	13 8	10 8	8 0	10 0	14 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
.....	2 0	10 4	10 8	0 4	20 0	28 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
.....	4 8	12 0	12 8	0 8	11 8	18 0	8 8	11 0	13 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
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.....	1 0	11 8	3 0	13 6	18 4	4 16	12 4
.....	5 7	11 14	14 8	2 10	13 5	17 12	4 7	11 7	14 8	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1
.....	10 10	13 0	13 6	0 6	16 0	26 10	10 10	11 0	13 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
.....	5 8	12 0	15 0	.....	3 0	13 0	10 0	.....	8 0	12 0	16 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0
.....	14 0	12 0	13 8	.....	1 8	14 8	28 0	.....	13 8	11 0	13 8	.....	2 8	.....	2 8	.....	2 8	.....	2 8
.....	11 0	12 0	15 0	.....	3 0	12 8	22 0	.....	9 8	12 0	16 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0
.....	6 9	10 8	16 0	.....	4 8	13 8	22 8	.....	9 0	11 4	15 0	.....	3 12	.....	3 12	.....	3 12	.....	3 12
.....	14 10	11 4	14 1	.....	2 13	14 0	22 8	.....	8 8	0 7	11 4	.....	1 12	.....	1 12	.....	1 12	.....	1 12
.....	17 0	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	16 12	31 0	.....	18 4	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13 0	15 8	16 12	3 4	16 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
.....	3 0	8 0	8 0	2 0	8 0	11 0	3 0	8 0	6 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
.....	2 0	9 0	10 0	1 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
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.....	10 0	10 8	16 0	4 8	14 0	32 0	18 0	10 8	13 6	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12
.....	6 0	16 0	26 0	9 0	17 0	21 0	4 0	16 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
.....	7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 14	27 8	.....	12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9 0	11 4	12 0	.....	0 12	17 0	28 0	.....	11 0	10 0	12 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0
.....	11 0	10 0	11 0	.....	1 0	17 8	33 8	.....	16 0	8 0	11 0	.....	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	3 0
.....	2 16	9 2	9 2	.....	.....	17 12	29 1	.....	11 6	9 2	9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8 0	15 0	.....	7 0	20 0	22 0	.....	2 0	8 0	14 0	.....	6 0	.....	6 0	.....	6 0	.....	6 0
.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0	24 0	.....	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16 8	9 0	12 0	.....	3 0	17 12	32 8	.....	14 12	9 0	11 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0
.....	9 0	11 0	24 0	.....	13 0	14 0	21 0	.....	7 0	14 0	24 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0
.....	8 0	9 8	15 0	.....	5 8	10 8	19 8	.....	9 0	10 8	16 8	.....	8 0	.....	8 0	.....	8 0	.....	8 0
.....	1 8	11 8	16 0	.....	3 8	13 0	19 0	.....	6 0	12 0	15 0	.....	8 0	.....	8 0	.....	8 0	.....	8 0
.....	.....	11 0	16 0	.....	3 0	12 0	18 0	.....	6 0	10 0	14 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0
.....	6 0	11 8	14 0	2 8	12 0	20 0	8 0	12 0	13 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
.....	3 6	12 0	18 0	6 0	13 0	22 0	9 0	11 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
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.....	3 13	12 10	15 7	2 13	12 10	17 11	5 1	12 10	15 2	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
.....	6 0	10 0	16 0	6 0	19 5	25 0	6 11	11 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
.....	7 0	10 0	15 0	.....	5 0	14 0	19 0	.....	5 0	11 0	15 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0
.....	6 9	14 7	18 6	.....	3 15	23 10	38 1	.....	14 7	13 2	17 1	.....	3 15	.....	3 15	.....	3 15	.....	3 15
.....	1 6	14 7	14 7	.....	.....	27 0	37 12	.....	10 3	11 12	15 12	.....	8 15	.....	8 15	.....	8 15	.....	8 15
.....	2 0	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	17 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7 0	9 8	14 8	.....	5 0	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0	10 0	15 0	.....	6 0	.....	6 0	.....	6 0	.....	6 0
.....	4 0	11 0	12 0	.....	1 0	16 8	22 0	.....	5 8	11 0	11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14 0	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	20 0	36 0	.....	16 0	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0	.....	4 0
.....	5 0	12 8	16 0	.....	2 8	17 0	26 0	.....	9 0	10 8	13 0	.....	2 8	.....	2 8	.....	2 8	.....	2 8
.....	.....	13 0	16 0	.....	3 0	13 0	20 0	.....	7 0	13 0	16 0	.....	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	3 0
.....	2 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	16 0	18 0	.....	2 0	16 0	16 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	2 0
.....	4 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	14 0	20 0	.....	6 0	.....	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	10 0	13 8	.....	3 8	8 0	10 0	.....	2 8	.....	2 8	.....	2 8	.....	2 8
.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0	13 8	.....	3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	DECEMBER.							
	RICE.				WHEAT.			
	1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
Burdwan	14 0	23 8	.....	9 8	10 4	12 8	.....	2 4
Bankura	16 4	20 4	.....	4 0	12 8	14 8	.....	2 0
Beerbhoom	15 0	24 0	.....	9 0	10 8	12 8	.....	2 0
Midnapore	20 0	26 0	.....	6 0	10 0	10 8	.....	0 8
Hooghly	13 4	18 0	.....	4 12	11 8	13 0	.....	1 8
Howrah	12 8	20 0	.....	7 8	11 0	14 0	.....	3 0
24-Pergunnahs	11 0	18 12	.....	7 12	..	..	.....	..
Muddea	13 1	17 12	.....	4 11	11 7	14 8	.....	3 1
Jessore	17 0	20 10	.....	9 10	11 0	13 5	.....	2 5
Mooredhabad	13 0	22 0	.....	9 0	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0
Dinapore	14 8	20 0	.....	15 8	11 0	11 0	.....	..
Maldah	12 0	24 0	.....	12 0	12 8	14 0	.....	1 8
Rajshahye	12 12	21 9	.....	8 13	10 4	14 14	.....	4 10
Rangpore	11 4	20 4	.....	18 0	10 2	11 4	.....	1 2
Bogra	12 12	26 0	.....	23 4	12 0	13 0	.....	1 0
Fabna	16 8	30 0	.....	13 8	14 0	15 0	.....	1 0
Darjeeling	10 0	14 0	.....	4 0	5 0	8 0	.....	1 0
Jalpigore	12 0	..	.....	..	9 0	..	.....	..
Goalpara	13 5	21 0	.....	7 11	10 0	20 0	.....	10 0
Dacca	10 0	22 0	.....	13 0	10 8	12 0	.....	1 8
Faridpore	17 0	26 0	.....	9 0	15 0	21 0	.....	6 0
Backergunge	18 0	24 0	.....	10 0	15 0	..	.....	..
Mymensing	14 0	22 0	.....	18 0	10 0	12 0	.....	2 0
Sylhet	21 0	28 0	.....	17 0	8 12	11 0	.....	2 4
Cachar	17 12	27 14	.....	10 2	8 3	9 6	.....	1 3
Chittagong	16 0	27 0	.....	11 0	8 0	13 0	.....	5 0
Noakhally	16 0	23 0	.....	7 0	..	..	.....	..
Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	14 0	21 0	.....	7 0	17 0	24 0	.....	7 0
Gya	10 12	20 8	.....	9 12	11 8	15 0	.....	3 8
Shahabad	14 0	19 0	.....	5 0	14 0	16 8	.....	1 8
Tirhoot	10 8	19 0	.....	8 8	10 0	14 0	.....	4 0
Sarun	14 0	23 0	.....	8 0	14 0	15 0	.....	1 0
Chumparun	13 0	27 0	.....	14 0	11 0	15 0	.....	4 0
Monghyr	13 6	10 9	.....	6 3	13 6	17 8	.....	4 2
Bhagulpore	12 10	17 11	.....	5 1	12 10	15 2	.....	2 8
Furness	12 0	28 0	.....	16 0	11 0	17 0	.....	6 0
Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	21 0	.....	7 0	11 0	14 0	.....	3 0
Cuttack	23 5	32 13	.....	10 8	13 2	15 12	.....	2 10
Pooree	21 0	31 4	.....	10 4	11 13	17 1	.....	5 4
Balasore	20 0	32 0	.....	12 0	9 0	12 0	.....	3 0
Hasarceebagh	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	12 8	16 4	.....	3 12
Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singbhoom	20 0	30 0	.....	10 0	14 0	16 0	.....	2 0
Manbhoom	18 0	28 0	.....	10 0	12 0	12 0	.....	1 0
Kamroop	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	8 0	10 0	.....	2 0
Darrung	16 0	16 0	.....	..	9 0	10 0	.....	1 0
Nowgong	16 0	21 0	.....	5 0	18 0	16 0	.....	..
Seesaukor	12 0	18 0	.....	6 0	.....	13 0	.....	..
Luckimpore	11 0	13 0	.....	2 0	8 0	10 0	.....	2 0
Kham Hills	12 0	14 0	.....	2 0	..	..	.....	..
Naga Hills	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SECTION IV.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

APPENDED to this section is a statement showing the revenue derived from local taxation, &c., of each municipality in the province, and the manner in which it was expended.

The following districts are not included in this statement, as no returns were received from them :—

Nudda. Bogra.	Chumparun. Luckimpore.	24-Pergunnahs. Chittagong.	Outtack. Hazareebagh.
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The following districts reported that no municipalities exist in them :—

Julpigore. Gonpara.	Nowgong Seebaugor.	Naga Hills. Khasi and Jynteah Hills.
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It will be seen from this statement as it stands at present that the total receipts of the districts therein named amounted during the year to Rs. 9,76,675-11-4, and that the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 7,14,523. The latter under the following head :—

	Rs. A. P
Conservancy	1,47,672 0 10
Roads	2,32,108 12 7
Police	2,62,242 14 5
Buildings	5,310 1 5
Establishments	62,327 4 1
Contingencies	16,869 18 3

In some districts the expenditure will be found to exceed the receipts, but the excess in such cases must obviously have been met from the balances of the proceeding year that remained in hand.

The following table shows what proportion of the revenue was spent in sanitary improvements, conservancy, &c., as compared with what was expended for the maintenance of the police, on buildings, for establishment, and miscellaneous contingencies.

MUNICIPALITIES.	SANITATION.			Police	Buildings.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	REMARKS.
	Conser- vancy.	Roads.	Total.					
Durrung	15 06	107 13	122 19	..	..	7 83	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	42 61	38 47	80 99	30 65	..	15 36	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Tipperah	34 80	34 61	69 41	10 42	..	2 43	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Kamroop	14 47	57 04	71 51	18 43	..	1 81	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Rajshahye	4 52	64 35	68 74	36 30	..	13 55	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Singbhoom	12 44	45 91	58 35	11 51	..	4 64	12 72	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Manbhoom	21 47	34 58	56 35	40 19	..	11 69	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Cachar	3 80	50 90	54 73	18 02	..	7 59	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Dacca	22 04	31 61	53 65	23 37	..	5 49	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Beerbhoom	32 88	20 72	53 61	38 41	..	25 06	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Darjeeling	20 57	32 50	53 08	11 15	14 20	18 03	11 37	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Bhagulpore	11 34	41 38	52 72	29 53	..	4 90	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Monghyr	16 22	36 18	52 41	39 65	..	18 82	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Saran	17 15	27 78	44 93	38 23	..	3 14	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Jessore	13 07	31 46	44 53	29 12	..	7 19	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Backergunge	5 40	25 54	31 34	22 13	..	10 19	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Lohardugga	15 95	33 99	49 94	24 27	..	15 14	19 08	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Patna	8 58	30 73	39 31	24 77	..	2 75	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Ferozepore	0 85	32 35	33 20	35 12	..	6 46	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Mymensing	3 15	35 02	38 17	30 00	..	11 57	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Bankoor	25 98	12 48	38 46	55 37	..	7 10	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Moorsheadabad	18 21	19 32	37 53	27 62	..	5 83	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Shehabad	13 77	22 48	36 25	28 73	..	2 98	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Tirhoot	12 02	23 77	35 79	32 42	2 98	11 11	20 33	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Midnapore	17 15	17 83	34 98	27 22	..	9 31	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Howrah	18 37	15 79	34 16	18 85	..	2 42	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Burdwan	24 98	8 26	33 24	18 01	..	2 84	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Hooghly	14 58	15 87	30 45	30 09	..	4 81	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Gya	12 01	16 28	28 29	43 00	..	6 52	4 37	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Balaore	7 08	20 70	27 78	34 43	..	11 07	23 96	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Serampore	21 62	4 91	26 53	31 20	..	5 36	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Pubna	2 70	22 68	25 38	48 94	..	10 22	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Furneah	3 64	20 00	23 64	25 67	..	1 65	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Dinapore	14 33	5 15	19 48	30 72	..	7 31	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Sylhet	12 72	6 45	19 17	43 55	..	13 03	2 19	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Malda	9 95	7 44	17 39	42 39	..	12 08	5 78	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Rungpore	3 48	13 43	16 91	56 42	..	16 81	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Pooree	4 65	9 27	14 02	17 50	..	15 40	..	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Noakhully	10 31	..	10 31	40 91	..	9 63	5 30	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The following remarks have been taken from the sanitary reports of the year. They relate how the conservancy, &c., of the districts were attended to; what sanitary improvements were effected during the year; and what principal defects in sanitation exist and need attention :—

Burdwan.—The sanitary arrangements remain unaltered. The improvement introduced in recent years were detailed in last year's report. One sanitary work, the influence of which cannot fail to be beneficial in a high degree, was completed during the year, viz. the canal connecting the Damoodah river with the Banka. The latter river flows through the town of Burdwan, and during the greater part of the year has been hitherto a narrow, sluggish stream, fouled by defecation on its banks, and by the town drainage which entered it at various points. It was at once the main drain and the chief source of water-supply for a considerable portion of the town. During 1872 the pollution of the stream was checked, public latrines were built, well-prives abolished in part, and at the commencement of the present year the water of the Damoodah was allowed to flow in. An anicut and weir were constructed at the eastern portion of the town, and above this point there is now a broad stream of pure water, which it is intended to distribute in pipes to the different mohallas of the town, an engine having been already purchased and fixed *in situ* for the purpose. It will doubtless be long ere the people will freely use the new water.

The next important sanitary measures to be taken in hand are the cleansing the numerous foul tanks that are to be found in the town, the filling up of the holes and pits half full of stagnant water, and receptacles for refuse. The removal of stables and other sources of pollution from the banks of drinking tanks, and the completion of the system of private house conservancy.

Bankoora.—No special report on this subject was furnished.

Beerbhoom.—A fair amount of improvement with regard to sanitation was effected this year in the town. The urinal near the cutchery, referred to in last year's report, was roofed in and provided with the necessary vessels for the reception and removal of night-soil and sewage; the roads were repaired and drains made to carry off surface water; trees were planted along the principal roads, but the young plants died away from drought; a tank reserved for drinking water was deepened at a cost of Rs. 1,000; two good wells were sunk in the bazar for Rs. 500, and the pukka drains were extended. In the district at large, wells are being sunk at each thana at Government expense.

Midnapore.—The report from this district contains nothing particular on this subject.

Hooghly.—The conservancy arrangements were well cared for in town and jail. The tanks reserved for drinking water were kept under strict supervision to prevent them from pollution; advantage was taken of the scanty rains to re-dig a great many tanks, as much distress was caused in the interior of the district from scarcity of water; the kutchra drains were cleaned and widened; the works connected with admitting water into the Kana Nuddee were completed this year. The possession of this copious stream of water for irrigation, drinking, and bathing, is highly appreciated by the people, and they feel heartily rejoiced. Want of funds preclude the carrying out of any general scheme of sanitation; but it is contemplated to undertake gradually such improvements as may be practicable with the means at command.

Howrah.—The municipal limits of Howrah extend up and down the right bank of the river Hooghly for ten miles, covering an area of twelve square miles, and consisting of a number of irregularly scattered villages. The extent of the municipality and the poorness of its funds preclude the carrying out of any very general scheme of sanitation.

The conservancy arrangements were fairly attended to. The ordure is collected in privies, private and municipal. This is objected to by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Bird, on the ground that the "filth, instead of being distributed in the ground of the municipality, is collected into foci, where it is useless for manuring purposes, and where, if there be any truth in the hypothesis that human ordure generates disease, it may one of these days prove effective in producing epidemic outbreaks. The stuff is of course well covered up with earth; but this in the minds of many of our speculative epidemiologists does not appear to be regarded as a sufficient protection against the disease-producing power of human excrement. These men do not hesitate to attribute an outbreak of typhoid fever, for instance, to the stools of a single patient. They cannot prove that these stools have been directly mixed with water or with human food;—nay more, they may have no reasonable grounds for concluding that these have been so mixed. Yet so impressed are they with the power which human stools exercise in the propagation or generation of disease, that they do not hesitate to attribute in a general way an outbreak of fever to their near neighbourhood merely. If there is any truth in the speculations and hypothesis of these men, it ought to make us careful how we concentrate

Remarks by Magistrate.

"Opinions of men of science are so various and contradictory on a point like this, that, do what we may, we are sure to have a medical opinion opposed to our plan. The plan for removing and disposing of the night-soil, and the site at which it is buried, were fixed after consultation with the then Civil Surgeon with his approval. I can only say that no ill consequences have ever appeared hitherto, and that I hope the land will be very useful indeed as manure hereafter."

such virulent substances in pits and trenches. There are very few well-prives in Howrah."

The sewage from the cook-houses within the municipal limits of Howrah is permitted to run into the public drains. It would appear that the provisions of the Municipal Act are not

- applicable to the restriction of this practice. To meet this difficulty, the Civil Surgeon suggests that a small filtering tank should be placed under the fall from each cook-house, so that the water that has to pass into the drains may come out pure and inoffensive. This plan has been brought into operation in the Howrah Hospital with the best results.

As a famine relief work, it is proposed to construct seven or eight tanks for the securing of good drinking water, at central spots in the most thickly populated places within municipal limits.

The following remarks of the Civil Surgeon and the Magistrate on the subject of keeping

- "I have tried to define it as wild produce which has no market value and is not used. I am sorry to say that when I first came to Howrah the town was very much infested with vegetable growths coming within this definition. Much has been done to clear it away, but there is still a very great deal left.

"I confess I am astonished at the reluctance of the Municipal Commissioners to aid me in rooting out this evil. They halt at the word "noxious," which they say is not applicable. It must be admitted that it is at least an open question whether or no this neglected wild growth is noxious to health. I side with those of Dr Bird's medical confreres who decidedly hold it to be so. But be that as it may, it remains indisputable that this stuff is very unsightly; that it has no use; that it is an open question whether or not it is deleterious to health; that it is undeniably used as a lurking place by thieves and house-breakers; and that to clear it would not conceivably do any harm. If all this does not make the growth noxious, I don't know what noxious means.

"Of course I have not the slightest wish of any sort to include timber trees as noxious jungle; I heartily wish we had more in the town."

down jungle deserve attention. "*Jungle*.—This is a word of very vague significance, and any one may demonstrate this to himself if he will walk into the country and, as he goes along, try to decide in his own mind what is jungle and what is not. The question becomes still more difficult when we try to separate what is called poisonous jungle from that which is not. One definition is, that which is not garden or field-produce is jungle. This does not, however, meet the difficulty, for the lall cheetra is neither garden nor yet field produce, and yet it is abundantly used for the purposes of fencing. But it may be said of most plants constituting the scrub in the district, that although neither garden nor field products in the ordinary acceptance of the term, they are still made use of in many ways by the

people, and to root them out would, for this reason, lead to hardship, unless at the same time the rooting out led to some counterbalancing benefit. But is the cutting down of scrub, usually named jungle, followed by any benefit to the people? That this result follows jungle-cutting has always been assumed by the jungle-cutters, but the sequence has never been proved. On the contrary, the very opposite has been proved, as the extensive cutting down of forests and shrubbery in many countries has been followed by the prevalence of dysentery and fever. This has been noticed especially in America and in the tea districts of India. At the same time it is also admitted by those who ought to know best that, after a time, as cultivation is proceeded with, the cleared districts, which had temporarily become sickly, grow healthy. From this it would appear that the mere cutting of jungle does no good, inasmuch as after the cutting it grows up denser and stronger than ever; while cutting jungle for the purposes of regular cultivation does not interfere with the healthiness of a locality after a time, and is a means to the increased production of articles useful to men.

"Again, as the cutting down of well grown forests temporarily leads to the prevalence of dysentery and fever, the preservation of large timber and the planting of the same, as is consistent with the wants of men is, as it were, one of the duties of Government, and this should never for a moment be lost sight of by those to whom the sanitary interests of the country are confided. Howrah, like many other places, lost four-fifths of its heavy trees in the cyclone of 1864, and the consequence of this loss was that the place suffered severely from dysentery for some years after. This fact can scarcely be shown statistically, as statistics are largely wanting; but so far as these go they support the statement, and the reporter can unhesitatingly testify that for at least two years after the cyclone both the European and native residents of the station were severely afflicted by dysentery. Governed by the knowledge of the facts above stated, the members of a sub-committee recently appointed to examine into the advisability of jungle-cutting within the limits of the Howrah municipality reported as follows:—

"We the undersigned, the members of the sub-committee appointed to report what kinds of jungle are noxious, visited the localities of Chhosery, Khooroot, Kasoomdia, and Seebpore, and saw abundance of wild shrubbery; but when we came to inspect it in detail, we found it impossible to conclude that it was noxious as it stands *now*. By noxious is to be understood that which is hurtful to health. Now it does not appear that any wild shrub growing in the Howrah municipality has this hurtful property. If much of the scrub could be eradicated, and the ground which it now occupies covered with grass which cattle would eat, then we are of opinion the salubrity of the place would be thereby improved. On the other hand, the cutting of jungle can do little good if it does no harm, because it immediately begins to grow up again, and not unfrequently thicker than before. Before cutting jungle, it ought to be settled what is to take its place, and then the work ought to be done methodically and thoroughly once for all. To this end owners of jungle land might be aided by the municipality to root out the jungle, on the condition that they keep the land in cultivation or under grass afterwards. The growth of large trees should also be freely encouraged and aided, for large trees are not only wholesome in themselves, but they keep down scrub or jungle cheaply and effectively."

"It can scarcely be doubted by those who have looked into the matter that the cultivation of large timber is most useful. *Firstly*, it conduces to the sanitary condition of the locality

in which the trees are grown; *secondly*, it leads to the rooting out of scrub in a cheap way, inasmuch as big trees kill the growth of little ones; and *thirdly*, it leads to the production of what is indispensable in the daily life of men."

In connection with sanitation, with a view that some provision may be made to remedy the evil, it is desirable to place on record the remarks of Dr. Bird regarding the admission into the Howrah Hospital of moribund patients and patients in a state of extreme debility. "The high death-rate in this hospital is mainly to be attributed to a large number of moribund patients received into the wards. By moribund patients I not only mean those who die within twenty-four hours after admission, but those other cases which linger on a few days, their condition at the time of admission being hopeless all the same. Very many of the other patients, who may not be called moribund when admitted, are in such a reduced state that the mortality amongst them is necessarily very large.

"Many men come from remote districts in the hope of being employed in the workshops and factories at Howrah. Whether they succeed in their object or fail, they live in lodging-houses of one sort or another, where, if they fall sick, they are badly attended to, or not attended to at all. If their sickness is severe, they get from bad to worse, and when about to die, are brought to hospital by the neighbours. The neighbours appear to do this much, partly through fear of the police and partly to escape the trouble and cost of burning the bodies after death. Many of those who come to Howrah seeking work are disappointed in getting it; destitution is the consequence, and sickness results from bad feeding and exposure. A large number of the moribunds are drawn from this class. Not a few travellers by rail reach Howrah sick—travellers to Midnapore, Orissa, Calcutta, &c., &c., and some of these find their way to the moribund ward. Whether the travellers from the Upper Provinces come by rail or by road, the hospital here naturally catches those who are sick when they arrive. This would not be the case if Calcutta were not separated from the North-West by the Hooghly.

"Howrah swarms with prostitutes. This is the result of so many of the workmen about the place leaving their wives and families at a distance. The women (the prostitutes) are, on the whole, indifferently paid. When well and attractive, they may thrive; but when they get sick, many of them become utterly destitute. Most of the female moribunds admitted are by profession prostitutes. Again, it occasionally happens that a male moribund is brought direct from a prostitute's house. When he was well and had money in hand, he was cared for; having become sick and poor, he is neglected and abandoned.

"Poor dependents in the houses of well-to-do relatives, when they get sick, are often neglected till about to die, when they are brought to hospital. Their patrons appear to have recourse to this measure with the double object of shifting the responsibility of the deaths and of escaping from the cost of burning the bodies. Some years ago, when the practice of throwing dead bodies into the river was suppressed, the number of moribund admissions largely increased. It was then found that the poorer classes, who had formerly flung their dead into the river, now brought their dying relatives to the hospital—not for treatment, but that their bodies after death might be burnt at the cost of the municipality. This matter was brought to the notice of the Magistrate, and the abuse checked. This practice has, however, by no means ceased. It is still to be asked, How does it come about that the patients do not seek medical aid when they first fall sick? This delay, it appears to me, is partly owing to many of the class which mainly supplies the moribunds having more faith in charms and magic than in medicine, and partly to the innate apathy of the native character. When sickness has got sufficient possession of them, many natives would rather die than make an effort to save themselves.

"What measures can be proposed to lessen the number of moribunds in Howrah? This question is a difficult one to answer. Indeed, if the causes above assigned for the prevalence of moribund cases are correct, I do not see what measure could well be adopted in the hope of its having the desired effect. What measure could be adopted to overcome the prejudices, or to drive out the apathy, of the persons most concerned? The police might be directed to admonish the people to bring the sick earlier to the hospital, but it is very evident that this measure would create more evils than it would cure. The whole matter is one which would be most properly dealt with by private philanthropy. The exercise of such philanthropy as is common in most English towns owning a destitute class would very soon lessen the evil here treated of; but such an agency as this is scarcely procurable in India on a scale sufficiently extensive to be of much use. Everything considered, it is not easy to see what can be done, except to give each individual case all care and attention when it is brought to light. To this end a new ward in connection with the hospital will immediately be built.

"These remarks are as applicable to the high death-rate in 1878 as they are to that of 1872. It should also be noted that all moribund deaths have been included in the general death-list for 1873 for the first time."

Serampore.—Within municipal limits the ordinary conservancy arrangements were attended to—roads kept in order, old pits filled up, tanks cleaned out, jungle kept down, &c. In the interior two great works were completed—

1st.—The Dancoonee canal, commenced in 1872, was completed in July of this year. "This canal intersects the Dancoonee zillah. Commencing at the Bally Khal, it passes through the zillah and ends in the Buddibatty Khal. The flow of water in this canal is regulated by

sluice gates at each end, so that in times of drought, (as in the season just passed) the outflow of water from the sillah can be prevented. Besides regulating the outflow of water from the sillah, this canal will no doubt materially influence the subsoil drainage of a considerable portion of the country through which it passes, and indirectly a very large portion of this sub-district. The marsh in question is twenty-three square miles in extent, and receives the drainage of a great many villages, the subsoil drainage of which villages must be more or less influenced by any drainage work, as the canal acting on the sillah or marsh.

2nd.—The other great work undertaken and accomplished during the year has been the opening of the Kana Nuddoe. This nuddoe takes its origin in the Damoodah river, and, intersecting the district for eighteen miles, joins the river Hooghly at Moogra. The mouth of this nuddoe was closed at Selimabad thirty years ago, report says, by a wealthy zemindar, thus cutting off the water-supply, drainage, and irrigation of a considerable portion of the country. Thousands and thousands of people for years have suffered the greatest inconvenience through the selfish and short-sighted policy of a wealthy landholder, and I have no hesitation in stating that interference with this nuddoe, the Surusuttee, and others, has led to a gradual deterioration of the health of the people, predisposed them to disease, and has at last culminated in the frightful epidemic which has for years been decimating the population of this and the neighbouring districts. No wonder the papers are teeming with letters imploring blessings on our worthy Commissioner and Magistrate, for they have, by opening this nuddoe, conferred an inestimable and incalculable boon on thousands of an epidemic-stricken population. In a recent visit to Singoor and Hurripal, the inhabitants seemed not to be tired talking of the great boon given them in the shape of good drinking water from a running stream at an easy distance from their houses. It is to be hoped the Surusuttee will also be opened out."

For further suggestions made by the Civil Surgeon regarding sanitary improvements, see remarks under the head of fever.

24-*Pergunnahs*.—No improvements were reported to have been effected this year. The conservancy arrangements were carried out in the same manner as in the preceding year.

Nuddoe.—The report from this district contains nothing particular on the subject.

Jessore.—No report was received from this district.

Moorshedabad.—No report was received from this district.

Dinapore.—In those towns which are presided over by municipalities, the conservancy arrangements are good, and general sanitation is cared for. No sanitary improvements were effected this year. The drainage is bad; it is effected by the river, which runs north to south, past the west side of the town and civil station. In the east and south is a nuddoe through which flows the drainage of some marshy lands at the north-east of the town. This nuddoe is believed to be one of the causes of the great unhealthiness of the station. Another evil are the numerous tanks. One large one is in the middle of the station, the Zoolum Saugor, containing most noxious decomposed vegetable matter. Mr. Brett, the Joint-Magistrate, has procured from the Ootacamund Botanical Gardens the seeds of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, which have been planted in the jail garden. When these plants grow large enough, it is intended to transplant them along the banks of the Gogra Nuddoe and around the tanks. It is supposed that this plant has the power of rendering malarious exhalations innocuous.

Maldah.—No sanitary improvement of great importance was effected during this year. Some minor matters relating to conservancy and removal of nuisances, &c., were attended to. The sinking of a large and deep well at Gajole, which was effected this year, was of great advantage to that little town, and conducive to the health of the people, who drank coloured water out of a shallow tank covered with water weeds in every stage of decomposition.

The following remarks of the Civil Surgeon, bearing on the sanitary condition of the district, are worthy of attention:—

"In my last annual report mention was made of the formation of a shoal at the junction of river Kalindri with the Ganges at the north-western corner of the district. The river was closed during the dry months of the year, was open only for two months of the rainy season; but since September last extensive *churs* have formed at the mouth, and all communication with the Ganges completely stopped.

"The river Mahanuddoe, which traverses the whole length of the district, from the hill on the north to its south-eastern extremity, about twenty miles to the west of Rampore Beaulah, has also silted up in many places, so as to be navigable for small crafts only. The former river carried on an extensive traffic with the North-Western Provinces, and the latter with the eastern districts of Bengal. In fact, they afforded the only communication with those extensive marts; and it is a misfortune that at this season of scarcity river communication should completely cease in this district. A proposition, I understand, is now before the authorities to keep both these rivers navigable throughout the year.

"In a sanitary point of view also a still greater mischief has been brought by this closure of the river Kalindri. Along a tract of land of more than thirty miles in extent, and in hundreds of villages by the side of which this river runs, the source of water-supply has

been considerably damaged. Instead of good, abundant, and current water, the people have been obliged to resort to stagnant and unwholesome water.

"During the year under report, extensive tracts of land on the west and north-west of the district along the banks of the river Ganges were and are being still washed away. Numbers of people have been made houseless and deprived of their lands for cultivation. This is another misfortune, and the famine relief committee have received applications from hundreds of such people for assistance."

Rajshahye.—The conservancy arrangements were well attended to; some tanks were cleaned, steps have been taken for a loan of Rs. 4,000 for re-digging some other tanks which are nearly dry and very filthy, and the works alluded to under the head of fever were, as already stated, carried out during the year.

Rungpore.—Nothing of importance in the way of improving either the town or district was undertaken this year. There is much required to be done, but funds and legislative enactments are needed, without which it is idle to talk of projects. Of the municipal revenue, amounting to Rs. 6,000, Rs. 4,275 are expended after the police and Rs. 1,320 for establishment; consequently very little is left for sanitary improvements.

Jungle and under-wood were kept down in the civil station; the steeping of jute in tanks, and within municipal limits, was put a stop to, and the sale of rotten fish was suppressed. The Poor Act VI of 1868 provides no bye-law for the prohibition of nuisances; the tanning of hide is carried on with impunity within municipal limits. The drains are kutcha, and their repairs are perfunctorily executed, owing to the work being given out to cultivators at the cheapest rates; deep ditches exist on either side of the road, and become stagnant pools during the rains, and the race-course is a square mile of marsh during the same time. The bheels which surround the station, and which are a chief source of unhealthiness, require to be reclaimed. Instead of spending thousands of rupees on relief works, such as opening out roads, which will not be repaid for the next hundred years, if the money were diverted to the carrying out of the above-named work, a lasting good would be attained, while at the same time ample labour would be provided for the labouring classes.

Bojra.—No report was received from this district.

Pubna.—The conservancy of the town was satisfactorily attended to as usual, and both in it and the sub-divisional station tanks were cleaned, drains cleared, and jungle kept down, &c.; but in matters of general sanitation much remains to be done. An estimate for reopening the khal, referred to under the head of fever, has been prepared, and the Magistrate intends to ask the people of Patagia to contribute towards the cost of carrying out the work.

Darjeeling.—The conservancy of the station was fairly supervised. An European Superintendent was appointed during the year. The Civil Surgeon being about to leave the station at the time his report fell due, could not submit a more fuller one.

Jalpigoree.—Sanitary condition of the town was in anything but a satisfactory condition. The people do not, and will not, understand cleanliness. The nearest field is used as a latrine, and the Kulna Nuddee and the Tuesta are used for every purpose—for washing clothes, bathing, as a latrine, as also for drinking. The drainage of the country is good.

The sanitary wants are a municipality, without which little can be done; funds for periodically and systematically cleansing the town and removing all garbage and filth; the establishment of latrines and conservancy appliances; and the preservation of drinking-water from pollution.

Dacca.—No information on this subject.

Fareedpore.—The conservancy arrangements are such, and have been so well administered, that in the Civil Surgeon's opinion "these alone would make the station so neat and clean, and withal so fresh and sweet, and, as a rule, remarkably healthy, which so happily always characterises it." A number of additional culverts were constructed; trees are being planted along the roads on spots likely to be advantageous; superfluous vegetation was kept down; the water-supply was kept pure; old drains were rebuilt, and some new ones constructed, with the object of, "by taking advantage of its greatest natural fall, which is from the Ganges to the "Dholl," establishing through the town, at convenient places during the rains, as many swift fresh water channels as possible, and thereby carrying any dirt or filth out of way at once; while of course by the same arrangement any stagnation or lodgment of water at any point is at the same time rendered almost impossible." The public cemetery for the Mahomedan dead, which was established last year, has had the anticipated effect of putting down the pernicious practice of interring the dead within the premises of the residents. A large bund, which also serves as a conservancy, has been thrown across the khal, a little below the south of the big bridge near the bazar with a view "if possible, by thus diverting the stream under it to an adjoining channel to the north-west, to prevent further erosion, and thus to save that important thoroughfare, the foundation of which had been already greatly undermined during the previous year's flood. This work, although it deprives the "Dholl" of an important feeder during the rains, has, I am satisfied, in no way sensibly affected the drainage of the station.

as what is lost by the stream being thus cut short at the bund, is, I think, quite sufficiently made up by additional drainage provided in its neighbourhood and beyond it, by the simultaneous diversion of other currents from the town towards those parts."

All these improvements are due in a great measure to the exertions of, and the interest evinced by, Mr. Walls, the Magistrate.

The following account, furnished by the Civil Surgeon, regarding the habits and customs of the inhabitants of Fureedpore, presents a very remarkable contrast to those prevailing among people in other districts in the province. "The station, I may say, is generally improving year by year in a sanitary point of view, although, from the nature of things where the masses of this country are concerned, by as yet very slow degrees. This is evidenced in the greater care the inhabitants now seem to take in maintaining or trying to maintain, according to their several means and opportunities, a proper state of general cleanliness and tidiness about their houses and premises; in their endeavours to segregate the different hurtful impediments of the household by assigning a place to each principal description of those substances, a first step to their proper disposal at a subsequent stage; in the concern they evince in the selection of the water they ought to drink, the air they ought to breathe, and the food they ought to eat; in the new habits they are gradually acquiring, especially among the younger generation, of employing daily a portion of their time in some healthy open-air exercise; the anxiety they appear to manifest about their own and public safety whenever any epidemic or other alarming sickness may suddenly break in upon the community; and, lastly, the earnestness with which they not only seek, but will execute, any sanitary advice that they might receive on such occasions."

Mymensing.—As pointed out in previous reports, the sanitary condition of all the large towns in Mymensing is decidedly bad. Municipalities exist at Nusseerabad, Jamalpore, Sharepore, Kishengunge, and Bajitpore. The very ordinary conservancy of these towns is attended to, but the available funds are insufficient to provide them with a really efficient system of conservancy or to carry out any useful sanitary measure. The establishment of public latrines in these towns is a hopeless undertaking, as in the first place the people could not be induced to use them so long as they have convenient covers to resort to close to their own dwellings, and in the second place, if the latrines were made use of they could not be kept clean for want of mehters, as for reasons unknown none are to be found in the district.

Backergunge.—Four public latrines were constructed and worked on the dry-earth system; the great sewers and khals were cleared and deepened; the station and town roads were repaired; jungle was kept down. But much remains to be done. The people ought to be induced to construct proper private latrines with proper vessels for the reception and disposal of the night-soil. At present it is carried away to the nearest khal or tank, which necessarily vitiates the atmosphere, pollutes the water, and engenders disease.

The following remarks of the Civil Surgeon demand attention. "The extension of the 'chur' in the south-eastern portion of the station and the silting of the khals continue as heretofore, while the north-east portion of Burrisal is being rapidly cut away by the river. The effect of the first will be a large expanse of marshy land between the civil station and the river, and at a point from which the prevailing winds blow for at least two thirds of the year; that of the second will interfere with the conservancy and drainage of the town, and render all the bathing tanks noxious by destroying their river communications; while the effect of the third will be still more serious if the river does not throw out a spur higher up to divert the stream; and if the destruction continues at the rate it has for the past six or eight years, I believe that in 18 or 20 years hence the town, the jail, and even the outcherries, will be destroyed. But it is not unlikely that some effort will be made to cause a spur being thrown out to diminish the Bukhainagar stream, which opens just opposite the point that is cutting away. The bulk of the water of this stream would then pass through the old channel, which is a little lower down, and has been silting up of late. If this happy result can be brought about, it will save the town, and, by the force of the new stream, arrest the formation of the 'chur' in front of the station, and perhaps remove it sufficiently to bring the river back to its old bed."

Sylhet.—No improvement worth mentioning was effected during the year. The people live secluded, surrounded by a palisade of bamboos and jungle, without any regard for ventilation or fresh air. Almost every house has a reservoir of water, in most cases filthy, which is used for both drinking and bathing.

The Civil Medical Officer continues—"The question naturally presents itself, How can the sanitary condition of a place like Sylhet be improved? At present everything remains in the hands of Nature: the birds of the air and the beasts of the field are our scavengers, and we have another very powerful conservator against epidemics—I mean our periodical rains. The rains undoubtedly wash away tons of filth from the different bazars, and cover up a lot more, which in time, I suppose, is rendered harmless by some process unknown to me. The first thing to be done, then, is to improve the drainage, which at present exists only superficially; but this of course must not be left in the hands of natives.

"Until this is done, it is useless to suggest any other improvements. I fear there is very little chance of natives ever taking interest in sanitation, as almost everything connected with it will necessitate some expenditure.

"The only tank with good water is the one in the medical officer's compound.

"Government has sent an engineer to examine and survey a line of navigable canal between Chattuck and Terai Ghât; but at present it is impossible to say exactly the line this canal will take. Still from what I hear it will most probably commence on the opposite bank of the Dulai river, a little above the Terai Ghât village, and run in a south-westerly direction, passing the Bholagunge bazar on the opposite side of the river, and continuing along the high ground to the Nagra jheel. From this the present stream through the jheel will be straightened, and a cut made into the Peine river near the village of Sheyrapore. In a direct way I think this project will be of little advantage in a sanitary point of view, as the villages it will pass through have already got a running river of good clear water close at hand; but indirectly I have no doubt it will prove of great advantage, for the coal mines of Cherrapoonjee, and the lime quarries, will be opened out, trade will be increased; and with this increase of trade, we shall have all the jungle round about Bholagunge and Pundwah cleared away to make room for houses and cultivation."

Cachar.—The conservancy arrangements were well attended to. Good roads are being rapidly made; drains are in course of construction in different parts of the town; many stagnant pools are being filled up; tanks are being dug; and movable latrines have been constructed in the cantonments, but they have not yet been much used by the general public. But more pucca wells and tanks are needed; the swamps within and near the station require to be drained, as they are fertile sources of disease; public latrines on the dry-earth system are needed; and drains require to be constructed on a proper system all over the station. A sum of money for the latter purpose has been sanctioned, and it is hoped that this work will soon be carried out.

Chittagong.—Care and attention were bestowed on the conservancy arrangements of the town as far as the means at command permitted. Tanks were cleaned; the sale of rotten fish prohibited; the drains were kept clean; brushwood cleared away; but no thorough systematic scheme to effect the mass of preventible diseases is carried out, and the town and district are in consequence in a bad condition with regard to sanitation.

On the general subject of sanitation and the measures to effect improvements, the Civil Surgeon writes as follows. The remarks in the margin of this extract are those of the Magistrate of the district.

"I have frequently seen the large tract of low country, many square miles in extent,

"I do not feel competent to give a decided opinion, but very much doubt whether the Civil Surgeon's theory of inundation is correct."

to the north-east of the town, and through which the river Kurnafoolee takes its course, flooded like a huge lake. The high tide also during the spring equinox (causing the river to overflow its banks, which are on a level with the adjoining country) contributes in a great measure to this result. This being the case, it is not improbable that many other parts of the district suffer from similar conditions, and a reference to the mortuary returns shows that it is exactly those thanas to the north-east which are liable to these inundations (or which border on land so inundated), viz. Mirkasarie, Hathazaroe, Futtiokeherry, Rajan, and two to the south-east, viz. Puttia and Satkaneah, which yield the largest number of deaths from fever and cholera. Thus the six thanas mentioned, with a population of 884,055, give 6,415 deaths from fever and 761 from cholera, against 1,625 deaths from fever and 110 from cholera yielded by the other seven thanas not liable to inundation, the aggregate population of which is 243,347; the rates per thousand of deaths from fever being in the former 7.25, against 6.07 in the latter; for cholera .86 per thousand in the former, against .45 in the latter.

"The figures being admittedly incorrect, it seems useless to argue from such data."

"Undoubtedly the process of 'silting' in the river and all along the coast is still, and has been, going on to a considerable extent. In previous reports this subject has been fully entered into, and the fact clearly demonstrated; so that it will not be necessary here to consider the question further than as to what extent, if

"Alluvium and diluvium are both going on; but without fuller information than we at present possess, it is impossible to say which process predominates."

any, the natural drainage is obstructed, and the consequent effect upon health. The subject is one of great difficulty, and without a careful survey and consideration of all the points no very satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at. Looking at the map, it would appear that the range of low hills extending from north to south parallel with the sea-coast would effectually bar all the drainage towards the sea from the sea, and direct it in a southerly direction; and the course of all the small rivers besides the Hulda and Kurnafoolee would seem to bear this out. Therefore, as far as the question of silting is concerned on the sea-coast north of Chittagong, the drainage of the small belt of land from the foot of the hills to the sea coast, almost all of recent formation from long continued accretions, would only be affected; all the rest of the district east of the range of hills draining into the River Kurnafoolee and Hulda.

"They have decidedly high banks, except near the sea."

It has been previously shown that these rivers, at all events while passing through the Chittagong district, have very low banks, and consequently, from various causes, are liable to overflow and inundate the surrounding country, to the great detriment of the public health;

• but although many churs have undoubtedly formed, it does not appear that the bar is higher than it always has been, or that any other impediment exists at the mouth of the river more than usual to drain the water up, as it were, and so obstruct drainage. Nevertheless, the low level of the river, the formation of the chur, and the consequent alteration in the course of the river combined, must tend to obstruct the drainage to a great extent; and the unhealthiness of the district, in comparison with the southern districts, would seem to depend upon the cause, at all events to some extent. In addition, owing to the altered course of the river-bed and the formation of churs, large tracts of slimy mud are left to the action of the sun at every ebb tide. This is more particularly observable of course during the spring tides; the land, overflowed and covered with silt, having scarcely time to dry before it is again submerged. This condition of things obtains close to the town, and I am of opinion that it is a great source of unhealthiness.

• "Traversing the town are no than less seven tidal creeks, all connected by smaller streams ramifying in every direction. These receive every kind of abomination; and when the tide is low, expose a mass of filthy slimy mud to the action of the sun, the consequence of which may be easily anticipated.

• "These creeks must be a source of unhealthiness, as they are simply a series of open sewers without the advantage of ever being well flushed—although it is true that they are regularly traversed by tidal water; yet from the slight outfall all the sewage and other refuse matter, after being carefully washed up to the most remote branches, slowly recedes as the tide falls, leaving the greater part of solid matter behind on the banks, and this operation is repeated regularly every six hours. If by any means the gradient could be improved and sluice gates placed at the outlets, probably a great improvement in the general health would result. I believe the experiment has been previously attempted, but only on a small scale, which would

"To construct sluice-gates at all, the tidal creeks would involve a very heavy expenditure, which the town could ill afford."

be almost useless owing to the many communications between the nullahs, as before explained. During the rains the natural drainage of the surface and subsoil water would suffice to flush out these channels, so that the tide need not

at that time be permitted to enter for the purpose at all (and in addition the natural drainage would be by these means also considerably improved). In the dry season it would be necessary, however, to flood the channels periodically, as a sufficient supply from other sources could not be depended upon; and if the outfall was increased, the accumulation would speedily be got rid of at low tide.

• "Another and great cause of unhealthiness is the extraordinary number of tanks. I am informed there are over 700 existing in the town and municipality, and it is a rare thing to see one clean and well kept. They appear to be used indiscriminately—that is, the banks and sedge for defecation, and the water for bathing, washing clothes, dirty pots, and drinking. I have frequently seen all these processes going on at the same time—a Bengalli, a Chittagonian

• "There certainly is a superfluity of tanks and water-holes but it is easier to state the fact than to suggest how they can be filled up."

at least, cannot be persuaded that there is anything at all repulsive in the practice. Although for the most part these tanks are nothing but irregular holes, apparently dug on no plan or with any object, yet there are others connected with springs

in which some attempt at masonry banks and evidences of care are evident; these are kept clean and the waters appear good. Probably these are not prejudicial to health; but the tank or hole where the natives delight in gradually dries up during the rains, leaving a layer of decaying vegetation all around, which emits a most sickening smell. The water at the bottom, about six or eight inches deep, assumes a yellowish brown, tinged with reddish hue; in places rank weeds spring up all about, forming plenty of cover for every kind of filth; every insanitary and unwholesome object flourishes, and here one daily sees the native reveling. There can be no two opinions as to their noxious influence. I have frequently felt sick merely from passing a tank of this description, and it is not uncommon to find three or four of the same kind close together, poisoning, so to speak, a large area. Again, superabundance of every kind of vegetation cannot but be considered as a source of disease. The whole of the town and neighbourhood is covered with betel and other jungle trees as thickly as they can possibly grow; in the intervals bamboos and other shrubs form a tangled mass, effectually preventing any perfusion of air. Large tracts of country, I am confident, are never penetrated by the sun's rays at all. A short time since I visited a small village, about a mile west of Chittagong, embosomed in these trees. Although it was mid-day and a hot sun over head, the ground was like sponge. A damp jungly smell, in addition to the indescribable one of a Bengali village, prevailed; but nothing would induce the people to cut even a tree, although I pointed out that their sufferings from almost constant fever and cholera were solely attributable to want of sun and air, and that alone. In the station itself during the rains the hills and every other available spot are literally buried in the rank luxurious vegetation (chiefly of a deciduous character, as wild arrowroot, and ferns, &c.) which spring up.

• "Another source of unhealthiness (although perhaps not so apparent) exists in the large number of cemeteries, about 100 in number, scattered about all over the town; and again it is not at all uncommon for graves to be dug on the banks of the way tanks. I have often heard complaints of disagreeable smells resembling putrefaction from the neighbourhood of these grave-yards; nor is it to be wondered at, considering the bodies are rarely buried deeper

than three or four feet at most. Dr. Wise, of Dacca, when stationed here, endeavoured to close some of them, but only partially succeeded, as it appears the municipality have no powers. Besides the undoubted benefit as regards sanitation, were this to be done, considerable assistance would be given to ensure correct registration, as shown in previous paragraphs.

"I have now touched upon what appear to me to be the chief causes of unhealthiness in the town. They may be classified into extrinsic and intrinsic causes. Of the former, first, and perhaps the principal, being the process of silting; secondly, and perhaps to some degree dependent on the first, the large area of low swampy land to the north-east subject to inundation.

"Of the intrinsic causes—

"1st. The numerous nullahs constituting a bad form of open sewer.

"2nd. The large number of tanks.

"3rd. The excessive vegetation.

"4th. The number of cemeteries.

"5th. Connected with the domestic habits of the people, their ill-constructed and badly ventilated dwellings, and their practice of surrounding them with large screens still further to obstruct perfilation of air.

"The consideration of any plans to rectify all these conditions seems almost a hopeless task. At the outset, even if a desirable scheme is suggested, one is invariably met with the reply that not a farthing is available for the purpose. We are almost bankrupt, and can only just manage to scrape along as it is, is the usual reply. Under these circumstances, it is almost useless to discuss any measures of improvement to cost any money, such as drainage, &c.; but still, and I think, much might be done in the way of compelling the owners of objectionable tanks to either fill them up altogether or to keep them clean; also to thin out trees and brushwood, to keep the portion of any nullah bounding their property clean and free from mud and vegetation: in a word, to make individuals responsible for the cleanliness and due preservation of everything connected with their property; and to ensure this, one or two

"The municipal police and sub-overseers are already ex-officio inspectors of Nuisances, and the Commissioners cannot afford to increase their staff. Indeed, they had to reduce the number of constables not long ago on financial grounds."

Inspectors of Nuisances might be employed to visit constantly and report to the municipality on the occurrence of any neglect. The back-yards, ground-floors, latrines, &c., of native houses, as well as stagnant ditches, &c., around or bordering on the property, might then have some chance of being attended to, as the people would soon find out that

neglect would entail an immediate pecuniary loss.

"Sluice-gates might be placed at the mouths of the nullahs before mentioned, and the gradient of the nullahs increased as to obtain a good outfall when the tide was low; also, the banks of the river when broken away, thus rendering overflow and consequent inundation of constant occurrence, might be repaired; large quantities of scrub and jungle trees might be cut away or rooted up, allowing the entrance of sun and air; but all these are not to be thought of, as money is not forthcoming, and to do any real good a large sum would be necessary."

"See above. They might indeed, were expense no object."

Noakholly and Tipperah.—No reports were received from these districts.

Patna.—In sanitation and conservancy arrangements the city of Patna is in a very unsatisfactory state; but improvement under this head is difficult, owing to the peculiarities of the place. The crying evil is that the night-soil and refuse is thrown in one or two places in the centre of the city—one of them being a large ditch, which is flooded during the rains but is dry during the other seasons. The deposit of night-soil in this ditch was prohibited during the year; but on the inhabitants complaining that filth was accumulating to a dangerous extent in their houses, as they knew no other way of disposing of it, *the prohibition was removed and the practice allowed to be resumed under some modifications.* The Civil Surgeon feels sure that the success which attended the establishment of a public latrine in the sub-division of Behar would also be attained in the city of Patna if like conveniences were opened out there, and that the night-soil would form a considerable source of profit to the municipality. He advocates the experimental trial of the scheme on a small and economical scale, which, in conjunction with pure water which is expected from the canal in connection with the Soan irrigation, would materially improve the health of this large city.

Gya.—The Municipal Commissioners are stated not to display the required amount of interest in regard to the sanitary condition of the town, the Magistrate being the only official who takes any active interest in the matter and on whom devolves the duty of looking after the conservancy arrangements. The drains are reported not to be so clean as they ought to be; the drainage system is pronounced not to be uniform, and there exist no public latrines. With regard to the foregoing statements regarding drainage and latrines, the Magistrate of the district remarks—

"In paragraph 7 the Civil Surgeon observes there is no uniform system of drainage, and no latrines.

"This is somewhat erroneous. There is a very complete system of drainage. It is undoubtedly rough, but serviceable; and it has been thoroughly well tested and found sufficient. I may mention that in the late rainy season the rain was incessant for seven days; that when the whole country was flooded, and the river Phalgoo, on the east bank of the town, had risen higher than before known, all the drains in the town were acting most satisfactorily; and that in no single road did water lie. I was so satisfied with this result, that I determined to let well alone, and am contented that the existing drains should be kept clear and in working order, and this they are. As to latrines, we have the best possible natural latrine in the river-bed.

"People are prohibited from committing a nuisance within certain distances of the river-bank, and localities in the centre of the river-bed are marked out for the purposes of nature; and this, besides being the most acceptable to the people, is the best in a sanitary point of view.

"And in proof of this, I may set forth that notwithstanding the large number of inhabitants (60,000) in the municipality, supplemented as this number is by pilgrims (which number amounts to 10,000 per diem during pilgrim seasons), during the past four years, to my knowledge, no epidemic has shown itself in the town."

Shahabad.—No advance in sanitation was made in the district at large. In the Arrah municipality some progress was made. Government has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for the establishment of public latrines and urinals, which are about to be taken in hand. This is considered a very important measure, tending more than anything else to improve the sanitary condition of the town, as in the absence of these conveniences the narrow lanes of the town are constantly used as latrines and urinals. It has been decided to construct a market, and a proper site for it has been selected. An old useless tank which occupied this site has been filled up.

Tirhoot.—Nothing especially reported.

Saran.—Several useful schemes were devised or projected by the municipality during the year for the better sanitation of the town of Chuprah. The chief of these are the establishment of slaughter-houses to be placed under the supervision of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon; the prohibition of the cultivation of high-crops in and close to the station; an application to be made to Government to sanction the construction of protective works, projected by the Municipal Engineer, for the safety of the town during extraordinary inundations; and to give Rs. 6,000 as a grant-in-aid and Rs. 10,000 as a loan for these works, to be repaid by ten annual instalments of Rs. 1,000 each: the supervision of municipal works to be placed under the District Engineer in his capacity of ex-officio Municipal Commissioner. During opium weighment the Assamese were prevented, through the agency of the municipal peons, from defecating within 100 yards of the station roads, and flags were placed at certain places to mark out the proscribed limits.

In some parts of the district the drains are choked up by cultivation, and many drains in the town are in a filthy state. It was suggested to convert all the deep drains into shallow saucer drains. The Magistrate, while concurring in this recommendation, says that want of funds precludes the carrying out of the suggestion, as the municipality have lately obtained a loan of Rs. 10,000 for carrying out the protective works above adverted to.

Chumpran.—The conservancy of the towns of Motecharree and Bettiah were well looked after by the municipalities, and the water in those wells, which are generally used for drinking purposes, was protected from surface drainage and otherwise kept pure. But the high crops in and around the town of Motecharree require to be cleared away, as they are a source of unhealthiness, owing to the natives using them as a cover to screen them when defecating, there being no public latrines.

The sanitary condition of the district at large is here, as elsewhere, in a very objectionable state.

Monghyr.—The sanitary interests of the town of Monghyr are superintended by a municipal committee, each of the members of which have charge of a portion of the town. Much interest for the sanitary concerns in their charge is exhibited by them, but from want of funds a great many important and much needed improvements cannot be undertaken. The bazar is irregularly laid out; the streets are narrow, tortuous, and overcrowded with houses, to the total sacrifice of appearance and health; the drainage is defective; the conservancy arrangements of the private houses of natives are deplorably bad, the privies being neglected and filth largely accumulated; and, as it is difficult to obtain access to the inside of their dwellings, the municipal laws can rarely be brought to bear upon the offenders. The public latrines, 13 in number, situated in different parts of the town, were carefully attended to.

Bhagulpore.—The conservancy arrangements were well looked after. The existence of cess-pits in connection with private latrines was again complained of. Notwithstanding the existence of two public burial grounds, the people continue to bury their dead wherever they please. It appears, however, that the Commissioner of the division has objected to the action of the municipality with regard to interdicting private burials.

Purneah.—In the district at large sanitation continues in its primitive state, bad air and bad water being the two chief prolific sources of disease. Within municipal limits sanitation is to some extent looked after, but the adulteration of articles of food continues, and the meat

fish, &c., sold in the markets are not inspected. The water drainage is defective, to improve which the Civil Surgeon recommends the deepening of the existing channels, to allow of the rain-water, which lodges everywhere, running off to the river or nearest marsh.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—No special report was made.

Cuttack.—Owing to the town being wide and straggling, and a great portion of it merely an aggregation of hamlets, with field, tanks, swamps, and water-courses among them, any efficient system of sanitation cannot be carried out without immense labour and expense. The conservancy arrangements were well looked after; the town is healthy, but from July to November the seaboard and the belt of jungly and partially cultivated country extending inland 30 to 40 miles, to which brackish tidal water reaches, is very unhealthy. Canals are being extensively dug through many parts of the district, but the only water of this year was the extension a few miles of the Toldonka canal running east from Cuttack towards the sea.

Pooree.—None. The conservancy arrangements were the same as described in the report for 1872.

Balasore.—Conservancy arrangements were carefully attended to, but the tanks were reported not to be clean. On this point the Commissioner of the Division writes:—"Much has been done, and more will be done, in the matter of cleansing tanks, as funds are available. The people themselves have an insuperable superstitious dread of cleansing an old tank; they will frequently dig a new one rather than clear an old tank."

Hazareebagh.—No special report was furnished.

Lohardugga.—The conservancy of the town of Ranchi continued to receive attention. A few sanitary improvements were effected, relating chiefly to roads, drainage, laying out plot of lands, demarcating lines of streets where buildings are likely to stand, &c. A new well is being dug close to the new post-office.

Singhoom.—Much care was bestowed on the sanitation of the town during the year. Steps were taken to prevent overcrowding by widening roads and giving out sites for buildings after approval. A large number of trees were planted throughout the station, and the roads were improved and cleanliness insisted upon.

Mambhoom.—In the district at large sanitation, even in the most ordinary sense of the word, is not attended to, except in the largest villages, such as Rughonathpore, Jhaldah, Manbagan, &c.

Where municipalities exist, conservancy is looked after, and a certain amount of care and cleanliness are observed. European and native ideas differ widely in matters of household sanitation. The dwellings of the latter are constructed without the least regard to light and ventilation, and generally heaps of bones, broken pottery, animal ordure, straw, saturated with offensive liquids, dried and rotten leaves, &c., are found around them.

In the town of Purulia the sanitary arrangements were pronounced to be excellent. Since the extension of the Town Committee Act, early in 1869, this town has progressed in sanitation, and now bears a striking contrast to its condition anterior to that year. The Town Committee continue to carry out their duties in the manner reported last year. Arrangements were made to prevent the recurrence of conflagrations, such as those that had occurred in March and April 1872. The endeavour was successful, as no fires occurred this year. All the recommendations regarding improvements that were made in 1872 were fully carried out this year, much to the delight of the inhabitants, who at first objected to such innovations. There are very few wells; the tanks number between four and five thousand. Most of them are used for cattle-watering, and the best of them are reserved for drinking, culinary, and bathing purposes. Some of them are very filthy.

Gauahara.—There is no municipality, but the Deputy Commissioner does the best he can. During the year 12 pucca houses were built, rank vegetation was removed, and an establishment of coolies looked after the cleaning of the station and the repairs of the roads, and some new roads were made, communicating with the steamer landing ghats and the neemoun (sample) bazar. The people, however, prefer jungle and dirt to cleanliness, and consequently sanitary measures are difficult to carry out.

Kamroop.—The town of Gowhatti is stated to be improving in a sanitary point of view owing to the care bestowed on its sanitary concerns by the municipality. Each Municipal Commissioner has a part of the station under his special supervision; hence he takes an interest in all that pertain to the sanitation of the portion that falls to his charge.

Much surface drainage passes into some of the less important tanks, but the large tanks are kept in good condition and preserved from pollution. Public latrines are maintained and kept clean, hence cess-pits are not used.

The following accounts of the causes of local malaria in the district, and the measures suggested to remedy one of them, viz. the unhealthy condition of the Chola Bheel, was furnished by Dr. Russell, the Civil Surgeon. "The surface drainage of the portion of the district immediately on the banks of the river drains into the Brahmapooter; but from the banks swelling up above the level of the country, it follows that much of the drainage runs

- back into low-lying lands away from the Brahmapooter, there accumulating into bheels and swamps. Indeed, a great portion of the country is under water during the rains. Behind Gowhatty large bheels are formed in this way, viz. the Chola Bheel, and farther west, Rancee Bheel, besides other smaller ones. The water of the larger ones tends to slowly find its way westwards and towards the Brahmapooter.

“The Brahmapooter river runs in a direction west and south-west past Gowhatty, the town being situated on its banks.

“Banks have been described as higher than the ground level around. The town is situated above the flood level.

- “Siltin^g occurs to some extent, and there has been a tendency during the last few years for the river to extend and deepen on its south side at the western end of Gowhatty.

- “This alteration has not taken place on a scale sufficient to expose large beds of deposit, and so influence the health of the place.

- “The large extent of sand and deposits left by the subsidence of the river after the flood season, is, during its drying under a hot sun, probably a cause of unhealthiness and fever.

“Irrigation chiefly from the small rivers, cuttings from bheels, &c.; no definite canals. Indeed the water requires rather to be carried off than on to the surface of the country.

“The Chola Bheel has been described as lying close behind Gowhatty to the south and west. Towards the centre it is tolerably deep, but slopes very gradually at its edges; so that here is constantly in action malaria-producing process of marshy ground with rank herbage drying in each day's hot sun. Its supply is derived for the most part from the general surface drainage of the surrounding country, including the south part of Gowhatty on the north, but especially from the hills on the south and west, which limit the flat which contains Gowhatty.

“At present one great source of supply is from the Brahmapooter itself, by the intervention of a small river, the Bhooroloo Nuddée, which naturally runs south-west to empty itself into the Brahmapooter, about nine miles farther, but which is joined just below Gowhatty to the Brahmapooter by a cutting.

“It has been said that there is a natural fall in the surface of the ground about one foot per mile in the direction of Brahmapooter current. It follows, then, that the Chola Bheel is connected with the Brahmapooter river here by the Bhooroloo, about nine miles above the Bhooroloo's natural vent into the big river, and therefore the Chola communicates with the Brahmapooter at a level about eight feet higher than the Brahmapooter has at this point eight miles lower. The result is that the Brahmapooter pours water into the Chola Bheel, and so keeps it pretty full during the flood season.

“A scheme is at present being carried out by the municipal committee and its president, the Deputy Commissioner, which is intended to remedy the unhealthy condition of this bheel.

“The cutting from the Bhooroloo to the Brahmapooter is to be bunded, so that the current of water to, or from the Brahmapooter can be stopped or regulated, as desired.

“The bheel itself will then draw its supply chiefly from the water-sheds formed by the hills described as being round it; the bheel itself will be deepened and made into two lakes with properly formed banks. It is contemplated keeping these lakes full of water. A cutting will connect them with each other and with the Bhooroloo Nuddée, so that the height of water will be able to be regulated by letting it into the Bhooroloo, which will run its natural course into the big river. Thus it is believed that the small lakes or tanks will be capable of being kept to any degree of fullness or emptiness desired.

“This scheme, if it results as contemplated, will no doubt tend to greatly improve the health of the neighbourhood. The unhealthy state is when swampy land covered with rank vegetation is drying under a hot sun, which condition usually obtains round the margin of these bheels. If they be deepened into well kept tanks, or dried up into cultivated land, there is no reason why their previous unhealthiness should not cease.”

It is in contemplation to try the effect of planting the *Eucalyptus globulus* after it has been experimented upon elsewhere and the results are known. From numerous accounts regarding it, it appears that this tree “has the remarkable effect of drying up marshy grounds and rendering these centres of malaria and disease healthy, or at least innocuous. It is said to thrive especially well in swampy grounds and in humid atmospheres; in this case the neighbourhood of Gowhatty would essentially suit it, and give full scope to all its malaria-destroying, swamp-drying powers.

Durpung.—The conservancy arrangements of the Sudder Station were looked after as in former years. Great efforts were made to keep down rank low vegetation, to thin out trees and bamboo jungle; but the area of waste land in and near the station is so large, that no permanent improvement can be effected without a very heavy expenditure. The pucca drains commenced two years ago are being extended, but they are constantly injured by cattle.

Some of the tanks receive surface water; the drains are considered by some of the people the “legitimate receptacles for rubbish.” Latrines are needed as wasteland, and shallow holes are resorted to for purposes of defecation. Accumulation of filth, manure, stable litter, and

refuse matter, are frequently met with. The dead are often thrown into the river and buried in the jungle, the graves being rather shallow. These are some of the chief defects that require to be remedied.

"The chief source of atmospheric impurity is decaying vegetation. This, of course, is worst at the beginning of the rainy season, when large tracts of low land covered with dense vegetation are inundated by the Brahmapooter. As soon as the water subsides and the dead vegetation becomes exposed to sun and air, a most powerful smell pervades the country. As a rule the river rises and falls several times during the rainy season, and sometimes the interval between two rises is long enough to allow fresh vegetation to spring up in the places submerged before, and the rotting process is repeated. During the latter part of the dry season the air is often full of particles of coal and ashes arising from the extensive jungle fires.

"The paddy-fields in and near the station emit a chilly, muddy smell, chiefly perceptible directly after sunset at the time of ploughing, and also at the time of beginning of the cold season, when the paddy ceases to grow.

"In May and June annoyance is caused by the exhalations of the *arum dracunculæ*. This disgusting weed is growing all over the station in dark hidden corners. The odour it emits is not only unpleasant, but, as I myself experienced, it can produce alarming symptoms in persons exposed to it for some hours."

Nongong.—The conservancy arrangements of the Sudder Station were attended to, but sanitation in general continues much the same as in the previous year.

The waters of the rivers Inat Kulling and Moree Kullung, which are drunk by the people residing in their vicinity, as well as the water from some hills, which is used by people who cannot, owing to distance, resort to the rivers, have been sent to the Chemical Examiner with a view to know if they cause goitre. The result was not known when the report was submitted.

Seebsaugor.—On this subject the Officiating Civil Surgeon writes:—"The sanitary condition of the district is gradually improving with the increased cultivation and improved condition of the people. It is especially so in the case of sudder and sub-divisional stations."

Luckimporr.—Nothing was especially reported.

Khasi and Jynteah Hills.—The sanitary condition of the station is reported to grow better every year. As the native population is scattered over a large area, the sanitary defects observable in densely populated places do not exist at Shillong. Both the Civil and Military authorities devote much attention to the sanitation of this town. The prisoners from the jail are employed in improving the station. During this year new roads were opened out; drains were excavated and cleaned; jungle was kept down; a portion of an ill-drained ravine, that in former years was used as a sort of cess-pit for the reception of all kinds of filth, was this year closed in by a large bund and converted into a handsome tank, forming the fourth tank which adds to the health and beauty of the station. A spacious hospital for the troops, capable of containing 40 to 50 sick, was erected, which meets a want that was much felt before.

Naga Hills.—No special report was received from this tract.

Statement showing the Revenues and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

District.	Names of Towns or Municipalities.	Population.	Number of houses.	Total receipts.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.						Total.
					Police.	Conservancy.	Roads.	Collecting establishment.	Buildings.	Miscellaneous and contingencies.	
Bardhaman	Bardhaman	29,344	17,639	Rs. A. P. 67,039 11 7	Rs. A. P. 11,073 11 9	Rs. A. P. 16,737 6 6	Rs. A. P. 5,5 9 15 6	Rs. A. P. 1,910 3 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 26,361 3 9
Bansgaon	Bansgaon	16,784	2,435	6,40 13 4	3,183 15 11	1,714 5 11	1,107 9 0	396 4 0	...	...	6,408 3 10
	Bansgaon	18,047	4,007	9,267 5 0	1,319 7 8	544 4 9	...	192 0 0	...	...	9,063 13 3
	Bansgaon	3,506	597	649 7 0	413 0 0	38 6 0	...	46 0 0	...	...	469 6 0
Total		37,639	7,039	8,577 9 4	4,916 7 7	2,297 0 8	1,107 9 0	636 4 0	...	...	9,937 5 3
Barrackpore	Barrackpore	9,011	1,935	3,852 3 9	1,517 11 10	1,599 6 4	819 6 0	989 14 9	...	...	4,796 6 11
	Barrackpore	31,931	7,323	16,161 3 3	5,644 1 3	2,600 13 2	2,697 8 2	1,112 13 2	...	...	19,266 3 9
	Barrackpore	31,761	8,007	36,660 13 6	11,036 14 7	5,349 3 2	5,819 9 2	1,764 0 0	...	...	23,999 10 8
	Barrackpore	24,440	6,497	27,401 9 3	8,578 2 8	5,945 9 9	1,349 15 0	1,475 8 3	...	...	17,247 3 8
	Barrackpore	97,784	16,555	1,60,780 6 7	30,933 14 4	22,540 7 6	25,400 4 6	3,866 6 9	...	...	99,161 1 1
Total		1,00,669	23,042	76,336 9 0	20,939 14 0	13,908 11 6	14,662 4 4	4,394 4 8	...	...	63,996 3 6
Barrackpore	Barrackpore	13,742	3,039	8,880 3 3	2,798 6 11	1,273 13 8	468 2 8	650 0 0	...	...	5,109 7 3
	Barrackpore	12,659	2,840	3,179 13 0	1,872 14 4	3-3 2 10	425 14 0	339 12 0	...	...	2,351 4 2
	Barrackpore	6,363	1,089	1,580 4 0	553 7 3	184 8 3	...	352 0 0	...	...	1,091 15 6
Total		18,131	4,829	5,723 1 0	2,426 5 7	500 11 1	425 14 0	691 12 0	...	...	4,443 11 6
Barrackpore	Barrackpore	22,291	5,000	11,839 11 6	3,476 7 2	476 11 0	9,243 0 7	1,450 6 9	...	...	14,760 9 6
	Barrackpore	9,874	2,001	5,423 0 6	2,908 6 4	304 7 6	1,853 4 1	778 2 6	...	...	5,736 4 5
	Barrackpore	31,965	7,800	17,953 12 0	6,879 13 6	781 2 6	11,101 4 8	2,307 9 3	...	...	29,499 13 11
Total		14,945	3,119	6,546 0 0	3,864 13 9	226 2 0	880 2 4	1,401 0 5	...	...	5,904 1 6
Barrackpore	Barrackpore	29,081	3,400	6,436 13 3	3,325 12 3	139 1 0	1,160 0 0	889 6 0	...	...	5,313 3 3
	Barrackpore	15,730	2,900	6,560 4 6	3,136 5 0	132 6 0	1,771 11 0	672 0 0	...	...	5,762 6 0
	Barrackpore	37,751	8,300	13,306 1 9	6,512 1 3	360 7 0	2,891 11 0	1,261 6 0	...	...	11,166 9 3

Bhagulpore ..	Bhagulpore ..	69,673	11,784	31,236 15 2	9,130 7 4	3,743 14 4	13,343 1 2	1,364 4 0	27,270 10 10
Calcutta ..	Calcutta ..	6,359	854	1,027 14 0	576 0 0	...	269 9 1	233 0 0	1,793 0 1
Total ..	Total ..	74,917	12,638	32,264 15 2	9,706 7 4	3,743 14 4	13,612 10 3	1,312 4 0	29,063 8 11
Purneah ..	Purneah ..	16,067	3,797	24,153 0 2	6,199 11 6	640 0 0	4,880 11 3	400 0 0	13,970 6 6
Sonthal Pergunahs ..	Sonthal Pergunahs ..	3,097	709	1,766 14 0	644 6 6	747 4 9	676 13 6	370 0 0	3,837 8 8
Cuttack ..	Cuttack ..	No returns submitted							
Pooree ..	Pooree ..	33,605	6,014	24,599 10 1	4,304 11 10	1,143 10 11	2,306 0 4	3,790 3 8	11,644 9 9
Balesore ..	Balesore ..	18,381	4,160	6,419 13 6	1,476 4 9	264 0 0	1,123 1 2	660 0 0	1,398 15 9
Basurvelagh ..	Basurvelagh ..	No returns submitted for 1873							4,440 5 2
Lehardugga ..	Lehardugga ..	19,06	2,005	6,965 5 3	1,690 11 2	1,111 1 0	1,671 6 0	1,054 13 6	1,370 3 3
Singbroom ..	Singbroom ..	4,823	1,113	2,153 10 11	247 8 6	247 12 0	988 13 0	100 0 0	374 6 0
Purneah ..	Purneah ..	5,406	....	3,374 7 3	864 0 0	636 4 0	1,690 13 8	243 0 6	3,653 3 2
Roghuasithpore ..	Roghuasithpore ..	6,393	....	1,397 13 1	743 3 7	329 3 0	116 1 6	116 1 6	1,193 3 1
Manbazar ..	Manbazar ..	2,526	....	637 15 0	336 0 0	102 0 0	200 0 0	95 1 6	733 1 6
Jhabhah ..	Jhabhah ..	3,330	....	• - 4/8 12 6	432 0 0	202 0 0	38 10 0	139 0 0	611 10 0
Total ..	Total ..	16,983	....	6,908 15 10	2,376 3 7	1,399 7 0	2,950 7 6	691 3 6	6,266 5 6
Kamroop ..	Gowhaty ..	8,700	1,750	22,973 3 0	4,235 0 4	3,316 4 9	13,106 12 0	370 0 0	31,037 1 1
Darrang ..	Teap-re ..	2,982	309	919 0 0	....	144 0 0	1,536 0 0	72 0 0	1,728 0 0
Newgaug ..	No Municipality exists	No Municipality exists							
Sebsaugur ..	Ditto	No returns submitted							
Lachimpore ..	No Municipality exists	No Municipality exists							
Naga Hills ..	Ditto	No Municipality exists							
Khasa and Jynteah Hills ..	Ditto	No Municipality exists							
Grand Total ..	Grand Total ..	1,032,451	368,806	9,76,675 11 4	2,62,343 14 5	1,47,672 0 10	2,23,108 12 7	63,237 4 1	7,34,330 16 7

SECTION V.

METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

Atmospheric Pressure.—In January the pressure was generally low except in Eastern Bengal, where the barometer was abnormally high throughout the year. In February and March the average pressure of the whole areas was as usual, but its distribution was irregular. In April there was a fall, but in May the pressure was everywhere in excess of the average. In June and July the pressure was abnormally low, except in Cachar. In August it rose above the average, and fell below it in September in the Gangetic Valley and Bengal, and in the northern part of the Bay. In October and November there was a rise, which latterly became excessive, but in December was less than the average.

During the year the irregularities noticed were the following, on which Mr. H. F. Blanford, the Meteorological Reporter to Government (to whose interesting report I am indebted for the whole of this section except the tables at the end) remarks as follows:—

“Coinciding with temporary fluctuations, and exercising a most important influence on the winds and rainfall, were those persistent irregularities in the relative distribution of pressure which I have defined as the fifth class of barometric variations; and to the existence of which, as an important peculiarity of Indian meteorology, I originally drew attention in 1870. During the past year these irregularities have been very strongly marked; and, whatever their cause, there can be little doubt that they afford the key to the immediate explanation of many of the more striking anomalies of the winds and rainfall of the past season.

“In the very beginning of the year the pressure in Cachar was unusually high, having been so indeed since the previous October; and although it decreased somewhat during the year, it remained up to the close a marked and influential feature of the season. At Chittagong, and during the greater part of the year at Goalpara, a similar, but probably less excessive relative pressure, was equally persistent; and at Saugor Island, relatively to Calcutta, the pressure was higher than usual, especially in February and the last six months of the year. On the other hand, at Akyab and False Point, and especially Cuttack, the pressure was relatively low. In Western Bengal and the North-Western Provinces there was a very important departure from the usual distribution of pressure, which is illustrated in the accompanying charts for the months of April, June, and August. In ordinary years a trough of relative barometric depression extends from Nagpore to Chota Nagpore and Hazareebagh in the earlier months of the hot weather; and when during the rains the seat of minimum pressure is transferred to the Punjab, there is still, to the south of the Ganges, an oblong tract where the pressure is relatively lower than either in the Gangetic Valley on the north, or in Orissa and Nagpore on the south. Into this latter the monsoon blows from both coasts; the current from the Bay of Bengal sweeping round in a curve, and following the course of the Gangetic plain, while that from the west coast blows from the west or west-south-west across Nagpore. In 1873 this trough of pressure was obliterated, and in the months of the rains, the seat of lowest pressure was transferred to the province of Oude. The sea-level pressures of Lucknow and Goruckpore were, throughout the latter season, lower than that of Agra or Jhansi, and that of Patna was slightly lower than that of Hazareebagh, whereas the reverse is generally the case. In the last two months of the year, while a relatively high pressure was maintained in Eastern Bengal, at Goalpara and Darjeeling, and a relatively low pressure at Cuttack, the pressure at Port Blair, Patna, and Jubbulpore, became relatively high as compared with surrounding places.”

Temperature of the Air.—At the close of 1872, except in the Central Provinces and in Eastern Bengal, there existed an abnormally high rate of temperature, which in Orissa and Hazareebagh was maintained till the end of April. Everywhere else there was in January a general and unusual fall of temperature to 1° below the average. After a rise in February the temperature declined below the average in March, and in April was of the usual intensity.

In May the heat became excessive in Lower Bengal. At Calcutta 106° was registered on the 21st of the month, a temperature which has been reached but once before during the last 19 years. At Jessore on the same day the maximum was 109.9 , at Berhampore on the two succeeding days 112.5 —readings which, though common enough in the more continental climate of the Upper Provinces, are extremely rare in the damper province of Bengal.

In Chota Nagpore at this time the temperature was below the average.

In June, except at Goalpara and Silohar, owing to the comparative failure of the monsoon rains, the heat, instead of moderating as in ordinary years, remained as intense as in May, and in some cases exceeded it. At Cuttack the excess above the average was 3° , and at Calcutta $3^{\circ}.5$.

In July the rain reduced the temperature to a very little above the average, and in Orissa to a little below it. In Patna, and probably at Gya, the temperature continued excessive to the end of the year.

In September the heat in Bengal was above the average; in October it was below it, save at Calcutta and Goalpara.

In November, and still more in December, the weather was warmer than usual, except at Goalpara, which was colder.

Humidity.—Save in a few unimportant and exceptional cases, the quantity of vapour in the atmosphere was less than usual; and owing to this and the prevailing high temperature its tendency to precipitation as rain was comparatively small.

In Hazareebagh, where the atmosphere was driest, the humidity was 11 per cent. below the average of the year, and during the past six months of the year, and again in October, ranged from 10 to 22 per cent. below the local average.

At the close of 1872 everywhere in Bengal except at Patna and Darjeeling the air was moister than usual.

In January, save at a few stations in the Gangetic Delta, in Eastern Bengal, the air became generally drier. February was a still drier month. March and April, except at Hazareebagh, were moister than usual. In May the atmosphere in Northern Bengal and Behar was excessively dry, the deficit at Patna, Monghyr, and Berhampore reaching to 10 and 14 per cent. of saturation. In June, save at False Point, the comparative dryness was excessive and universal. In July and August the dryness was greater than usual, increased in September, especially in Behar, and in October became excessive. In November and December the excessive dryness somewhat abated, but less in the neighbourhood of the Himalayas than elsewhere.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of 1873 was deficient almost everywhere, and uniformly so throughout the year; Hazareebagh and Ranchi being almost the only exceptions.

In the deltaic districts of Lower Bengal the deficiency amounted generally to between 30 and 40 per cent. save in Western Burdwan, where it was but 20 per cent., and in one station, Soory, where there was a slight excess.

In the eastern districts south of the Khasi and Garo Hills (except at Nonkholly, which had an excess of 17 per cent.) the rainfall was 20 per cent. below the average.

In Assam the fall was from 12 to 30 per cent. below the average, and at Cherrapunjee 241 inches, or 46 per cent.

The accompanying table, also extracted from Mr. H. F. Blanford's report, exhibits the annual and seasonable condition as regards rainfall in 1870 of all the stations of Bengal. In only 7 out of 52 was there an excess of rain, and in 4 of these it was very trifling.

Comparison of the Rainfall of 1873 with the average of preceding years.

	January to May	June to Sep- tember.	October to December	Year.	
	Inch	Inch	Inch	Inch	
Burdwan	+ 0.59	+ 4.22	— 5.25	— 0.44	— 1 per cent.
Raneegunge	— 0.80	— 5.48	— 3.57	— 9.85	— 18
Bankoora	+ 1.50	— 3.10	— 3.54	— 5.13	— 10
Soory	— 2.86	+ 8.55	— 3.78	+ 1.91	+ 4
Midnapore	+ 1.89	— 11.27	— 7.08	— 17.40	— 28
Coutai	— 2.03	— 0.75	— 0.65	— 21.33	— 20
Saugor Island	— 2.00	— 20.78	— 7.31	— 30.75	— 48
Calcutta	— 3.35	— 14.50	— 2.80	— 20.77	— 31
Kishinpoor	— 0.02	+ 1.25	— 5.15	— 10.13	— 18
Jessore	— 7.20	— 8.11	— 5.79	— 21.10	— 32
Berhampore	— 5.08	— 11.81	— 5.40	— 21.48	— 43
Dinapore	— 10.00	— 24.81	— 6.10	— 31.00	— 48
Malda	— 6.97	— 15.31	— 1.31	— 20.62	— 30
Bauleah	— 6.81	— 17.19	— 5.57	— 29.57	— 54
Rungpore	— 3.62	— 31.80	— 5.08	— 43.75	— 69
Bogra	— 10.44	— 33.88	— 0.00	— 51.24	— 68
Darjeeling	— 1.62	— 37.70	— 8.47	— 67.79	— 38
Buxa	— 25.52	— 38.12	— 0.75	— 80.30	— 81
Dacca	— 8.13	— 1.61	— 5.55	— 15.19	— 20
Farcedpore	— 6.16	— 13.20	— 5.70	— 25.20	— 34
Mymensingh	— 16.07	— 20.00	— 4.08	— 41.05	— 40
Sylhet	— 19.21	+ 0.97	— 8.28	— 27.52	— 18
Bilchar	— 13.51	— 2.55	— 0.30	— 16.36	— 14
Chittagong	— 5.43	— 9.07	— 4.40	— 19.40	— 19
Nonkholly	+ 6.40	+ 10.78	— 0.07	+ 17.20	+ 17
Tipperah	— 9.92	— 3.00	— 7.00	— 20.01	— 21
Akyab	+ 2.91	+ 3.31	— 3.32	+ 2.90	+ 1
Patna	— 2.03	— 2.47	— 2.57	— 7.07	— 19
Gya	— 2.07	— 2.07	— 3.31	— 7.45	— 17
Arrah	— 2.17	— 5.80	— 3.10	— 11.13	— 23
Mosufferpore	+ 0.40	— 12.35	— 3.60	— 15.41	— 36
Chupra	— 0.50	— 0.75	— 2.74	— 3.99	— 11
Chumparan	+ 2.01	— 3.47	— 3.19	— 4.45	— 10
Monghyr	— 0.83	+ 2.38	— 3.87	— 2.33	— 6
Bhagulpore	— 3.55	— 11.51	— 4.65	— 19.71	— 40
Rajmehal	— 2.08	— 20.60	— 3.04	— 26.11	— 52
Cuttack	— 0.12	— 10.78	— 4.71	— 15.64	— 20
False Point	— 2.44	— 18.33	+ 7.73	— 13.05	— 17
Pooree	+ 0.27	— 3.34	+ 5.24	+ 2.17	+ 4
Balaore	— 4.08	— 12.32	— 2.65	— 18.95	— 28
Bambulpore	— 1.16	+ 4.68	— 2.73	+ 0.60	+ 2
Hazareebagh	— 1.97	+ 14.24	— 3.50	+ 8.77	+ 17
Manchae	— 3.11	+ 11.04	— 2.87	+ 6.06	+ 16

Wind.—In January the northerly winds that had prevailed in the delta during the last two months of 1872 died away, the prevalent direction in Behar and Lower Bengal being west, but unsteady and variable.

In February and March the winds were as usual westerly in the interior and southerly on the coast and in Orissa, except in Eastern Bengal, where easterly winds preponderated.

In April the coast winds continued, as usual, steady from the south, but in Northern Bengal and Behar there was still an excess of easterly winds, especially indicated at Monghyr and Berhampore.

June was remarkable for an unusual prevalence of westerly winds, especially noticeable at Hazareebagh and Cuttack, and at Silchar, at which place there was in this and the preceding month an unusual preponderance of northerly over southerly winds. An excess of westerly winds continued throughout July. In August the winds became easterly, a change generally characteristic of September and an indication of the approaching close of the moonsoon.

In September the winds were less easterly in the Lower Provinces, to a less marked degree in the Eastern Provinces.

In October in Bengal Proper and Orissa northerly winds prevailed to an unusual degree; in Behar the direction was from the west and somewhat southerly. This tendency continued to the close of the year.

The movement of the air in January was low; in March and April above the mean; in May much below it in the delta and to the eastward, and above it to the west and in the Ganges Valley. This continued to a more or less extent in July and through the rains; this difference being especially marked in September. In November and December there was a brisker movement of the air, except at Chittagong, Silchar, and Berhampore.

STATEMENT.

DISTRICT.	MONTHS.	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		Humidity.	Rainfall.	Number of observations.	Mean diurnal velocity in miles.	WIND.															
		Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Extreme range.	Mean range.					Direction.															
										North.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	South.	S. W.	W. S. W.	West.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	Calm.	
CUTTACK.	January 1873	29.900	72.2	40.9	26.0	67			46.0	7.7	7.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	February	29.967	77.2	45.8	24.5	65	2.71		55.2	7.5	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	March	29.844	82.4	38.8	24.5	65	1.68		87.5	5.3	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	April	29.754	86.6	34.2	22.1	64	1.12		139.9	13.9	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	May	29.711	88.7	34.4	24.1	64	1.12		112.8	11.2	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	June	29.516	89.6	31.1	19.7	63	2.88		97.3	9.7	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	July	29.534	82.7	19.4	11.3	62	10.55		89.1	8.9	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	August	29.653	83.5	21.5	11.2	64	10.55		82.5	8.1	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	September	29.097	83.5	22.3	11.5	61	6.27		46.3	4.6	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	October	29.857	80.8	32.3	10.3	76	2.51		46.4	4.6	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	November	29.031	74.8	35.3	21.3	70	0.55		29.4	2.9	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	December	29.047	71.3	36.1	21.4	67	0.50		37.7	3.7	5.0	11.1	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	Annual	29.807	81.1	61.2	26.3	71	38.01																		
CHITTAGONG.	January 1873	29.990	66.6	36.0	21.7	73	0.53		116.0	11.6	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	February	29.967	71.0	34.5	26.1	65			147.4	14.7	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	March	29.927	76.0	37.1	25.3	68			177.9	17.7	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	April	29.840	81.6	29.7	16.7	77	5.71		141.5	14.1	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	May	29.775	81.3	30.3	15.6	70	5.16		161.8	16.1	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	June	29.619	82.8	22.5	12.2	81	21.20		151.9	15.1	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	July	29.606	81.4	22.6	10.8	87	10.50		146.9	14.6	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	August	29.715	81.1	20.2	11.0	88	18.48		129.5	12.9	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	September	29.707	82.1	19.4	14.1	85	10.65		113.5	11.3	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	October	29.883	79.4	22.0	13.7	83	3.97		81.5	8.1	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	November	29.030	75.1	31.9	19.1	77	0.21		104.0	10.4	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	December	29.032	69.2	31.6	20.6	74	0.72		101.8	10.1	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	Annual	29.840	77.8	60.4	17.2	79	80.93																		
HAVERBACH.	January 1873	29.630	66.0	50.0	32.7	33			90.4	9.0	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	February	29.609	72.1	41.0	24.4	31			100.6	10.0	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	March	29.770	80.0	45.0	24.1	24	0.94		100.8	10.0	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	April	29.721	89.2	50.0	26.5	16	0.11		174.2	17.4	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	May	29.675	88.7	41.0	24.0	15	0.22		216.2	21.6	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	June	29.470	140.7	34.0	21.4	34	2.30		230.9	23.0	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	July	29.486	62.8	21.0	11.1	81	23.03		232.4	23.2	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	August	29.624	81.6	14.6	12.0	74	20.32		191.9	19.1	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	September	29.673	81.0	21.0	14.4	71	12.97		190.1	19.0	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	October	29.864	77.6	27.0	19.3	39	0.15		101.0	10.1	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	November	29.030	71.2	35.0	21.0	35			86.3	8.6	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	December	29.040	66.2	35.5	24.6	30	0.10		80.2	8.0	3.0	6.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	Annual	29.709	79.3	63.5	20.6	42	59.13																		
GTA.	January 1873	29.941	65.8	40.0	24.8	49	0.17		57.1	5.7	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	February	29.930	72.8	19.7	22.9	39			60.0	6.0	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	March	29.837	80.8	16.7	22.2	34	0.94		77.1	7.7	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	April	Not recorded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		0.30																		
	May	Not recorded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		1.52																		
	June	Not recorded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		19.44																		
	July	Not recorded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		10.01																		
	August	29.628	85.5	22.2	14.3	74	4.13		45.5	4.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	September	29.830	80.5	32.0	24.2	43			34.9	3.4	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	October	29.014	73.7	39.4	26.5	36			30.1	3.0	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	November	29.044	63.1	36.8	30.9	43	0.03		30.4	3.0	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	December	Not recorded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto																				
	Annual						35.57																		
MOOREHEAD.	January 1873	29.980	64.8	40.5	25.5	67	0.20		34.2	3.4	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	February	29.968	71.0	47.0	20.2	61	0.61		43.0	4.3	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	March	29.800	78.3	45.5	26.2	61	1.50		62.0	6.2	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	April	29.729	86.0	41.0	25.5	61	0.68		118.8	11.8	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	May	29.671	90.0	43.0	24.0	55	0.70		143.8	14.3	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
	June	29.608	89.3	37.5	20.4	72	3.01		174.5	17.4	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE.						MORTALITY DURING 1873.									
Barometer.	Thermometer.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		Deaths.					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
	Mean temperature.	Extreme range.				Mean range.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.
-050	+1.1	No data.	Ditto.	-1	-12	164	28	615	214	1,026	10	01	41	14	108
-007	+1.6			343		142	541	511	1,725	25	06	37	14	118	
-009	+1.1			340		235	542	511	2,160	43	16	36	14	144	
-024	+0.7			242		134	441	106	1,401	16	09	29	13	80	
-018	+0.7			55		75	344	152	1,101	03	05	23	10	73	
-006	+1.3			252		32	310	180	1,307	17	02	25	10	77	
-077	+0.3			423		37	377	170	1,692	28	02	25	10	106	
-011	+0.2			104		14	453	211	1,300	07	00	30	14	71	
-002	+0.2			25		9	440	108	1,287	03	00	33	11	84	
-001	+0.5			26		5	615	130	1,305	04	00	41	08	91	
-038	-0.1			27		12	645	180	1,519	01	00	48	13	101	
-039	+1.0			0		47	736	224	1,824	00	03	50	15	123	
-080	+0.5	No data.	Ditto.	-2	-15.44	2,382	775	6,147	2,250	18,328	1.00	51	411	1.40	19.26
-007	-0.0			120	1	588	19	780	10	00	52	01	69		
+012	+1.1			53	1	074	18	835	04	00	50	01	74		
+034	-0.3			55	1	055	40	857	04	00	50	01	74		
+016	-0.1			124	1	582	14	802	11	01	51	01	71		
+034	+0.2			62	1	844	10	784	05	01	51	01	85		
+005	+0.0			21	1	501	45	728	01	01	52	01	84		
+034	-0.2			20	1	775	20	918	02	01	58	01	81		
+004	+0.4			74	1	812	20	1,047	06	01	72	01	94		
+025	-1.0			191	4	807	35	1,204	16	00	70	01	107		
+029	+0.3	14	1	708	19	890	01	00	68	01	79				
+029	+0.3	20	1	727	18	874	01	00	64	01	77				
+029	+0.5	174	1	843	14	1,118	15	01	74	01	90				
+019		043	5	8,470	284	10,802	23	00	751	25	9.28				
-032	+1.6	No data.	Ditto.	-15	-1.97	12	23	361	23	484	01	02	46	02	58
+021	+1.6			7		14	307	21	375	01	01	39	02	48	
-026	+1.8			2		34	377	20	644	00	04	44	01	60	
+021	-1.0			14		58	414	54	520	00	04	54	04	67	
-034	+0.7			31		40	373	30	524	01	07	44	04	66	
-046	-0.4			31		40	444	25	511	04	05	52	01	68	
+019	+0.2			150		31	515	25	578	20	04	40	01	73	
-007	+0.1			54		10	392	25	525	07	01	50	01	68	
-007	+0.1			29		17	458	28	571	08	02	50	01	73	
+009	-1.0			3		9	402	10	454	00	01	52	01	54	
+008	+0.4			11		13	340	8	440	01	01	45	01	53	
+003				17		17	360	10	452	01	02	50	01	55	
-003	+0.5	No data.	Ditto.	-11	+8.87	324	304	4,540	283	5,401	30	39	5.88	36	7.50
-021	+1.6			12	23	361	23	484	01	02	46	02	58		
+021	+1.6			7	14	307	21	375	01	01	39	02	48		
-026	+1.8			2	34	377	20	644	00	04	44	01	60		
-021	-1.0			14	58	414	54	520	01	07	44	04	67		
-034	+0.7			31	40	373	30	524	01	07	44	04	66		
-046	-0.4			31	40	444	25	511	04	05	52	01	68		
+019	+0.2			150	31	515	25	578	20	04	40	01	73		
-007	+0.1			54	10	392	25	525	07	01	50	01	68		
-007	+0.1			29	17	458	28	571	08	02	50	01	73		
+009	-1.0			3	9	402	10	454	00	01	52	01	54		
+008	+0.4			11	13	340	8	440	01	01	45	01	53		
+003				17	17	360	10	452	01	02	50	01	55		
-003	+0.5	No data.	Ditto.	-2.07	-2.07	11	11	571	05	607	00	00	29	00	41
-021	+1.6			5		35	522	38	720	00	01	26	01	34	
+021	+1.6			134		83	714	83	1,150	00	04	40	04	59	
-026	+1.8			2		161	408	122	1,440	07	07	45	01	74	
-034	+0.7			224		104	939	78	1,077	11	04	44	04	69	
-046	-0.4			200		132	760	100	1,462	14	00	38	05	76	
-019	+0.2			700		60	805	100	2,175	30	03	44	04	111	
-007	+0.1			1,448		20	1,404	307	3,070	84	01	70	15	204	
-007	+0.1			994		22	1,790	315	3,463	20	01	80	16	177	
-009	-1.0			201		10	1,350	131	2,016	14	00	60	01	101	
+003				8		19	735	08	862	00	00	37	00	46	
-003	+0.5	No data.	Ditto.	-7.54	-7.54	4,365	774	11,215	1,545	20,624	2.23	39	5.75	79	10.37
-007	-0.6			102		9	735	15	840	07	00	38	00	70	
-000	+1.2			135		62	654	11	905	09	04	40	00	68	
+000	-0.3			307		114	939	10	1,501	28	08	58	01	110	
-012	+0.5			325		137	1,201	31	1,736	24	10	68	01	123	
-020	+2.8			225		138	911	24	1,400	10	10	68	01	103	
-020	+3.6			90		187	613	35	1,074	07	13	40	01	79	
-048	+0.7			14		55	705	20	1,051	01	04	38	01	77	
+008	+0.1			12		19	1,331	32	1,764	00	01	38	01	116	
+014	+1.4			1		30	1,207	25	1,443	00	02	35	01	113	
+014	-0.3	No data.	Ditto.	-11.81	-11.81	2	8	1,601	11	1,708	00	00	110	00	118
+045	+0.2			9		50	1,390	4	1,524	00	03	102	00	112	
+014	+0.9			26		80	1,335	10	1,522	01	05	98	01	112	
+002	+0.8			1,337		894	12,708	245	16,318	98	66	9.44	17	12.00	
-022	-0.1			1		10	965	35	1,153	00	05	54	01	63	
-005	+1.0			5		32	601	34	846	00	01	50	01	66	
-028	-0.4		15	62	852	48	1,119	00	09	50	01	61			
-012	-0.1	274	168	1,006	64	1,624	15	00	65	01	91				
-044	+0.7	330	162	908	74	1,622	14	07	62	03	91				
-049	+0.2	221	55	983	84	1,388	17	03	54	04	87				
+022	+0.5	44	74	740	77	1,118	08	02	48	01	77				
-016	+1.4	123	12	812	69	1,199	07	00	44	04	65				
+007	-0.7	61	3	626	60	1,119	03	00	47	01	61				
-009	+0.8	19	7	1,175	52	1,328	31	03	46	02	74				
-006	+0.3	9	4	1,139	29	1,248	00	04	42	02	76				
-006		1	5	808	21	927	00	05	44	01	51				
-007	+0.6	1,334	244	11,021	620	15,068	78	30	6.07	34	8.20				

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DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE.						MORTALITY DURING 1873									
Barometer.	Thermometer.			Humidity.	Rainfall.	Deaths.					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
	Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Extreme range.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.
Not furnished.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	375	...	5,108	185	2,768	18	...	1,006	...	1,86
...	508	...	1,907	260	2,900	18	...	1,006	...	1,87
...	501	...	2,018	265	3,843	27	...	1,018	...	1,64
...	504	...	1,809	201	2,807	18	...	999	...	1,26
...	190	...	1,100	130	1,400	04	...	57	...	73
...	110	...	1,100	117	1,514	05	...	50	...	78
...	177	...	808	127	1,322	06	...	44	...	84
...	104	...	1,327	154	1,703	05	...	50	...	86
...	18	...	1,320	114	1,507	06	...	64	...	78
...	1	...	2,045	118	2,242	0004	...	100	...	110
...	1	...	2,552	108	2,708	0001	...	125	...	132
...	1	...	1,806	81	2,014	0000	...	83	...	90
...	2,400	54	20,700	1,833	25,063	102	03	10 22	91	13 76
...	354	17	1,188	18	1,009	17	...	57	...	77
...	63	25	711	10	802	03	...	34	...	41
...	128	60	900	17	1,251	04	...	40	...	60
...	407	55	814	25	1,500	09	...	60	...	74
...	574	64	727	20	1,483	27	...	55	...	71
...	184	110	884	21	983	04	...	35	...	46
...	20	24	604	10	754	01	...	27	...	36
...	20	20	624	14	800	002	...	30	...	8
...	17	15	700	7	907	0008	...	70	...	43
...	4	21	985	6	1,110	001	...	17	...	60
...	25	9	1,228	13	1,770	01	...	50	...	98
...	327	26	1,270	5	1,704	15	...	91	...	92
...	2,238	158	10,429	162	14,380	107	22	5 02	07	0 06
...	154	4	544	7	785	08	...	20	...	62
...	30	13	272	15	887	02	...	14	...	30
...	20	20	238	27	800	01	...	12	...	10
...	81	20	375	25	500	04	...	90	...	82
...	80	22	445	45	776	04	...	23	...	41
...	38	26	410	19	500	02	...	17	...	20
...	11	20	310	20	500	005	...	16	...	20
...	18	0	105	54	707	000	...	20	...	41
...	17	0	900	08	970	000	...	37	...	82
...	41	2	102	64	1,425	02	...	58	...	71
...	615	141	1,616	141	2,072	03	...	88	...	1 44
...	733	8	2,926	161	3,330	40	...	1 00	...	1 00
...	1,840	133	6,332	645	13,073	1 008	...	4 40	34	7 06
...	60	13	240	58	410	14	...	01	14	1 02
...	11	12	244	56	325	02	...	50	18	70
...	25	8	237	52	345	02	...	03	12	84
...	303	23	252	87	302	06	...	05	61	90
...	191	14	340	40	745	74	...	88	12	1 90
...	50	5	318	50	614	40	...	92	13	1 51
...	17	3	254	63	453	12	...	70	15	1 11
...	13	1	201	61	380	04	...	62	14	08
...	1	350	51	354	02	...	64	12	80
...	3	300	60	120	...	...	78	14	1 04
...	5	305	61	394	...	...	74	12	90
...	3	275	60	365	...	...	67	13	80
...	608	84	3,115	630	5,100	1 031	20	8 37	1 50	12 05
...	0	10	270	97	514	005	...	17	...	702
...	76	37	296	80	528	002	...	02	...	43
...	160	67	332	111	745	04	...	04	21	05
...	305	83	284	69	704	11	...	05	18	04
...	539	65	352	90	1,054	24	...	05	23	08
...	463	37	179	68	1,013	22	...	04	22	04
...	820	15	688	147	1,432	81	...	02	80	00
...	28	14	663	220	2,114	52	...	08	41	14
...	0	0	404	176	1,342	10	...	008	42	11
...	4	0	370	193	1,904	01	...	04	31	12
...	12	10	314	141	658	008	...	003	28	08
...	10	314	115	505	007	...	000	20	07
...	2	27	27	5	92	000	...	18	...	02
...	2	3	32	7	27	002	...	01	...	03
...	24	16	28	9	49	000	...	15	...	01
...	79	12	45	20	161	38	...	07	10	05
...	67	12	35	13	115	27	...	05	21	00
...	7	3	64	4	87	005	...	01	37	00
...	1	4	30	0	6	...	...	01	01	...
...	1	1	30	3	46	...	...	14	...	02
...	1	1	30	3	46	...	...	19	...	01
...	10	1	1	11	55	...	...	17	...	06
...	1	1	2	23	...	...	004	...	000
...	1	1	2	78	...	...	004	...	000
...	194	52	410	94	800	94	26	1 99	45	3 10
...	25	1	29	...	...	20	...	01
...	24	1	30	...	...	25	...	04
...	24	1	30	...	...	25	...	01
...	29	4	48	...	...	30	...	01
...	36	5	52	...	...	34	...	05
...	21	4	35	...	...	22	...	04
...	22	4	42	...	...	23	...	01
...	31	7	47	2	...	07
...	25	2	33	20	...	02
...	81	2	40	20	...	02
...	54	5	56	57	...	58
...	28	7	57	19	...	50
...	21	4	550	34	496	22	04	3 00	35	5 10

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[illegible]

Districts.	Months.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Humidity.	Rainfall.	Wind.	Deviations from Average.						Mortality during 1873.					Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				
		Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Extreme range.	Mean range.	Thermometer.					Rainfall.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.
						Mean temp.	Extreme range.																				Mean range.
Rajshahi.	January	30.18	66.7	Not furnished.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	16	3	683	7	686	10	100	47	106	33	30	30							
	February	30.14	75.4																							
	March	30.06	80.3																							
	April	30.02	86.3																							
	May	30.85	90.3																							
	June	32.67	89.9																							
	July	32.66	87.3																							
	August	32.81	84.9																							
	September	32.84	87.3																							
	October	32.03	83.5																							
	November	30.71	78.1																							
	December	30.74	69.5																							
Annual	32.00	81.5	32.14	607	80	9,083	86	7,200	46	108	474	66	630										
Bogra.	January	30.11	65.64	Not furnished.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	223	3	684	14	685	10	100	31	106	44	30	30							
	February	30.50	53.56																							
	March	32.99	80																							
	April	30.94	70.18																							
	May	30.81	74.61																							
	June	32.65	80.35																							
	July	32.65	82.33																							
	August	32.55	81.08																							
	September	30.33	81.16																							
	October	30.01	76.46																							
	November	30.18	67.43																							
	December	30.30	61.93																							
Annual	30.90	70.73	30	17.53	413	43	8,076	236	8,201									
Bogra.	No report.	No report.		Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	50	2	261	4	486	14	101	31	33	60	30	30							
	January	30.07	67.07																							
	February	30.24	73.24																							
	March	30.85	83																							
	April	32.75	87.25																							
	May	32.11	84.11																							
	June	32.95	86.95																							
July	32.96	86.96																								
Pabna.	January	30.07	67.07	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	50	2	261	4	486	14	101	31	33	60	30	30							
	February	30.24	73.24																							
	March	30.85	83																							
	April	32.75	87.25																							
	May	32.11	84.11																							
	June	32.95	86.95																							
	July	32.96	86.96																							

[illegible]

District.	Month.	Barometer.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.	Wind.	Deviations from Average.				Mortality during 1878.					Ratio per 1,000 of Population.					
			Mean temperature.		Humidity.			Direction.	Mean from previous year.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Typhoid mortality.	Typhoid.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Typhoid mortality.
			Extreme range.	Mean range.																		
Karnool	January	65.5	71	63.3	82	11	N. E. S. W.	Not furnished.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3-24	9	2	384	40	474	01	003	64	07	84	
	February	69	74	69.3	83	83	..	..	..	..	..	21	10	269	58	408	03	01	4	10	73
	March	71.5	76	74.9	79	297	596	..	..	..	..	41	27	343	56	451	07	04	61	08	80
	April	70	83	80	85	596	791	..	..	..	..	169	4	327	76	580	07	04	63	09	84
	May	82	88	83	87	791	1057	..	..	..	..	618	6	324	91	1,174	1,10	01	69	16	507
	June	81.5	87	83.4	90	984	..	..	..	..	..	229	15	230	77	1,173	1,41	02	40	13	20
	July	84	88	86.2	90	984	..	..	..	..	..	169	3	324	78	619	30	05	41	13	20
	August	85.5	90	84.1	89	492	..	..	..	..	..	60	37	361	71	631	10	08	72	13	108
	September	79	83	81.4	86	33	..	..	..	..	..	48	5	317	69	498	08	04	61	11	68
	October	71	76	72.3	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	23	470	51	508	06	04	66	09	90
	November	66.5	74	69.2	81
	December
	Annual	..	76.5	81.5	77.3	85.5	5001	3,001	149	3,732	834	7,510	3,587	25	644	1,48	18,87
Dungoo Nowosse	January	Incomplete.	21	10.23	..	1.21	N. N. E.	Not furnished.	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	347	3	145	82	591	1.16	01	46	27	199	
	February	63.48	19	10.19	..	2.56	N. E. N.	..	..	..	..	73	21	124	83	295	24	07	11	30	199
	March	64.80	24	10.48	..	7.77	N. E. N.	..	..	..	..	44	4	143	52	249	18	01	48	17	38
	April	68.93	28	13.19	..	6.93	N. E. S. W.	..	..	..	..	6	2	166	48	216	03	01	83	16	73
	May	76	20	11.30	..	9.33	S. W. N. E.	..	..	..	..	7	4	172	49	236	03	01	67	14	79
	June	80.16	23	12.61	..	12.32	S. W.	..	..	..	..	5	10	189	86	266	01	03	63	18	79
	July	84	18	10.3	..	10.76	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	218	64	205	01	03	73	18	103
	August	85.16	14	10.28	..	10.19	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	311	88	267	01	01	71	13	103
	September	86.32	14	9.52	..	9.84	S. N. E.	..	..	..	..	4	3	282	64	289	01	01	69	21	77
	October	79.23	14	7.96	..	1.17	N. E. N.	..	..	..	..	34	3	213	108	371	01	01	69	24	128
	November	76.54	19	11.36	..	1.17	N. E. N.	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	77	301	01	01	71	26	101
	December	70.51	28	13.97	19	..	N. E. N. E.	..	..	..	..	..	3	186	123	337	..	008	63	41	113
	Annual	..	76.6	46	10.94	..	73.27	N. E. S. W.	537	55	2,165	784	3,394	1.77	18	7.29	3.04	13.43
SHEWANAGOR	January	29.965	68	..	..	33	W.	..	..	..	..	2	47	550	28	656	003	08	41	01	38
	February	29.980	70	..	..	06	..	..	..	..	..	13	37	634	41	785	007	01	34	08	49
	March	29.810	75	..	..	1.06	..	..	..	..	..	9	148	499	34	747	0.8	0.8	78	01	43
	April	29.705	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	94	1328	68	905	07	07	3	08	68
	May	29.480	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	116	145	68	1,081	10	08	37	08	19
	June	29.460	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	79	865	59	1,698	28	09	40	08	14
	July	29.480	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,610	79	874	68	2,650	67	04	56	08	13
	August	29.585	86.5	..	..	..	10.91	W. & E.	..	..	..	1,545	49	1,375	97	2,915	78	08	78	08	10
SHEWANAGOR	January	29.965	68	..	..	33	W.	..	..	..	..	2	47	550	28	656	003	08	41	01	38
	February	29.980	70	..	..	06	..	..	..	..	..	13	37	634	41	785	007	01	34	08	49
	March	29.810	75	..	..	1.06	..	..	..	..	..	9	148	499	34	747	0.8	0.8	78	01	43
	April	29.705	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	94	1328	68	905	07	07	3	08	68
	May	29.480	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	116	145	68	1,081	10	08	37	08	19
	June	29.460	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	79	865	59	1,698	28	09	40	08	14
	July	29.480	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,610	79	874	68	2,650	67	04	56	08	13
	August	29.585	86.5	..	..	..	10.91	W. & E.	..	..	..	1,545	49	1,375	97	2,915	78	08	78	08	10

DISTRICT.	MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.			RAINFALL.	WIND.	DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE.				MORTALITY DURING 1873.					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
		Mean temperature.	Thermometer.				Humidity.	Rainfall.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	(Gross mortality.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.				
			Mean range.	Extreme range.															Mean range.	Extreme range.		
BALABORE	January	29.85	73	83	Not furnished.	N. W.	..	Not furnished.	Ditto.	Ditto.	-4.08	67	1	135	109	411	08	001	17	14	53	
	February	29.86	78	92								255	20	130	74	605	33	002	002	16	10	78
	March	29.76	82	94								416	33	134	89	528	54	004	004	17	13	107
	April	29.68	85	98								185	13	108	64	523	24	001	001	14	08	67
	May	29.49	86	96								95	6	116	83	432	12	008	008	15	10	58
	June	29.64	89	97								228	1	112	73	556	29	001	001	14	09	72
	July	29.64	83	90								617	5	108	97	920	90	006	006	13	13	119
	August	29.97	84	90								92	4	115	96	464	11	005	005	14	12	60
	September	29.87	84	92								5	1	154	89	375	006	001	001	13	11	48
	October	29.97	79	89								8	1	170	78	387	003	001	001	22	09	50
	November	29.82	77	87								1	2	215	83	463	001	003	003	21	12	60
	December	29.27	73	81								1	..	187	123	497	001	001	001	24	15	55
	Annual	29.62			48.35	..				-18.95	1,965	86	1,712	1,075	3,390	2.56	11	2.32	1.39	8.29		
LOHARDIGEA	January	33	33	43	Not furnished.	Not furnished.	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	-1.97	..	13	713	23	868	..	001	001	37	01	70
	February	34	34	43								1	12	687	21	860	0008	009	009	55	01	69
	March	42	42	50								3	9	1,068	47	1,379	004	007	007	75	03	108
	April	33	33	43								5	9	928	44	1,120	002	007	007	61	04	88
	May	34	34	43								16	46	761	66	1,069	001	003	003	49	04	83
	June	27	27	34								25	29	615	108	1,017	003	003	003	49	04	83
	July	16	16	27								139	16	613	69	1,038	11	001	001	49	04	83
	August	12	12	27								159	28	723	63	1,239	12	003	003	53	05	90
	September	14	14	27								57	13	1,000	64	1,331	003	001	001	80	04	106
	October	16	16	28								1	6	1,006	100	1,333	..	004	004	81	04	99
	November	28	28	34								..	..	815	37	939	0008	007	007	63	03	79
	December	24	24	34								1	9	776	23	937	0008	007	007	63	01	75
	Annual	..	..	..	48.95	..	..	..	..	+8.77	386	188	9,708	654	19,960	21	15	7.54	61	10.49		
SINGAPORE	January	79	79	85	Not furnished.	S. W.	..	Not furnished.	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	6	1	174	21	280	001	008	43	07	98	
	February	85	85	94								10	..	983	30	983	003	003	003	43	08	98
	March	94	94	100								3	..	175	44	245	008	008	008	43	10	94
	April	95	95	100								3	..	259	39	282	007	007	007	43	09	93
	May	99	99	100								4	..	144	41	245	009	009	009	43	09	93
	June	102	102	103								5	..	109	23	214	001	004	004	43	09	93
	July	99	99	100								77	..	123	51	218	001	004	004	43	09	93
	August	89	89	94								83	..	158	47	280	001	008	008	40	11	93

SECTION VI.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

DURING January, February, and March, I was on tour in the Beerbhoom and Burdwan districts, visiting fever villages and examining the physical condition of the country and people. The principal villages thus visited are enumerated in the appended list.

Two thousand and seventy-four miles were travelled, of which 299 were by rail, and the rest on horseback.

My tour was somewhat shortened by an attack of severe illness which confined me to my room for nearly six weeks, and kept me in a state of great debility and prostration during the whole of the rains. During this period the office was reorganized, an entirely new establishment being entertained; new forms were designed and printed for the better compilation of the mortuary data, and diminishing the labor hitherto needed for preparing the annual statements. The selected area work involved an enormous amount of correspondence, and the personal examination and check of returns. Quarterly abstract forms were designed and printed, and quarterly returns and reports prepared and submitted.

In October, I was persuaded to proceed to Darjeeling for a month, taking my work with me, but my health was too much impaired to benefit by so short a stay, and work made very little progress.

On my return, I visited Banpoor and a number of villages in the 24-Pergunnahs, in which, during October and November, fever had been very prevalent, in order to ascertain how far it resembled the disease which has been devastating Burdwan, and how far the relief provided by the local authorities was adequate to the necessities of the attacked localities.

I also personally prepared the draft maps for the illustration of the Burdwan fever report.

The following is a list of the places visited:—

IN THE BEERBHOOM DISTRICT.

Nootonhaut, twice.	Deypara.
Munglecote, four times.	Dwarkanathpore.
Arral, twice.	Byroe, three times.
Atghurrah, three times.	Geothgrau.
Amdoo, four times.	Sinooloca.
Godosta.	Sooltanpore, twice.
Barrisaritolah, twice.	Etundah and environs.
Keshora, three times.	Namakhara.
Gopalbera, twice.	Modupbaree.
Chunnuck and neighbourhood, five times.	Ooburkhara.
Kastopore, twice.	Panchsewan.
Byragitollah.	Moolook.
Godestha, twice.	Bundlogee.
Pelsoah.	Kusha and neighbourhood.
Deoleli.	Molla.
Ishapore, twice.	Deogaon.
Pilowa.	Lahoree.
Roseneh.	Mongleleh and environs, twice.
Essunda.	Shikarpore, twice.
Palpara.	Domaipore, twice.
Mongulpara.	Sherishutti.
Gobindpore.	Batka.
Amedpore, three times.	Phollah.
Borogram.	Bonhoolkha.
Kalianpore.	Singoor.
Kesubpore.	Loloora.
Bedia and neighbourhood.	Gorgoree.
Pogram.	Ekrasaut.
Soopoor, twice.	Poorundurpore, twice.
Soorool, twice.	Soory.
Bolepore and neighbourhood, three times.	Station and neighbourhood.
Elambazar and intervening villages.	Juggernathpore, twice.
Belum.	Choukata.
Goollah.	Olirapore.
Saldangah.	Gogah, twice.
Roopore.	Lobepore, twice.
Bahadoorpore.	Gonatea.
Bindoree.	Ubladah.
Goalparah, twice.	Nowgong.
Islampore.	Damdunga.
Shahyepore.	Bubladanga.

IN THE BEERBHOO DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Mohunpore.
 Koorjra.
 Burkoolee.
 Bokessurbanko.
 Theogaon.
 Korbani.
 Puloa.
 Bolgaon, twice.
 Sacooyepore, twice.
 Nundoor, three times.
 Pakoorhaus.
 Chitgaon.
 Oochkureo.
 Colgong.
 Khuliah, twice.
 Pupooree.
 Jugnugger.
 Serunde, twice.
 Siemonist, twice.
 Namookhara.
 Madookhara.
 Oburkhara.
 Goaldih.
 Gopedeshee.
 Bala.
 Notoongram.
 Pultia.
 Seijnah.
 Mohungaon.
 Dangapara.
 Balch.
 Gopdehu, twice.
 Guuldah.
 Pultia, twice.
 Sajmour.
 Khala, three times.
 Ingungur, twice.
 Pupoore, twice.
 Boyne, twice.
 Moolook, twice.
 Bholpore, three times.
 Kulgram, three times.
 Angra.
 Arjeror.
 Serunde.
 Khaspore.

Atgram.
 Khanjee.
 Sooltanpore.
 Oojalpore.
 Keladiha.
 Koloteah.
 Maungram.
 Shikarpore.
 Moytessur.
 Nowagram.
 Marool.
 Mahomedpore.
 Tarapore.
 Mahfunde and environs.
 Modde.
 Naranpore.
 Paschumpara.
 Pelaree.
 Sheasul.
 Jellaree.
 Talwarra.
 Chunda.
 Bagoola.
 Ramnugger.
 Chowda.
 Gonaten.
 Oolkhoond.
 Chandpaha.
 Satpala.
 Paragpoor.
 Gorgusea.
 Haleom.
 Balootee.
 Kotasul.
 Kalsore, twice.
 Belaspore.
 Baina.
 Chukbona.
 Halcenugger.
 Muna.
 Akalpore.
 Synthia.
 Gooshkura.
 Negan, twice.
 Rampore.

IN THE BURDWAN DISTRICT.

Burdwan, twice.
 Koichor.
 Doorgapore.
 Belgram.
 Sreekhund.
 Merah.
 Berah.
 Ekachhat.
 Palachhat.
 Damhaut.
 Bhowsung.
 Kalkapore.
 Gaseopore.
 Ramchunderpore.
 Palloolee.
 Majeda.
 Kamkatola.
 Laukipore.
 Buddenathpore.
 Lingharee.
 Autpara.
 Loojcena.
 Norogara.
 Choopce.
 Purbusthullee, twice.

Paroolia.
 Soloondo.
 Jebunnugger, twice.
 Sreekistopore.
 Ekdala.
 Bhandakhara.
 Pordeepore.
 Notoongram, twice.
 Poleehat.
 Margatchee, twice.
 Baroolpara.
 Shanpoor.
 Gungor.
 Gopalpara.
 Dukiubalse.
 Buhatpore.
 Soomoodagere.
 Ramessurpore.
 Kakoorah.
 Baneebund.
 Phoolbagar.
 Muskrah.
 Bohar.
 Satgachia.

Bareepore, and 16 villages in the 24-Pergunnahs.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE REGISTERED MORTALITY

IN THE

DISTRICTS OF THE BENGAL PROVINCES

During the year 1873.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Deaths registered in the different Dis

1	2	3			4	5
		POPULATION.			Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
SUMMARY.						
(a) OF TOWNS	...	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	1,061,830	854,708	1,916,538	441
	...	{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	761,532	706,964	1,468,496	458
(b) OF COUNTRY AREAS	...	Exclusive of Suburbs of Calcutta ...	30,098,739	31,103,806	61,202,545	172,255
	...	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	31,860,129	31,958,504	63,818,633	173,716
(c) OF THE ENTIRE AREA	...	{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	31,036,271	31,810,000	62,846,271	172,708
Divisional Abstracts.						
(d) BURDWAN	...	...	3,573,109	3,714,849	7,287,958	12,719
(e) PRESIDENCY	...	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	3,231,138	3,055,416	6,286,554	9,553
	...	{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	2,931,281	2,907,873	5,839,153	9,044
(f) RAJSHAHY	...	...	4,449,843	4,444,965	8,894,808	17,094
(g) COOCH BEHAR	...	...	490,084	441,007	931,091	8,573
(h) DACCA	...	...	4,794,531	4,730,987	9,525,518	22,239
(i) CHITTAGONG	...	...	1,080,517	1,004,750	2,085,267	4,710
(j) PATNA	...	...	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	23,733
(k) BHAGULPORE	...	...	3,320,293	3,293,066	6,613,359	14,085
(l) ORISSA	...	...	1,463,456	1,480,834	2,944,290	7,717
(m) CHOTA NAGPORE	...	...	1,725,241	1,690,108	3,415,349	28,482
(n) ASSAM	...	...	772,121	707,026	1,479,147	16,263
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.					
BURDWAN	1 Calcutta	...	290,857	147,744	447,601	8
	2 Suburbs of Calcutta	...	...	...	data not available	...
	3 Burdwan	...	603,818	1,038,027	1,641,845	3,523
	4 Bankura	...	281,000	365,042	646,042	1,346
	5 Beerbhoom	...	334,550	301,371	635,921	1,344
	6 Midnapore	...	1,237,104	1,388,700	2,625,804	5,093
	7 Hooghly	...	237,076	281,751	518,827	580
	8 Serampore	...	105,023	210,842	315,864	340
	9 Howrah	...	262,754	303,107	565,861	465
PRESIDENCY	10 24 Pargunnahs...	...	1,001,030	948,107	1,949,137	2,705
	11 Nuddes ...	...	877,125	935,870	1,812,995	3,421
	12 Jessore ...	...	1,001,120	1,028,986	2,030,106	3,668
RAJSHAHY	13 Moorsheadabad ..	...	648,336	708,291	1,356,627	2,378
	14 Dinapore ..	...	779,431	725,483	1,504,914	4,130
	15 Malda ..	...	331,087	345,339	676,426	1,313
	16 Rajshahy ..	...	680,540	660,143	1,340,683	2,234
	17 Rangpur ..	...	1,040,020	1,064,146	2,104,166	5,476
	18 Bogra ..	...	347,804	341,063	688,867	1,501
COOCH BEHAR	19 Pubna ..	...	602,514	606,060	1,208,574	1,490
	20 Darjeeling ...	...	53,067	41,655	94,722	1,234
	21 Julpigoree ...	...	216,803	201,773	418,576	2,908
DACCA	22 Gawalpara ...	...	210,134	197,580	407,714	4,433
	23 Dacca ...	...	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	2,897
	24 Fureulpore ...	...	407,864	514,735	922,600	1,406
	25 Backergunge ...	...	1,294,287	1,173,196	2,467,483	4,933
	26 Mymensingh ...	...	1,187,063	1,161,965	2,349,028	6,398
	27 Sylhet ...	...	880,330	839,200	1,719,530	5,381
CHITTAGONG	28 Cachar ...	...	110,373	94,654	205,027	1,385
	29 Chittagong ...	...	536,009	501,843	1,037,852	2,408
	30 Noakhully ...	...	362,067	351,267	713,334	1,537
PATNA	31 Tipperah ...	...	782,891	751,540	1,534,431	3,635
	32 Patna ...	...	781,877	797,761	1,579,638	2,101
	33 Gya ...	...	864,129	895,021	1,759,150	4,718
	34 Shahabad ...	...	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	4,395
	35 Tirhoot ...	...	2,191,764	2,122,942	4,314,706	6,843
	36 Sarun ...	...	900,683	1,067,177	1,967,860	2,654
BHAGULPORE	37 Chumparun ..	...	737,339	708,366	1,445,705	3,531
	38 Monghyr ...	...	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	3,912
	39 Bhagulpore ...	...	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	4,327
	40 Purneah ...	...	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	4,967
ORISSA	41 Sonthal Pargunnahs	...	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	5,468
	42 Cuttack ...	...	725,330	760,464	1,485,794	3,178
	43 Pooree ...	...	380,440	390,225	770,665	2,473
CHOTA NAGPORE	44 Balasore ...	...	379,077	391,153	770,230	2,046
	45 Hazareebagh ...	...	307,046	374,830	681,876	7,071
	46 Lohardugga ...	...	615,548	615,975	1,231,523	12,044
	47 Singhbhum ...	...	205,752	205,069	410,821	4,503
ASSAM	48 Manbhum ...	...	500,936	494,674	995,610	4,914
	49 Kamroop ...	...	202,688	206,908	409,596	3,681
	50 Durrung ...	...	132,337	118,173	250,510	2,413
	51 Nowgong ...	...	133,107	123,383	256,490	2,548
	52 Soetmaugor ...	...	164,940	141,640	306,580	2,413
	53 Luckimpore ...	...	64,602	58,575	123,177	2,145
	54 Khazi and Jynteah Hills	...	3,516	3,093	6,609	7
55 Naga Hills	...	641	363	1,004	8	

* Data for these columns throughout this
† Ditto ditto with regard to
‡ Ditto ditto ditto

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL,

The 15th August 1874.

TABLES of the Bengal Provinces, during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9			10			11	12	13
Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population during the 2 previous years, 1871-72.			Increase.			Decrease.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
26,501	20,267	46,768	24.98	23.42	24.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	180	(a)
19,588	15,736	35,324	25.71	22.24	24.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	124	
206,017	191,412	397,429	8.00	6.12	7.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	106	(b)
202,516	211,779	414,295	9.14	6.48	7.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	108	(c)
203,402	207,138	410,540	9.01	6.51	7.75	...	...	4.93	...	...	2.82	...	...	...	100	107	
44,000	34,215	78,215	18.07	9.20	11.10	...	...	8.40	...	...	2.70	...	...	...	98	106	(d)
25,227	23,258	48,485	10.81	7.61	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	105	
25,411	18,617	44,028	9.28	6.40	7.71	...	...	6.28	...	...	1.40	...	...	...	101	102	
27,200	23,374	50,574	8.77	6.08	7.08	...	...	4.80	...	...	2.44	...	...	...	100	107	
4,501	2,322	6,823	9.80	7.44	8.62	...	...	6.98	...	...	1.90	...	...	...	100	100	
26,200	18,040	44,240	8.91	4.05	4.97	...	...	2.02	...	...	2.53	...	...	...	101	104	
16,214	10,944	27,158	9.05	6.45	7.74	...	...	5.60	...	...	2.24	...	...	...	99	100	
27,019	22,033	49,052	8.90	6.41	7.58	...	...	3.57	...	...	4.02	...	...	...	97	104	
27,407	10,258	37,665	8.97	5.84	7.03	...	...	3.60	...	...	3.40	...	...	...	101	100	
16,200	12,380	28,580	10.42	8.64	9.52	...	...	7.27	...	...	3.15	...	...	...	97	101	
16,915	12,168	29,083	9.22	7.14	8.18	...	...	6.35	...	...	1.83	...	...	...	102	117	
11,171	8,357	19,528	14.46	11.81	13.20	...	...	9.89	...	...	3.51	...	...	...	100	104	
6,018	4,641	11,557	23.06	21.41	22.21	...	...	25.55	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	202	140	1
14,037	11,020	25,057	14.99	10.81	12.76	...	...	11.28	...	...	1.43	...	...	...	165	...	2
2,315	1,703	4,018	8.74	6.64	7.75	...	...	6.18	...	...	1.55	...	...	...	102	101	4
7,194	6,098	13,292	21.44	16.84	19.07	...	...	15.82	...	...	3.23	...	...	...	93	114	5
12,410	8,791	21,201	9.87	6.84	8.34	...	...	3.44	...	...	4.80	...	...	...	94	101	6
8,473	2,306	10,779	14.64	9.04	11.70	...	...	17.63	...	...	0.93	...	...	...	91	140	7
2,758	1,733	4,491	14.28	8.62	11.39	...	...	14.79	...	...	5.31	...	...	...	96	100	8
5,909	2,448	8,357	12.32	8.07	10.18	...	...	4.15	...	...	6.01	...	...	...	97	107	9
11,341	6,744	18,085	11.34	6.80	10.10	...	...	6.53	...	...	8.77	...	...	...	106	100	10
6,401	4,453	10,854	7.30	4.78	6.02	...	...	4.53	...	...	1.40	...	...	...	94	105	11
8,609	6,820	15,429	9.14	6.08	6.93	...	...	7.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	107	12
9,112	7,906	17,018	14.13	10.17	12.05	...	...	4.03	...	...	7.12	...	...	...	91	120	13
4,094	2,158	6,252	6.41	4.34	5.41	...	...	5.23	...	...	1.10	...	...	...	107	107	14
6,035	4,177	10,212	18.22	12.09	15.09	...	...	4.47	...	...	10.02	...	...	...	90	104	15
4,044	2,902	6,946	7.13	4.48	5.80	...	...	6.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	100	16
5,311	2,490	7,801	4.85	2.73	3.41	...	...	8.13	...	...	7.8	...	...	...	104	103	17
2,960	2,190	5,150	8.59	6.41	7.51	...	...	7.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	100	18
4,195	2,604	6,799	6.95	4.62	5.64	...	...	2.72	...	...	2.90	...	...	...	99	100	19
322	164	486	6.06	3.93	5.13	...	...	6.00	...	...	1.77	...	...	...	127	100	20
1,328	855	2,183	6.23	4.28	5.27	...	...	8.44	...	...	1.45	...	...	...	107	103	21
2,987	2,273	5,260	13.73	11.50	12.65	...	...	9.09	...	...	2.96	...	...	...	106	107	22
7,538	5,535	13,073	8.32	5.84	7.05	...	...	2.67	...	...	4.40	...	...	...	96	100	23
1,900	1,249	3,149	8.99	2.48	5.19	...	...	3.18	...	...	7.05	...	...	...	97	100	24
6,064	5,515	11,579	7.11	4.09	5.60	...	...	1.80	...	...	4.06	...	...	...	103	105	25
6,040	4,766	10,806	5.84	4.10	4.95	...	...	1.21	...	...	8.77	...	...	...	102	104	26
2,783	1,491	4,274	8.16	2.01	3.00	...	...	1.94	...	...	9.0	...	...	...	105	105	27
473	327	800	4.28	3.45	3.90	...	...	3.57	...	...	3.3	...	...	...	117	100	28
6,204	4,504	10,708	11.74	7.61	9.65	...	...	8.90	...	...	5.0	...	...	...	91	100	29
4,180	3,133	7,313	11.06	8.99	10.24	...	...	9.90	...	...	4.15	...	...	...	103	103	30
4,786	3,305	8,091	6.05	4.39	5.34	...	...	3.07	...	...	2.57	...	...	...	104	105	31
6,224	5,464	11,688	8.16	6.97	7.56	...	...	3.73	...	...	3.43	...	...	...	94	111	32
11,511	9,332	20,843	11.93	9.27	10.57	...	...	5.47	...	...	5.10	...	...	...	96	100	33
9,853	7,080	16,933	11.91	8.64	10.25	...	...	3.24	...	...	6.90	...	...	...	94	100	34
12,694	9,080	21,774	5.99	3.75	4.82	...	...	1.93	...	...	2.49	...	...	...	100	105	35
12,173	8,540	20,713	12.21	7.72	9.99	...	...	4.44	...	...	5.48	...	...	...	98	107	36
4,792	3,318	8,110	6.49	4.57	5.53	...	...	4.95	...	...	6.2	...	...	...	105	106	37
8,657	6,409	15,066	9.65	6.96	8.30	...	...	3.51	...	...	4.79	...	...	...	96	100	38
6,250	3,975	10,225	6.29	4.57	5.48	...	...	4.94	...	...	6.0	...	...	...	101	100	39
8,771	5,439	14,210	6.58	4.06	5.35	...	...	1.92	...	...	3.43	...	...	...	100	100	40
6,403	5,473	11,876	10.90	8.09	9.74	...	...	4.41	...	...	5.33	...	...	...	100	104	41
9,763	8,886	18,649	12.45	11.15	12.20	...	...	9.91	...	...	2.25	...	...	...	94	113	42
2,253	1,989	4,242	5.98	4.94	5.45	...	...	4.45	...	...	4.5	...	...	...	102	121	43
2,545	2,545	5,090	9.64	7.27	8.29	...	...	4.98	...	...	3.31	...	...	...	97	124	44
3,226	2,628	5,854	8.14	7.01	7.59	...	...	6.40	...	...	7.3	...	...	...	106	125	45
7,223	5,635	12,858	11.74	9.18	10.49	...	...	7.05	...	...	3.44	...	...	...	101	120	46
2,076	1,611	3,687	10.07	7.98	8.95	...	...	8.79	...	...	1.7	...	...	...	100	124	47
3,264	2,334	5,598	6.63	4.65	5.62	...	...	4.99	...	...	1.47	...	...	...	101	145	48
4,297	3,123	7,420	14.98	11.09	15.37	...	...	10.21	...	...	8.16	...	...	...	100	140	49
2,466	1,803	4,269	10.24	7.97	9.07	...	...	11.74	...	...	6.59	...	...	...	100	130	50
1,153	793	1,946	8.60	6.08	7.33	...	...	8.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	145	51
2,030	1,074	3,104	12.04	11.21	12.45	...	...	15.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	130	52
944	734	1,678	14.60	12.60	15.65	...	...	8.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	125	53
237	192	429	20.15	17.05	18.55	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	127	54
25	7	32	26.71	25.43	26.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	257	55

statements are not available.
the mortality in down and rural areas are not available for 1871 and 1872.
ditto in the suburbs of Calcutta were not furnished.

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,

Offa. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the registered mortality in the different Towns and

1		2	3							
AREAS.		POPULATION.	DEATHS DURING							
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
SUMMARY.										
(a) Of towns	Inclusive of Calcutta	19,16,097	8,504	8,029	8,506	8,781	8,721	8,631	8,704	4,691
	Exclusive of Calcutta	14,69,406	2,287	2,078	2,608	2,467	2,498	2,578	2,979	2,490
(b) Of country areas	Exclusive of the Suburbs of Calcutta	6,30,38,835	35,017	29,743	34,076	38,446	36,484	38,690	35,728	42,439
(c) Of the entire area	Inclusive of Calcutta	6,39,46,434	38,521	32,769	38,172	42,237	46,155	37,311	38,463	47,660
	Exclusive of Calcutta and the Suburbs	6,34,98,631	37,504	31,521	37,174	41,315	39,336	36,549	36,737	44,139
Divisional Abstracts.										
(d) Burdwan	Towns	2,46,502	890	815	892	729	599	454	407	524
	Country areas	70,40,305	7,539	6,836	6,640	5,339	3,959	3,789	3,539	5,499
	Total	72,86,807	7,929	6,851	7,272	6,068	4,458	4,243	3,946	5,993
(e) Presidency	Towns	5,75,193	1,495	1,148	1,188	1,112	998	915	847	1,107
	Country areas	1,28,502	278	200	200	198	199	187	181	196
	Total	57,10,361	3,920	2,948	3,020	3,009	3,100	2,192	2,017	2,916
	Inclusive of Calcutta	62,86,564	5,815	4,114	4,819	5,081	4,188	3,108	2,964	4,083
	Exclusive of Calcutta and the Suburbs	58,38,953	4,096	3,160	3,820	4,107	3,329	2,340	2,139	3,112
(f) Rajshahy	Towns	1,09,459	218	187	271	221	190	160	154	147
	Country areas	87,84,379	8,400	4,376	5,359	6,507	479	3,793	3,550	4,140
	Total	88,93,738	8,617	4,563	5,610	6,728	5,009	3,953	3,694	4,286
(g) Cooch Behar	Towns	12,348	13	13	26	83	44	54	80	94
	Country areas	9,08,740	567	507	463	544	894	808	641	536
	Total	9,21,088	580	520	519	578	938	856	671	573
(h) Dacca	Towns	1,49,052	212	160	186	174	208	134	120	144
	Country areas	63,08,846	2,737	1,751	1,750	3,238	3,879	3,180	3,554	3,694
	Total	64,57,898	2,949	1,911	1,936	3,412	4,086	3,294	3,674	3,838
(i) Chittagong	Towns	43,615	97	94	73	108	115	81	79	105
	Country areas	33,31,032	2,199	1,902	1,761	1,946	2,082	1,890	1,707	2,027
	Total	33,74,647	2,296	1,996	1,834	2,054	2,196	1,971	1,786	2,132
(j) Patna	Towns	4,66,087	508	460	737	720	1,000	1,023	1,146	1,829
	Country areas	1,26,50,066	4,783	4,281	4,076	5,904	7,934	7,475	10,406	14,286
	Total	1,31,16,153	5,291	4,741	4,813	6,624	8,934	8,498	11,552	16,115
(k) Bhagalpore	Towns	1,41,745	175	163	258	415	290	302	218	365
	Country areas	64,71,013	2,944	2,777	3,731	5,873	4,608	4,295	5,021	3,253
	Total	66,12,758	3,119	2,940	3,989	6,288	4,898	4,597	5,239	3,618
(l) Orissa	Towns	1,13,271	301	166	167	157	151	223	415	295
	Country areas	29,21,419	2,108	2,510	3,164	2,154	1,809	2,052	2,696	2,011
	Total	30,34,690	2,409	2,676	3,331	2,311	1,960	2,275	3,111	2,306
(m) Chota Nagpore	Towns	46,449	104	88	92	92	96	175	219	179
	Country areas	33,28,740	1,787	1,707	2,304	2,330	2,196	2,076	2,389	2,626
	Total	33,75,189	1,891	1,795	2,396	2,422	2,292	2,251	2,604	2,805
(n) Assam	Towns	11,402	52	33	38	41	55	132	89	52
	Country areas	14,67,665	1,564	1,115	1,068	1,170	1,437	2,180	2,369	1,740
	Total	14,79,067	1,616	1,147	1,106	1,211	1,492	2,312	2,457	1,792
BURDWAN.										
DISTRICTS		AREAS								
1 Calcutta		4,47,601	1,217	948	998	914	820	780	720	911
2 Suburbs of Calcutta		No information received from the Suburbs.								
3 Burdwan		Town—Burdwan	82,331	198	143	176	190	164	135	111
		Country areas	20,04,434	2,570	2,457	3,167	2,577	1,835	1,390	1,311
		District Total	20,86,765	2,768	2,600	3,343	2,767	1,999	1,525	1,422
4 Bankoora		Town—Bankoora	16,794	31	35	66	34	30	12	26
		Country areas	8,90,978	300	336	454	306	297	225	227
		District Total	9,07,772	331	371	520	340	327	237	253

RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873.

EACH MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.												TOTAL.	RURAL.
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
2,728	2,927	4,788	4,667	46,888	1,92	1,87	1,87	1,97	1,94	1,89	1,84	1,84	1,94	1,94	1,94	1,94	2,728	(a)
41,686	40,750	45,973	45,659	4,57,429	56	47	56	61	58	54	57	58	58	58	57	58	735	(b)
44,785	44,797	45,654	45,535	4,54,397	60	51	59	65	63	58	61	73	70	69	75	75	765	(c)
44,899	44,747	47,392	46,345	4,52,740	58	50	58	65	61	57	61	73	69	69	74	77	775	(d)
549	640	923	905	7,238	1,55	1,09	1,40	1,95	1,84	1,84	1,65	1,13	1,37	1,30	1,74	1,14	2,525	(e)
6,690	7,364	9,031	8,930	73,874	1,07	83	94	76	54	53	50	77	93	1,11	1,20	1,14	10,448	(f)
7,340	8,504	9,954	8,955	80,912	1,08	87	99	83	61	58	54	91	99	1,10	1,20	1,23	11,110	(g)
1,040	1,197	1,530	1,429	14,021	1,50	1,90	1,97	1,93	1,78	1,88	1,46	1,92	1,92	1,97	1,95	1,48	24,835	(h)
178	237	284	245	2,464	2,10	1,55	1,55	1,85	1,81	1,23	95	1,53	1,85	1,84	1,83	1,01	19,735	(i)
2,005	2,707	5,645	5,547	42,844	86	61	65	69	55	59	55	59	58	56	59	57	7,435	(j)
4,954	4,904	7,173	6,974	56,655	74	63	76	70	60	60	45	63	64	79	1,14	1,10	9,011	(k)
5,181	5,944	5,951	5,792	45,020	70	54	55	71	57	40	55	55	54	97	1,01	90	7,711	(l)
153	242	245	309	2,465	1,99	1,70	1,47	1,91	1,73	1,87	1,72	1,84	1,84	1,11	1,33	1,81	22,448	(m)
4,185	5,188	5,316	6,800	60,069	61	49	60	74	55	45	40	47	47	58	67	77	8,644	(n)
4,936	5,430	6,181	7,109	62,043	63	51	63	75	56	44	41	48	48	61	69	79	7,108	(o)
45	57	57	53	465	97	1,05	1,10	1,30	1,30	4,37	1,43	1,78	1,46	1,99	4,61	6,29	88,544	(p)
690	673	708	661	7,418	61	55	54	60	60	60	70	64	65	63	77	71	6,716	(q)
549	612	780	704	7,835	61	56	54	63	1,01	1,02	73	62	59	68	75	75	8,532	(r)
144	223	596	670	2,940	1,43	1,07	91	1,17	1,39	90	90	90	96	1,56	4,00	4,56	19,777	(s)
3,792	4,302	5,882	7,340	44,430	20	18	18	34	41	33	35	57	39	44	68	78	4,764	(t)
3,845	4,435	6,454	8,027	47,570	20	20	19	35	43	34	36	34	40	46	67	64	4,907	(u)
114	71	181	196	1,392	1,22	1,15	1,07	1,47	1,39	1,65	1,81	1,40	1,61	1,62	1,90	4,49	24,935	(v)
2,043	1,902	2,572	2,966	24,950	66	67	63	64	63	63	60	60	61	67	71	69	7,497	(w)
2,155	1,973	2,503	3,182	26,159	64	68	64	69	65	64	65	65	63	64	74	94	7,764	(x)
1,098	955	695	704	10,945	1,21	99	1,02	1,54	1,14	1,19	1,46	1,93	1,84	1,94	1,47	1,51	23,497	(y)
11,460	7,454	5,319	5,997	89,711	34	35	36	47	62	50	72	1,12	90	59	48	40	7,001	(z)
12,553	8,400	6,904	6,591	90,654	37	36	41	50	64	64	64	1,22	90	64	45	44	7,599	(aa)
231	207	312	234	3,083	1,23	1,14	1,81	1,92	1,99	2,15	1,53	1,95	1,50	1,99	1,40	1,07	21,161	(ab)
3,533	3,902	33,70	3,085	45,722	45	42	57	23	23	60	40	50	50	50	58	46	6,755	(ac)
3,273	4,159	5,052	3,276	46,725	47	44	60	67	72	68	44	53	67	69	54	49	7,105	(ad)
195	187	273	245	2,595	1,77	1,45	1,47	1,20	1,53	1,95	1,94	1,80	1,72	1,00	1,40	1,18	22,025	(ae)
1,445	1,929	2,950	2,464	26,337	72	85	1,06	73	55	70	92	64	68	62	60	55	9,001	(af)
1,941	3,016	2,339	2,739	25,900	76	68	1,09	75	57	74	1,02	75	60	96	77	90	9,935	(ag)
125	113	104	96	1,493	1,22	1,98	1,97	1,97	1,95	1,75	469	1,95	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	51,791	(ah)
2,080	2,002	2,002	2,142	26,578	53	50	64	60	65	61	70	78	79	71	63	63	7,844	(ai)
2,905	2,512	2,190	2,234	23,003	54	52	70	67	67	65	75	82	82	73	64	65	8,211	(aj)
20	16	8	14	68	1,78	1,78	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	1,24	42,201	(ak)
1,873	1,797	1,492	1,516	19,905	1,95	75	72	79	99	1,49	1,98	1,19	1,97	1,19	1,91	1,98	15,901	(al)
1,601	1,748	1,500	1,530	19,328	1,07	77	73	81	1,09	1,66	1,08	1,21	1,08	1,18	1,01	1,08	15,291	(am)
273	999	1,342	1,184	11,337	271	211	223	204	1,85	1,66	1,61	2,06	1,95	2,14	2,77	2,64	25,911	(an)
135	146	130	122	1,744	5,81	4,43	5,44	5,87	5,07	4,17	5,48	4,90	5,95	4,87	3,71	3,77	54,871	(ao)
1,440	2,064	2,564	1,912	24,129	1,28	1,23	1,54	1,18	96	99	80	81	79	1,04	1,29	95	12,001	(ap)
1,397	2,345	2,704	2,034	25,951	1,35	1,27	1,84	1,26	73	73	64	85	78	1,10	1,32	99	12,761	(aq)
31	20	31	32	487	1,54	1,06	1,04	1,43	1,14	71	1,46	1,94	1,84	1,79	1,84	1,90	26,021	(ar)
294	292	290	281	3,649	45	53	59	71	60	44	50	65	57	74	50	45	7,713	(as)
335	405	291	283	4,077	44	78	99	74	45	44	55	70	61	76	55	46	7,775	(at)

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the registered mortality in the different Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4	5							
				DEATHS DURING							
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
BUDWAH—(Contd.)	5 Boerbhoom	Town—Boery	9,601	23	25	17	23	20	13	5	23
		Country areas	6,96,920	2,060	954	1,079	963	973	972	433	1,091
		District Total	6,96,921	2,083	979	1,096	987	993	985	438	1,113
	6 Midnapore	Town—Midnapore	31,491	30	33	55	40	75	25	37	30
		Country areas	25,09,472	1,321	765	836	863	1,011	1,050	1,113	1,046
		District Total	25,40,963	1,351	820	891	902	1,086	1,075	1,150	1,075
	7 Hooghly	Towns—Hooghly and Chinsurah	34,761	40	33	64	36	69	40	51	35
		Country areas	4,64,095	625	626	516	364	311	256	224	277
		District Total	4,98,857	665	659	580	400	379	296	275	312
	8 Serampore	Town—Serampore	24,140	...	...	...	106	52	47	44	40
		Country areas	3,90,434	596	463	344	283	215	139	198	216
		District Total	3,90,434	596	463	344	389	267	186	242	256
	9 Howrah	Town—Howrah	97,754	79	194	211	233	184	178	154	187
		Country areas	4,95,081	255	220	263	151	167	109	95	253
		District Total	5,92,835	334	420	474	384	351	287	249	440
PRESIDENCY.	10 24-Per-gunnahs.	Town—Arenahala	27,323	132	87	73	76	74	50	40	70
		Country areas	19,23,974	1,513	1,707	1,801	1,756	1,300	770	758	1,223
		District Total	19,51,137	1,635	1,794	1,874	1,832	1,374	820	798	1,293
	11 Nuddea	Towns.									
		Kishnaghar	29,750	55	45	45	53	40	37	20	34
		Nuddea	8,485	20	10	7	12	6	6	8	11
	12 Jessore	Santipore	28,635	40	35	25	18	17	15	23	35
		Ranaghat	8,871	11	4	13	7	4	33	11	10
		Kooshtea	9,245	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
	13 Moorshedabad.	Meherpore	5,562	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
		Commercolly	5,261	10	12	4	15	8	1	6	23
		Total of towns	83,177	156	113	96	94	84	92	74	114
	14 Dinagopore	Country areas	17,19,018	604	397	597	641	428	428	519	906
		District Total	18,12,795	854	510	693	745	512	520	593	1,020
RAJSHAHYE.	15 Maldah	Town—Jessoro	8,153	...	...	29	18	11	15	6	12
		Country areas	20,01,840	1,000	602	1,322	1,572	1,473	994	746	798
		District Total	20,73,021	1,000	602	1,351	1,590	1,483	1,009	752	810
	16 Rajshahye	Town—Moorshedabad	46,123	26	23	56	54	44	34	35	43
		Country areas	13,07,444	923	843	1,446	1,680	1,356	1,040	1,019	1,513
		District Total	13,53,567	949	866	1,501	1,734	1,400	1,074	1,054	1,556
	17 Rangpore	Town—Dinagopore	13,042	70	43	34	36	54	23	18	37
		Country areas	14,58,842	1,065	925	837	863	616	561	454	455
		District Total	15,01,924	1,135	968	871	904	670	583	472	492
	18 Bogra	Town—English Bazar	12,859	31	47	95	28	12	22	14	17
		Country areas	6,63,567	716	523	963	1,068	946	551	394	450
		District Total	6,76,426	747	569	1,058	1,096	958	573	408	467
COCH BEHAR.	19 Pubna	Town—Natore	9,074	16	21	23	33	32	18	5	14
		Country areas	13,91,085	670	401	526	684	481	440	465	448
		District Total	13,10,739	686	419	551	717	513	458	470	462
	20 Darjeeling	Town—Rangpore	4,100	13	16	14	16	15	12	11	10
		Country areas	21,43,372	973	740	737	614	560	564	625	637
		District Total	21,49,072	986	756	751	630	575	576	636	647
	21 Julpigoreo	Town—Bogra	5,872	14	9	13	14	13	6	18	3
		Country areas	6,53,595	616	464	496	673	439	242	251	335
		District Total	6,59,467	629	473	509	687	452	248	269	338
	22 Goalpara	Town—Pubna	15,730	48	28	34	38	30	26	20	31
		Country areas	11,95,994	448	352	545	496	51	374	266	312
		District Total	12,11,594	496	380	579	534	471	400	286	343
COCH BEHAR.	23 Goalpara	Town—Fakroorgunge	6,231	8	7	1	11	8	8	6	3
		Country areas	4,12,354	113	153	145	167	146	195	165	142
		District Total	4,18,585	121	160	146	178	154	203	171	145
COCH BEHAR.	24 Goalpara	Town—Goalpara	6,061	6	6	25	21	41	40	22	31
		Country areas	4,01,953	416	319	316	331	306	250	221	240
		District Total	4,07,714	422	325	341	352	347	290	243	271

CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873.—(Contd.)

EACH MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.												TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
19	30	17	16	82	244	277	188	315	222	144	188	244	211	233	198	177	2044	18.77
1,400	1,655	1,397	1,034	13,036	3,011	1,381	1,571	1,441	65	63	103	1,041	2,045	2,401	1,778	1,401	18,777	18.77
1,428	1,628	1,234	1,040	13,274	3,000	1,401	1,571	1,441	65	63	103	1,041	2,045	2,401	1,778	1,401	19,077	19.07
84	89	64	87	324	185	111	177	185	233	70	117	92	171	185	203	117	1714	17.14
2,772	2,931	2,440	3,104	20,470	481	31	33	33	40	42	44	65	114	113	127	125	6,295	6.29
2,888	2,980	3,504	3,141	21,310	481	31	34	30	42	42	46	65	111	113	127	125	6,341	6.34
79	88	112	114	493	115	94	184	273	196	140	146	187	227	196	203	227	8418	8.41
292	348	378	797	2,015	134	134	111	74	87	61	46	59	62	68	61	173	1074	10.74
371	378	400	911	2,060	182	132	118	92	70	67	75	68	74	75	68	182	1170	11.70
38	49	65	60	212	101	125	98	433	212	192	180	198	196	196	245	245	2044	20.44
388	321	425	583	2,300	101	125	98	433	212	192	180	198	196	196	245	245	10,740	10.74
385	379	400	613	2,400	101	117	87	98	67	47	61	64	67	65	134	145	11,290	11.29
219	277	511	524	2,031	80	194	215	238	184	176	137	191	218	238	238	238	2087	20.87
225	283	737	469	3,198	51	45	49	30	21	21	19	50	45	52	147	98	6,290	6.29
486	546	1,251	968	6,057	56	70	83	65	64	47	38	73	73	90	240	190	1016	10.16
84	100	147	119	450	647	319	297	278	271	183	146	284	208	208	230	695	8710	8.71
1,114	1,580	2,645	2,440	18,711	78	94	97	91	65	60	70	65	64	79	147	127	1078	10.78
1,173	1,620	2,998	2,468	19,725	88	91	98	98	68	42	60	68	60	73	133	131	10,110	10.11
43	39	41	43	166	206	171	188	194	183	137	93	127	190	198	128	104	1898	18.98
6	20	26	21	74	327	113	78	134	97	67	90	124	190	327	215	206	1072	10.72
84	40	37	51	212	171	122	97	92	80	62	70	122	179	179	129	198	1890	18.90
3	2	3	3	10	128	45	146	78	65	371	123	118	75	101	21	23	1182	11.82
6	7	11	9	33	35	53	35	21	...	...	21	21	21	21	23	23	673	6.73
5	6	4	4	19	190	278	76	286	152	19	114	438	20	114	26	...	1790	17.90
105	122	124	10	1,243	107	121	108	111	89	94	79	123	110	120	123	108	1374	13.74
990	1,002	1,445	1,421	9,681	40	23	34	37	24	24	30	52	58	65	64	63	840	8.40
1,102	1,314	1,509	1,520	10,914	47	28	38	41	29	31	23	50	60	66	66	68	690	6.90
17	15	16	27	75	354	230	134	144	94	144	94	147	204	184	164	331	2044	20.44
890	1,000	1,355	1,677	14,888	77	41	50	76	71	45	36	78	45	52	46	61	844	8.44
907	1,110	1,370	1,704	14,389	77	42	60	76	71	45	36	78	45	53	46	62	848	8.48
38	48	27	67	180	50	46	121	121	96	75	75	97	77	101	64	123	1074	10.74
1,407	1,560	1,601	1,463	15,431	70	67	110	127	103	74	77	116	111	118	115	119	1210	12.10
1,483	1,608	1,529	1,622	16,318	70	66	110	124	103	78	77	116	110	117	112	112	1205	12.05
20	39	40	45	144	536	320	276	276	414	164	134	207	153	214	206	345	3590	35.90
409	464	540	533	7,790	71	62	62	67	41	37	30	30	31	32	43	36	517	5.17
450	512	680	678	8,120	70	64	44	50	44	38	31	32	32	34	45	64	541	5.41
27	27	23	43	100	241	305	734	217	97	171	104	132	109	200	194	540	2078	20.78
442	908	1,147	804	6,922	107	78	144	216	142	83	69	90	90	130	172	184	1490	14.90
609	1,020	1,172	939	10,212	110	64	159	235	141	81	60	70	94	130	173	136	1500	15.00
23	30	23	34	110	105	217	287	341	350	180	142	144	227	310	258	201	2048	20.48
548	788	718	1,184	7,340	61	37	40	47	30	33	35	34	34	36	38	51	508	5.08
345	708	743	1,218	7,408	62	39	42	50	39	34	36	35	44	58	54	72	540	5.40
11	97	60	44	379	213	262	229	262	245	194	190	103	190	934	943	721	4578	45.78
472	610	738	613	7,923	45	34	33	28	27	27	20	29	22	24	34	29	340	3.40
453	607	708	677	8,201	45	30	34	29	29	27	29	29	28	31	30	31	376	3.76
13	9	21	13	56	238	153	221	238	221	102	806	51	204	186	197	231	2290	22.90
226	267	444	302	1,239	69	67	71	68	64	25	40	40	37	55	64	67	749	7.49
288	378	485	408	1,500	91	68	72	99	65	26	60	40	29	54	65	58	761	7.61
34	48	57	70	209	568	178	215	241	127	165	190	107	122	278	202	445	2844	28.44
344	441	734	1,069	6,488	37	20	26	40	27	31	21	26	26	36	60	142	534	5.34
369	484	781	1,709	6,987	40	31	47	43	38	26	24	28	30	36	64	146	564	5.64
23	40	55	37	155	30	36	31	30	34	40	44	40	34	43	68	70	513	5.13
23	40	55	37	155	30	36	31	30	34	40	44	40	34	43	68	70	513	5.13
18	18	42	40	118	137	111	15	176	47	79	127	47	253	246	268	645	2490	24.90
149	138	275	268	2,030	27	37	34	40	35	47	40	34	36	31	66	63	497	4.97
148	146	317	302	2,297	28	38	34	42	36	47	42	34	39	34	75	72	527	5.27
27	34	15	15	91	65	96	44	54	676	808	862	511	445	596	247	214	4678	46.78
284	402	978	285	4,061	103	76	79	73	172	141	107	64	60	190	94	87	1213	12.13
251	404	388	285	1,328	102	79	80	98	190	151	111	98	96	104	96	90	1340	13.40

STATEMENT NO. 2.—Showing the registered mortality in the different Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4	5							
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.	DEATHS DURING							
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
DAKKA.	TOWNS.										
	23 Dacca	Dacca	69,212	16	14	14	19	20	9	14	16
		Manickgunge	11,542	40	15	16	8	30	19	15	24
		Total of Towns	80,754	56	27	30	27	40	28	29	40
	24 Ferozepore	Country areas	17,72,230	720	360	330	571	735	518	511	797
		District Total	18,52,983	785	387	330	598	775	546	540	797
		Country areas	10,12,590	240	223	203	264	264	180	139	161
	25 Backergunge.	District Total	10,12,590	240	223	203	264	264	180	139	161
		TOWNS.									
		Burrian	7,994	25	11	8	18	21	9	10	23
	Dowlatkhan		5,551	14	26	11	9	11	8	6	2
	Total of Towns		13,535	43	37	19	27	32	12	16	25
26 Mymensingh.	Country areas	23,54,398	897	554	618	1,706	1,866	1,177	1,052	951	
	District Total	23,77,933	940	591	637	1,733	1,898	1,189	1,048	976	
	TOWNS.										
27 Sylhet	Jamalpur	14,512	10	7	14	30	47	20	26	22	
	Kishorgunge	13,637	37	24	39	56	28	24	22	25	
	Nussorabad	10,009	53	48	22	24	14	16	10	9	
28 Cachar	Total of Towns	38,017	100	60	74	106	69	68	68	56	
	Country areas	23,11,000	434	300	173	276	378	779	1,230	1,238	
	District Total	23,49,017	534	360	247	382	447	845	1,278	1,294	
29 Chittagong	Town—Sylhet	16,846	13	7	13	14	47	28	17	23	
	Country areas	17,02,003	395	297	177	519	474	391	347	390	
	District Total	17,18,849	408	304	190	533	521	419	364	383	
30 Noakhally	Country areas	2,05,027	42	27	40	73	161	115	85	47	
	District Total	2,05,027	42	27	40	73	161	115	85	47	
	Town—Chittagong	20,004	64	50	41	39	47	51	38	70	
31 Tipperah	Country areas	11,06,798	710	785	795	763	601	675	890	997	
	District Total	11,27,402	780	835	837	802	738	726	918	1,067	
	Town—Nudharam	10,063	9	28	13	19	34	17	23	16	
32 Patna	Country areas	7,03,971	740	597	446	444	523	517	469	517	
	District Total	7,13,934	740	625	459	463	557	534	492	533	
	Town—Commilla	12,048	24	16	19	50	32	18	18	19	
33 Patna	Country areas	15,20,983	743	520	500	787	608	606	448	513	
	District Total	15,32,931	767	536	528	789	600	711	466	532	
	TOWNS.										
34 Shahabad	Patna	1,58,000	72	40	165	34	218	173	289	373	
	Barh	11,050	18	25	54	64	69	32	47	67	
	Behar	10,049	6	5	21	13	27	18	54	164	
35 Gya	Total of Towns	1,79,099	96	70	240	111	314	225	390	604	
	Country areas	13,70,630	422	444	505	653	770	738	1,042	1,510	
	District Total	15,59,638	518	523	745	764	1,084	1,013	1,432	2,114	
36 Shahabad	TOWNS.										
	Gya	66,543	96	83	124	104	160	177	193	400	
	Jehanabad	21,021	4	1	7	48	12	39	11	21	
37 Tirhoot	Total of Towns	87,564	100	84	131	152	172	216	203	421	
	Country areas	18,61,883	707	636	1,023	1,309	1,436	1,366	1,972	2,478	
	District Total	19,49,447	807	720	1,154	1,460	1,608	1,582	2,175	2,899	
38 Tirhoot	Town—Buxar	13,775	13	16	18	91	50	50	46	55	
	Country areas	17,10,190	645	784	729	814	1,011	1,075	1,004	1,000	
	District Total	17,23,974	658	750	747	905	1,061	1,125	1,050	1,055	
39 Tirhoot	TOWNS.										
	Mosafforpore	38,223	53	68	43	63	44	69	69	126	
	Durbhanga	47,456	103	89	142	61	139	127	144	315	
40 Tirhoot	Total of Towns	85,679	156	148	184	123	183	206	213	341	
	Country areas	42,98,032	713	605	722	1,301	2,389	1,244	1,265	2,718	
	District Total	43,83,706	871	1,047	906	1,384	2,572	1,450	1,478	3,059	

CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873. — (Contd.)

BACK MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Ratio.			
16	20	215	183	534	34	112	134	109	173	104	120	207	242	634	1637	2137	3008	18.5			
44	61	404	434	1,240	69	33	37	33	40	34	35	40	54	103	500	587	1025	18.5			
935	1,344	2,209	2,005	11,893	11	20	14	32	11	28	24	41	52	70	127	183	677	18.5			
979	1,325	2,672	3,350	13,073	12	20	19	33	11	24	20	41	53	71	144	184	705	18.5			
131	204	404	717	3,239	23	23	20	25	26	17	13	15	12	20	48	70	319	18.5			
131	203	404	717	3,239	23	23	20	25	26	17	13	15	12	20	48	70	319	18.5			
18	21	26	27	214	323	146	104	234	274	110	130	200	198	274	334	331	2735	18.5			
10	4	4	9	113	336	463	205	104	205	50	112	37	180	74	74	104	2111	18.5			
22	26	30	36	327	320	283	145	207	245	92	122	101	101	101	230	270	2808	18.5			
920	1,023	1,247	1,537	13,750	37	23	31	72	74	40	40	30	38	43	62	65	591	18.5			
948	1,050	1,277	1,503	14,077	39	24	35	72	70	30	44	41	30	44	53	67	592	18.5			
22	23	53	47	337	49	44	67	240	324	181	181	153	151	230	370	324	2354	18.5			
27	33	31	31	270	271	240	274	274	205	175	101	181	107	241	277	330	3131	18.5			
2	7	28	34	427	220	470	214	377	130	164	160	50	10	60	270	337	2771	18.5			
61	73	110	171	1,043	263	234	194	278	234	173	152	147	154	102	290	440	2743	18.5			
1,306	1,377	1,635	1,735	10,671	18	12	107	11	10	33	52	23	50	55	107	75	491	18.5			
1,357	1,350	1,003	1,000	11,714	22	10	10	10	19	35	34	50	57	57	70	81	494	18.5			
34	34	62	36	330	77	41	77	40	274	160	100	174	142	320	308	225	1938	18.5			
304	304	275	356	4,143	23	10	10	17	27	22	20	21	21	23	16	20	243	18.5			
398	432	327	394	4,478	23	17	11	14	30	23	21	22	22	20	19	23	300	18.5			
46	55	23	78	800	20	13	23	35	78	50	41	22	22	20	11	34	500	18.5			
46	55	23	78	800	20	13	23	35	78	50	41	22	22	20	11	34	500	18.5			
65	31	63	74	624	310	242	196	194	224	247	184	340	315	246	246	354	3028	18.5			
1,143	848	819	1,046	10,178	64	70	71	68	62	79	60	79	74	74	73	96	919	18.5			
1,208	800	874	1,118	10,802	68	74	74	71	66	64	81	84	107	79	77	100	938	18.5			
29	22	32	47	240	30	278	129	184	347	108	224	104	248	244	317	467	2471	18.5			
614	574	707	918	7,640	105	84	63	63	74	73	60	73	73	81	104	130	908	18.5			
245	596	799	965	7,313	104	87	64	64	78	74	66	74	76	73	112	135	1024	18.5			
20	14	44	70	300	183	123	141	340	247	100	139	140	164	184	330	247	2895	18.5			
695	460	746	1,023	7,002	44	34	34	34	57	45	23	73	26	30	61	67	508	18.5			
405	474	830	1,099	8,011	20	34	34	51	34	46	30	34	26	31	54	71	524	18.5			
264	393	235	198	2,436	45	30	163	21	137	110	181	234	108	222	147	124	1832	18.5			
55	69	83	24	640	102	228	444	279	624	240	425	606	497	521	298	227	3661	18.5			
38	28	14	19	402	39	40	204	129	204	179	537	1033	378	224	139	140	4000	18.5			
257	444	282	211	3,363	53	43	183	61	174	125	210	335	194	246	150	123	1679	18.5			
985	800	376	364	8,400	30	32	30	47	55	57	75	109	71	60	27	20	609	18.5			
1,342	1,004	634	595	11,792	32	43	47	44	60	64	91	135	80	104	42	34	754	18.5			
264	168	131	180	2,119	143	121	185	153	235	204	247	714	431	231	191	194	3170	18.5			
14	12	5	5	178	19	103	37	224	57	185	52	90	60	57	19	24	646	18.5			
298	140	125	155	2,297	113	95	130	172	195	215	231	670	330	204	112	153	2614	18.5			
3,155	1,936	827	643	14,327	37	34	25	70	77	67	105	146	169	98	14	30	284	18.5			
3,453	2,016	952	817	20,624	41	30	50	74	73	76	111	204	177	103	44	61	1957	18.5			
32	16	18	13	417	94	116	130	660	362	562	333	599	212	116	130	87	2027	18.5			
2,338	1,619	1,736	977	17,232	37	42	42	47	59	92	102	107	117	104	66	57	1057	18.5			
2,500	1,655	1,154	949	17,619	34	43	43	52	61	94	154	109	104	94	64	57	1054	18.5			
51	31	41	33	601	138	162	149	162	115	180	160	355	133	141	107	103	1813	18.5			
67	67	70	104	1,504	221	169	290	124	292	394	303	246	141	183	147	227	2726	18.5			
118	118	111	111	2,001	154	165	214	143	213	288	246	206	137	107	120	164	2525	18.5			
1,836	1,403	1,168	1,179	10,103	16	21	16	27	36	44	61	63	42	34	20	27	143	18.5			
1,964	1,611	1,200	1,320	21,164	19	23	20	20	71	46	58	67	44	34	20	20	184	18.5			

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the registered mortality in the different Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4	5							
				DEATHS DURING							
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	86 Sarun	Towns.									
		Chupra	44,297	99	69	100	139	137	140	184	284
		Revilgunge	13,415	21	27	23	47	57	55	53	66
		Howan	11,949	23	14	17	12	26	22	18	23
		Total of Towns ..	70,661	143	110	150	198	210	217	255	373
		Country areas	19,03,059	1,193	1,053	1,515	1,423	1,310	1,433	1,774	2,340
		District Total	29,69,720	1,336	1,163	1,665	1,621	1,520	1,650	2,029	2,713
	87 Champaran	Towns.									
		Bettiah	19,708	52	26	30	36	60	49	49	31
		Moteoharee	8,296	8	3	4	9	11	10	6	7
		Total of Towns ..	27,974	58	29	34	45	71	59	55	38
		Country areas	14,12,441	701	523	390	563	440	489	639	1,453
		District Total	14,40,415	759	552	424	608	511	548	704	1,491
	88 Moughyr	Towns.									
		Monghyr	26,274	40	44	65	84	64	93	78	78
		Jamulpore	10,453	11	7	17	19	27	24	23	23
		Total of Towns ..	36,727	51	51	82	103	91	117	101	101
		Country areas	17,76,239	1,093	795	1,028	1,555	1,561	1,496	1,123	1,092
		District Total	18,12,966	1,144	846	1,110	1,658	1,652	1,613	1,224	1,193
	89 Bhagulpore	Towns.									
		Town—Bhagulpore ..	69,674	37	30	54	62	106	88	80	61
		Country areas	17,50,612	884	688	1,028	1,274	1,101	990	477	618
		District Total	18,20,286	921	718	1,082	1,336	1,207	1,078	557	679
	90 Purneah	Towns.									
		Town—Purneah	16,937	26	28	43	198	17	29	3	31
		Country areas	16,08,738	321	740	728	1,419	700	663	620	509
		District Total	17,14,705	347	768	771	1,617	717	692	623	540
BRASSHORE.	41 Nonthal Pergunnah	Towns.									
		Bajmehal	8,090	16	9	34	18	23	38	29	28
		Doonka	11,103	30	35	45	34	52	33	11	21
		Total of towns ..	19,193	46	44	79	52	55	71	40	49
		Country areas	12,40,004	640	545	647	1,125	1,090	1,176	801	1,043
		District Total	12,59,197	686	589	726	1,177	1,145	1,247	841	1,092
	42 Cuttack	Towns.									
		Cuttack	50,978	124	98	79	74	61	97	129	89
		Jalpore	10,753	31	23	27	27	31	50	45	22
		Kendrapara	10,682	34	16	18	6	13	15	11	13
		Total of Towns ..	72,413	179	137	124	107	105	162	185	124
		Country areas	14,22,471	1,446	1,588	2,040	1,384	996	1,139	1,407	1,336
		District Total	14,94,784	1,625	1,725	2,164	1,491	1,101	1,307	1,592	1,460
	43 Pooree	Towns.									
		Town—Pooree	22,000							140	48
		Country areas	7,00,979	273	346	343	278	227	412	437	344
		District Total	7,22,979	273	346	343	278	227	412	577	392
	44 Balasore	Towns.									
		Town—Balasore	18,203	23	20	47	30	40	55	79	33
		Country areas	7,51,960	389	570	781	462	386	501	541	631
		District Total	7,70,163	412	590	828	492	426	556	620	664
CHOTA NAGPUR.	45 Hazareebagh	Towns.									
		Hazareebagh	11,050	13	8	16	16	30	47	41	44
		Bhuck	8,000	35	25	24	26	30	24	7	22
		Chuttra	8,818	22	11	25	11	13	37	16	18
		Total of Towns ..	27,868	50	44	65	53	73	88	64	84
		Country areas	9,43,008	364	331	418	467	406	435	514	441
		District Total	9,70,876	414	375	483	520	479	523	578	525
	46 Lohardugga	Towns.									
		Town—Ranchi	12,098	27	43	17	34	21	63	69	62
		Country areas	12,25,037	841	817	1,363	1,093	1,068	954	970	1,147
		District Total	12,37,135	868	860	1,380	1,127	1,089	1,017	1,039	1,209
	47 Singhbhum	Towns.									
		Country areas	4,10,931	280	283	265	232	242	214	205	200
		District Total	4,10,931	280	283	265	232	242	214	205	200
	48 Manbhum	Towns.									
		Town—Purulia	5,036	7	1	9	5	13	16	67	18
		Country areas	9,39,874	272	276	339	296	419	473	567	663
		District Total	9,44,910	279	277	348	301	432	489	634	681

CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873.—(Contd.)

EACH MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.													
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	STATIONS.
151 62 83	75 41 22	63 41 15	60 31 15	1,491 529 247	213 134 207	148 201 128	216 245 153	300 350 108	274 474 234	302 400 134	307 305 185	615 447 297	283 463 207	162 308 194	184 305 150	172 281 135	3231 5935 2326	36
236	186	119	128	2,569	201	155	311	270	208	306	335	523	319	194	169	177	3300	
2,015	1,406	1,387	1,501	18,140	59	52	65	71	61	71	80	113	100	75	60	75	610	
1,236	1,634	1,506	1,027	20,416	64	50	70	78	74	79	74	126	108	70	73	78	930	
42 20	54 5	27 3	41 8	468 91	263 73	131 30	152 48	182 108	804 153	348 120	202 00	107 84	213 240	274 60	187 50	208 06	2478 1100	37
62	89	30	49	579	207	103	121	140	253	210	100	135	221	210	107	176	2009	
943	450	450	394	7,431	49	37	36	30	31	34	40	102	66	81	80	87	526	
1,006	509	465	443	8,010	32	38	28	43	35	33	48	103	90	53	33	30	656	
65 32	62 82	46 23	51 17	772 277	188 105	107 60	247 102	319 181	243 208	363 220	277 210	206 248	239 300	235 407	178 220	194 102	2938 2040	38
95	111	69	64	1,049	103	138	223	280	247	314	256	283	256	310	187	185	2854	
10,24	1,244	1,179	869	14,000	61	44	57	97	87	82	03	00	07	70	66	64	788	
1,119	1,358	1,245	927	16,004	63	46	61	91	91	87	67	65	91	74	68	51	880	
89 688	64 782	46 653	40 525	716 9,405	54 50	43 30	77 50	84 72	132 65	120 56	114 87	87 35	55 80	91 41	60 37	70 43	1037 540	39
547	790	630	571	10,211	50	30	59	73	60	59	50	87	81	44	34	31	559	
22 672	36 705	35 631	63 782	514 8,652	101 15	236 44	267 42	124 84	105 64	101 87	00 30	317 20	137 48	221 41	217 30	330 43	5412 2008	
847	741	666	745	9,180	20	45	44	94	46	34	30	32	49	45	38	45	585	
36 20	30 23	40 22	40 19	350 340	197 821	111 312	424 402	222 301	244 255	469 294	358 308	346 187	444 250	309 205	494 106	605 170	4320 3037	41
65	63	62	64	600	269	228	409	209	285	308	307	254	337	274	321	362	3574	
1,174	1,211	907	925	11,646	52	41	76	90	87	94	64	84	91	97	73	74	934	
1,239	1,264	900	955	12,276	55	40	91	93	90	99	67	86	94	100	70	78	974	
92 24 7	91 17 9	115 24 33	115 14 31	1,164 364 184	243 288 216	192 217 140	155 213 108	145 251 60	119 284 121	190 520 140	253 414 162	174 204 121	140 260 65	178 158 88	220 213 527	226 107 200	2207 3109 1853	42
127	117	175	164	1,709	247	189	165	147	145	232	255	171	175	181	230	226	2359	
1,140	1,240	1,316	1,006	16,023	101	111	143	97	79	80	98	86	79	87	94	116	1164	
1,307	1,363	1,519	1,828	18,328	104	115	144	90	75	87	109	90	84	91	101	122	1286	
42 187	34 229	51 307	37 447	367 3,415	36	46	45	37	30	55	68	211	185	167	233	105	1417	43
209	209	356	494	4,182	35	41	44	30	20	53	77	50	27	34	46	60	543	
26 349	32 355	47 416	44 383	480 5,090	120 51	154 70	257 103	164 65	251 61	301 90	432 111	180 67	142 86	175 47	257 56	240 59	2085 784	
373	387	463	427	6,300	53	73	107	67	56	72	119	60	64	80	60	56	829	
34 19 36	39 12 9	24 14 14	26 19 16	334 247 220	117 354 240	72 277 124	144 344 317	144 289 124	271 252 136	425 244 506	371 74 181	398 244 428	307 211 428	302 153 162	217 200 168	235 211 181	3053 2744 2494	45
89	60	56	61	603	242	153	224	183	214	332	221	290	308	207	193	211	2708	
482	304	353	301	5,156	43	44	56	62	62	54	69	50	64	58	47	62	680	
571	454	409	459	5,981	56	44	62	67	69	69	74	68	78	50	52	57	759	
35 1,246	36 1,197	33 936	21 916	490 12,500	223 99	255 68	140 103	241 94	173 87	521 77	592 79	678 93	590 104	297 97	273 77	178 74	3971 1020	46
1,281	1,233	969	937	12,960	70	60	103	90	84	52	63	99	106	99	79	75	1040	
892	354	332	502	5,094	66	68	64	68	56	53	74	92	92	80	80	88	496	
892	354	332	502	5,094	66	68	64	68	56	53	74	92	92	80	80	88	496	
4 830	16 468	16 481	14 473	290 5,336	123 27	156 36	167 39	224 48	280 48	1527 67	228 67	70 66	280 46	280 46	280 46	245 46	3511 539	48
634	471	466	467	5,538	28	27	36	40	45	40	65	68	53	47	46	46	586	

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Showing the registered mortality in the different Towns and Rural*

1	2	3	4	5							
				DATES DURING							
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS	POPULATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
ASSAM.	40 Kamrup	Town Gowhatti . . .	11,462	53	32	26	41	23	152	86	52
		Country areas . . .	5,50,189	442	376	425	684	477	1,632	1,485	628
		District Total	5,61,651	495	408	451	725	500	1,784	1,571	677
	50 Durrung	Country areas . . .	2,46,009	240	222	184	207	300	439	508	511
		District Total	2,46,009	240	222	184	207	300	439	508	511
	51 Nowgong	Country areas . . .	2,56,300	113	100	100	112	158	254	251	100
		District Total	2,56,300	113	100	100	112	158	254	251	100
	52 Sochaugor	Country areas . . .	2,06,589	501	295	240	218	250	236	803	207
		District Total	2,06,589	501	295	240	218	250	236	803	207
	53 Lunkimpore	Country areas . . .	1,21,207	121	90	74	114	210	183	232	141
		District Total	1,21,207	121	90	74	114	210	183	232	141
	54 Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Country areas . . .	6,305	14	20	19	24	39	38	38	50
		District Total	6,305	14	20	19	24	39	38	38	50
	55 Naga Hills	Country areas . . .	903	8	8		8	2	4	2	2
		District Total	903	8	8		8	2	4	2	2

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL, }

The 15th August 1874.

CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Provinces, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873.—(Consolid.)

EACH MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.												Totals.	
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
39 499	16 545	8 400	14 402	525 6,247	278 50	278 68	236 77	336 88	441 96	1144 187	745 197	452 113	252 50	130 102	100 80	121 80	4520 1500	40
519	541	400	504	7,510	74	72	80	94	94	207	200	130	98	103	80	90	1507	
479	340	340	373	4,345	116	94	79	87	130	186	213	216	202	103	146	124	1797	50
479	340	340	373	4,345	114	94	79	87	130	186	213	216	202	103	146	124	1797	
151	197	210	156	1,944	44	42	42	43	61	90	91	50	54	72	81	80	784	51
157	197	210	156	1,944	44	42	42	43	61	90	91	50	54	72	81	80	784	
200	371	300	337	8,004	190	90	83	73	79	270	102	90	97	125	101	113	1245	52
200	371	300	337	8,004	190	90	83	73	79	79	102	90	97	125	101	113	1245	
115	160	103	121	1,040	90	74	94	94	178	150	191	116	94	136	84	90	1360	53
115	160	103	121	1,040	90	74	94	94	178	150	191	116	94	136	84	90	1360	
46	57	40	34	423	231	317	301	443	614	602	602	798	730	903	634	638	6706	54
46	57	40	34	423	231	317	301	443	614	602	602	798	730	903	634	638	6706	
2	5	3	3	32	332	332		332	221	442	221	221	221	553	532	532	5043	55
2	5	3	3	32	332	332		332	221	442	221	221	221	553	532	532	5043	

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1		2	3	4			5			6		
				POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.												
(a.)—Of towns ...	{ Including Calcutta	1,061,340	854,704	1,916,044	2,610	2,255	4,865	596	556	1,152	556	1,108
	{ Excluding ditto	741,532	706,964	1,448,496	2,615	1,897	4,512	590	539	1,129	539	1,108
(b.)—Of country areas	{ Including Suburbs of Calcutta				No information received from the Suburbs.							
	{ Excluding ditto	30,026,739	31,105,540	61,132,279	83,734	83,132	166,866	5,612	4,783	10,395	4,783	10,395
(c.)—Of the entire area	{ Including Calcutta	31,088,124	31,968,904	63,057,028	87,134	84,987	172,121	6,196	5,338	11,534	5,338	11,534
	{ Excluding ditto	31,088,271	31,910,540	62,998,811	84,557	82,939	167,496	6,181	5,321	11,502	5,321	11,502
Divisional Totals.												
(d.)—Burdwan ...	{ Towns	129,392	117,230	246,622	540	314	854	27	28	55		55
	{ Country areas	3,442,740	3,597,610	7,040,350	2,960	2,440	5,400	260	150	410		410
	Total	3,572,132	3,714,840	7,286,972	3,500	2,754	6,254	287	178	465		465
(e.)—Presidency	{ Towns	562,461	513,329	1,075,790	953	476	1,429	25	21	46		46
	{ Excluding ditto	63,007	65,945	128,952	136	118	254	5	4	9		9
	{ Country areas				No information received from the Suburbs.							
	{ Including Suburbs of Calcutta	2,808,271	2,842,087	5,650,358	5,107	2,392	7,499	341	250	591		591
	{ Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta											
	Total	3,251,138	3,058,416	6,309,554	5,440	2,868	8,308	346	271	617		617
	{ Including Calcutta	2,951,291	2,907,672	5,858,963	5,343	2,810	8,153	340	254	594		594
	{ Excluding ditto											
(f.)—Rajshahiye	{ Towns	57,253	52,104	109,357	145	94	239	23	18	41		41
	{ Country areas	4,301,580	4,304,800	8,606,380	2,758	2,055	4,813	645	517	1,162		1,162
	Total	4,358,833	4,356,904	8,715,737	2,903	2,149	5,052	668	535	1,203		1,203
(g.)—Cooch Behar	{ Towns	7,543	4,797	12,340	16	7	23	16	17	33		33
	{ Country areas	472,530	458,210	930,740	810	374	1,184	40	59	109		109
	Total	480,073	463,007	943,080	826	381	1,207	56	76	142		142
(h.)—Dacca	{ Towns	82,143	66,407	148,550	235	116	351	45	48	93		93
	{ Country areas	4,794,546	4,664,500	9,459,046	4,206	2,971	7,177	505	337	842		842
	Total	4,876,689	4,730,907	9,607,596	4,441	3,087	7,528	550	385	935		935
(i.)—Chittagong	{ Towns	25,962	17,633	43,595	152	85	237	1	1	2		2
	{ Country areas	1,654,535	1,077,117	2,731,652	2,183	1,606	3,789	125	92	217		217
	Total	1,680,497	1,094,750	2,775,247	2,335	1,691	4,026	126	93	219		219
(j.)—Patna	{ Towns	231,810	232,277	464,087	808	706	1,514	283	278	561		561
	{ Country areas	6,243,540	6,418,110	12,661,650	10,669	8,575	19,244	1,663	1,758	3,421		3,421
	Total	6,475,350	6,650,387	13,125,737	11,477	9,281	20,758	1,946	2,036	3,982		3,982
(k.)—Bhagalpore	{ Towns	73,745	60,000	133,745	140	124	264	90	100	190		190
	{ Country areas	3,247,548	3,224,045	6,471,593	2,029	1,387	3,416	794	789	1,583		1,583
	Total	3,321,293	3,284,045	6,605,338	2,169	1,511	3,680	884	889	1,773		1,773
(l.)—Orissa	{ Towns	57,308	55,909	113,217	214	215	429	16	16	32		32
	{ Country areas	1,430,468	1,434,931	2,865,399	2,514	2,227	4,741	496	480	976		976
	Total	1,487,776	1,490,840	2,978,616	2,728	2,440	5,180	512	506	1,018		1,018
(m.)—Chota Nagpore	{ Towns	25,146	21,503	46,649	125	85	210	40	28	68		68
	{ Country areas	1,700,135	1,668,605	3,368,740	908	670	1,578	290	241	531		531
	Total	1,725,281	1,690,108	3,415,389	1,033	755	1,788	330	269	599		599
(n.)—Assam	{ Towns	7,119	4,875	11,994	115	65	180	11	13	24		24
	{ Country areas	766,002	702,633	1,468,635	2,050	1,666	3,716	194	163	357		357
	Total	773,121	707,508	1,480,629	2,165	1,731	3,896	205	176	381		381

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.

7			8			9			10			11			12
CAUSES OF DEATH.															Males.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			Suicide.			From Injuries.			Accident.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
13,181	10,550	23,731	3,130	2,492	5,622	34	46	80	80	64	134	105	94	200	(a)
10,207	8,053	18,260	2,273	1,616	3,889	45	42	87	73	56	129	110	76	186	
177,984	128,333	306,317	17,093	11,333	28,426	697	1,016	1,713	604	433	1,037	2,013	2,034	4,047		(b)
101,067	189,833	290,900	20,231	13,733	33,964	701	1,043	1,744	684	501	1,185	3,179	2,730	5,909	(c)
189,943	131,935	321,878	18,266	12,640	30,906	632	1,008	1,710	671	461	1,132	3,125	2,711	5,836	
2,728	2,008	4,736	523	391	913	12	10	22	12	5	17	25	9	34	(d)
82,696	53,630	136,326	3,671	2,764	6,435	112	70	182	54	53	107	161	130	291	
65,464	25,008	90,472	4,193	3,155	7,348	124	90	213	64	57	121	209	189	398	
3,025	2,514	5,539	903	653	1,556	62	17	79	16	12	28	60	23	83	(e)
894	730	1,624	96	97	193	13	13	26	5	2	7	10	8	18	
18,737	12,556	31,293	707	545	1,252	94	100	194	37	40	77	245	174	419	
28,355	15,190	43,545	1,700	1,449	3,149	180	177	357	53	52	105	340	197	537	(f)
19,631	13,293	32,924	665	602	1,267	111	173	284	40	42	82	265	179	444	
1,035	761	1,796	70	20	90	3	2	5	4	1	5	5	2	7	
29,714	19,343	49,057	542	303	845	64	124	188	44	25	69	303	225	528	(g)
50,740	20,004	70,744	612	323	935	67	126	193	52	29	81	307	230	537	
163	130	293	43	16	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,147	2,106	10,253	406	343	749	...	4	12	...	2	10	(h)
8,309	2,238	10,547	449	310	759	...	4	13	...	2	10	...	...	...
870	764	1,634	113	71	184	3	2	5	7	5	12	11	3	14	
17,258	11,116	28,374	991	670	1,661	62	120	182	57	57	114	310	242	552	(i)
18,128	11,890	30,018	1,104	641	1,745	64	131	195	64	48	112	321	240	561	
619	280	899	15	4	19	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...
10,664	7,300	17,964	254	189	443	14	14	28	17	17	34	107	82	189	(j)
11,067	7,680	18,747	260	193	453	19	18	37	20	14	34	100	80	180	
2,692	2,308	4,999	911	641	1,552	5	4	9	23	31	54	30	30	60	
24,709	17,735	42,444	4,407	2,936	7,343	65	249	314	124	141	265	721	740	1,461	(k)
27,201	20,083	47,284	5,778	3,617	9,395	80	207	287	161	172	333	751	770	1,521	
903	675	1,578	194	94	288	1	1	2	14	10	24	...	...	...
19,638	13,293	32,931	744	614	1,358	19	24	43	124	53	177	244	236	480	(l)
20,335	15,578	35,913	892	648	1,540	20	25	45	124	53	177	244	236	480	
303	204	507	271	194	465	6	5	11	4	2	6	19	12	31	
4,673	4,111	8,784	2,057	1,320	3,377	77	157	234	10	4	14	224	224	448	(m)
4,940	4,417	9,357	2,324	1,444	3,768	83	162	245	14	6	20	234	224	458	
517	448	965	25	15	40	1	1	2	3	1	4	7	2	9	
16,744	8,307	25,051	925	640	1,565	86	47	133	77	55	132	101	84	185	(n)
11,261	8,730	20,001	908	704	1,612	40	44	84	60	56	116	104	90	194	
93	85	177	67	33	100	...	21	43	26	7	33	...	37	70	
6,016	4,636	10,652	1,401	1,230	2,631	...	21	43	26	7	33	...	37	70	(o)
8,108	4,611	12,719	1,408	1,263	2,671	22	21	43	26	7	33	...	37	70	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the Towns

			13			14			15			16			17		
			CAUSES OF DEATH—(Continued.)														
			FROM INJURIES—(Continued.)						From all other Causes.			Total deaths from all Causes.			From Cholera.		
			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.											
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.																	
(a.)—Of towns	{	Including Calcutta ...	121	83	204	467	290	757	5,710	4,514	10,224	28,501	26,307	54,808	3,21	2,63	5,84
		Excluding ditto ...	96	83	179	824	268	1,092	3,440	2,764	6,204	19,586	15,726	35,312	5,22	2,66	7,88
(b.)—Of country areas	{	Including Suburbs of Calcutta ...	No information received from the Suburbs.														
		Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta ...	3,700	3,615	7,315	7,918	7,700	15,618	23,784	18,182	41,966	266,017	191,412	457,429	1,09	84	1,93
(c.)—Of the entire area.	{	Including Calcutta ...	3,821	3,698	7,519	8,345	7,968	16,313	29,595	22,406	51,999	292,518	211,779	504,297	1,16	98	2,14
		Excluding ditto ...	3,796	3,699	7,495	8,242	7,938	16,200	27,233	20,946	48,179	265,602	207,138	472,740	1,14	88	2,02
Divisional Totals.																	
(d.)—Burdwan	{	Towns ...	19	15	34	60	30	90	285	216	501	4,187	3,051	7,238	4,24	2,97	7,21
		Country areas ...	406	491	897	755	742	1,497	2,170	1,958	4,128	42,512	31,103	73,615	2,25	2,07	4,32
		Total ...	425	506	931	821	781	1,587	2,455	2,174	4,629	46,699	34,154	80,853	6,49	5,04	11,53
(e.)—Presidency	{	Towns {	40	10	50	194	62	256	2,501	1,711	4,212	8,234	5,787	14,021	2,97	2,23	5,20
		Excluding Calcutta ...	15	10	25	41	30	71	331	181	512	1,318	1,146	2,464	2,15	1,79	3,94
	{	Country areas {	No information received from the Suburbs.														
		Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta ...	578	583	1,161	996	957	1,953	1,125	781	1,876	25,083	17,471	42,554	1,08	84	1,92
		Total ...	618	593	1,211	1,190	1,010	2,109	3,636	2,462	6,098	53,327	23,228	76,555	1,25	1,03	2,28
(f.)—Rajshahye	{	Towns ...	11	14	25	33	10	43	122	105	227	1,438	1,017	2,455	2,63	1,80	4,43
		Country areas ...	611	752	1,363	985	1,129	2,114	1,187	1,010	2,197	38,831	24,237	63,068	62	46	108
		Total ...	622	766	1,388	1,018	1,139	2,156	1,309	1,115	2,424	39,269	25,274	64,543	65	56	120
(g.)—Cooch Behar	{	Towns ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	11	17	28	261	184	445	2,12	1,45	3,57
		Country areas ...	94	50	144	147	82	229	251	194	435	4,310	2,109	6,419	85	35	120
		Total ...	94	50	144	150	83	233	262	211	463	4,571	2,293	6,864	87	50	137
(h.)—Dacca	{	Towns ...	4	1	5	25	11	36	376	272	648	1,364	1,276	2,640	2,25	1,74	3,99
		Country areas ...	305	247	552	997	805	1,802	2,673	2,002	4,675	36,632	17,804	54,436	99	63	162
		Total ...	309	248	557	1,022	816	1,839	3,049	2,274	5,323	38,000	19,080	57,080	101	87	188
(i.)—Chittagong	{	Towns ...	...	1	1	7	5	12	93	121	215	606	496	1,102	5,51	4,23	9,74
		Country areas ...	92	70	162	484	397	881	835	704	1,539	14,548	10,848	25,396	1,31	99	2,30
		Total ...	92	71	163	491	402	893	927	825	1,752	15,214	10,944	26,158	6,82	5,22	12,04
(j.)—Patna	{	Towns ...	24	24	48	80	98	179	1,363	930	2,293	5,943	5,000	10,943	3,45	3,03	6,48
		Country areas ...	608	604	1,212	1,614	1,824	3,438	7,227	4,963	12,190	51,076	37,636	88,712	1,71	1,30	3,01
		Total ...	632	628	1,260	1,694	1,922	3,615	8,520	5,921	14,441	57,019	42,636	99,654	5,16	4,33	9,49
(k.)—Bhagalpore	{	Towns ...	10	8	18	31	24	55	414	361	775	1,625	1,378	3,003	1,92	1,79	3,71
		Country areas ...	295	290	585	712	613	1,325	2,031	1,334	3,365	26,842	17,840	44,682	63	59	122
		Total ...	305	298	603	743	637	1,380	2,445	1,695	4,140	28,467	19,218	47,685	65	68	134
(l.)—Orissa	{	Towns ...	5	6	11	27	28	55	503	470	973	1,530	1,287	2,817	3,71	3,51	7,22
		Country areas ...	234	221	455	646	675	1,321	3,967	3,400	7,367	14,244	12,063	26,307	1,75	1,49	3,24
		Total ...	239	227	466	673	703	1,376	4,470	3,870	8,340	15,793	13,350	29,143	5,46	5,00	10,46
(m.)—Chota Nagpore	{	Towns ...	2	3	5	15	7	22	133	83	216	851	694	1,545	4,29	3,55	7,84
		Country areas ...	228	193	421	645	873	1,518	1,724	1,223	2,947	15,064	11,514	26,578	68	40	108
		Total ...	230	196	426	660	880	1,540	1,857	1,306	3,163	15,915	12,218	28,133	72	50	122
(n.)—Assam	{	Towns ...	5	1	6	3	1	4	19	20	39	806	217	1,023	10,15	14,26	24,41
		Country areas ...	139	35	174	240	193	433	564	429	993	10,855	8,140	18,995	2,07	2,37	4,44
		Total ...	144	36	180	243	194	434	583	449	1,032	11,671	8,357	20,028	12,22	16,63	28,85

THE RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

18			19			20			21			22			23			24			25		
Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.																					Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	
From Small-pox.			From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other Causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all Causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
85 74	85 74	80 74	1841 1580	1234 1223	1234 1234	285 298	281 228	288 264	43 42	33 26	38 29	538 453	504 500	521 422	2434 2371	2572 2524	2503 2404	2445 2404	124 108	120 125			
78	78	76	578	598	435	35	36	45	25	24	25	76	58	67	880	612	735	99	329				
79	76	78	897	418	508	63	48	55	36	25	25	92	70	81	914	683	788	100	126				
79	76	78	894	414	504	61	40	60	28	25	25	85	85	75	901	681	775	100	126				
80	79	80	8116	1764	1848	408	332	870	51	33	43	230	184	203	3230	2608	2935	110	187				
80	78	80	8160	640	781	106	76	91	21	30	21	21	23	28	1284	806	1046	96	184				
80	80	80	901	678	820	117	84	100	22	21	21	68	58	63	1307	920	1110	96	184				
80	80	80	909	1234	1086	285	413	320	50	29	43	680	808	731	2280	2713	2423	170	148				
18	80	80	1276	1122	1197	135	147	161	65	45	55	808	840	304	2091	1747	1016	96	115				
71	80	70	633	441	547	27	19	23	34	33	34	30	26	32	674	614	745	101	144				
71	80	70	691	497	597	34	47	51	36	33	34	113	80	96	1031	781	800	106	148				
71	80	70	696	497	592	30	22	36	36	33	34	46	31	38	901	646	771	101	148				
40	84	37	1848	1657	1650	122	38	88	40	26	36	218	201	207	2211	1948	2248	110	141				
40	71	37	676	438	567	12	06	09	23	25	24	27	23	28	815	583	684	100	146				
75	78	75	691	490	570	18	07	10	22	28	24	29	25	27	837	588	708	100	147				
71	84	87	8147	2028	2333	869	333	478	89	80	32	145	854	226	3526	5826	3634	187	136				
70	78	71	686	433	578	85	09	78	31	10	25	63	43	47	912	712	816	105	159				
75	77	75	689	508	601	93	73	85	31	18	25	64	45	50	950	746	822	100	159				
74	88	88	1058	1140	1090	137	106	123	30	16	24	437	499	436	2024	1977	128	180					
70	87	88	306	268	803	21	13	16	21	17	19	24	43	49	508	881	474	101	185				
71	86	88	379	331	316	23	13	18	21	17	19	63	45	55	591	495	497	101	146				
88	88	84	1612	2155	1831	67	22	43	26	28	27	354	686	438	2563	3340	2898	147	112				
87	85	86	644	433	539	15	11	13	20	23	26	80	61	45	879	617	747	99	141				
87	85	86	659	453	555	46	11	13	29	23	26	85	68	51	905	648	774	99	139				
71	77	78	1108	985	1051	389	293	841	36	40	38	540	404	473	2541	2152	2347	141	119				
30	37	32	896	277	835	77	46	81	25	28	27	116	77	90	618	566	700	98	130				
84	80	82	421	302	361	39	64	71	26	28	27	131	80	110	880	641	729	98	126				
76	74	74	1108	978	1043	189	136	168	43	34	38	599	528	546	2235	1997	2116	108	118				
74	73	73	601	409	508	22	15	19	21	19	20	62	67	65	796	584	676	107	146				
86	85	86	612	421	517	28	18	22	22	10	20	73	87	65	827	584	706	106	145				
77	88	88	581	579	539	472	347	410	47	30	46	830	830	252	2528	2124	2268	105	109				
73	73	73	526	247	800	143	84	113	37	45	41	876	228	255	991	814	901	97	119				
83	86	81	835	266	309	153	93	124	88	45	43	299	281	274	1042	864	923	97	117				
78	74	74	2056	2060	2057	99	69	85	51	32	43	535	381	460	3384	2948	3183	117	134				
70	74	75	621	497	565	56	41	46	26	22	24	101	73	87	886	690	799	102	131				
78	76	77	633	517	586	57	41	46	26	28	24	107	77	92	922	714	821	102	131				
74	87	80	1892	1948	1840	741	704	870	39	33	26	266	457	339	4896	4962	4550	163	141				
73	73	73	736	644	716	234	177	298	51	14	23	75	61	87	1420	1168	1294	100	135				
86	86	86	791	682	724	241	181	213	31	14	23	76	63	89	1446	1181	1320	109	136				

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7									
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.														
			POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1871.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
BUREWAY	BURDWAN.	1. Calcutta	299,837	147,744	447,001	797	358	1,155	17	17	34	2,834	1,898	4,732			
		2. Suburbs of Calcutta				No information received.											
		3. Town—Burdwan	16,200	16,081	32,321	57	28	85	601	780	1,381		
		Country Areas.															
		4. Khundghose	33,429	33,938	67,605	23	21	44	379	349	621		
		5. Indas	38,210	38,874	77,084	43	25	68	912	604	1,516		
		6. Belimabad	41,074	43,628	84,702	20	42	62	409	287	676		
		7. Gangooria	66,375	64,925	131,200	49	44	93	1	...	1	...	812	638	1,457		
		8. Kalidhunge	39,095	42,301	81,396	39	36	75	445	399	735		
		9. Bhatooria or Poorbustholly	39,442	42,235	81,677	15	15	30	330	275	605		
		10. Muntassur	30,564	43,617	74,181	3	4	7	336	302	548		
		11. Katiagram	89,706	43,358	133,064	107	84	191	564	398	963		
		12. Mungleoto	77,230	40,435	117,665	54	46	100	537	430	967		
		13. Hood-hood	45,969	46,332	92,301	52	53	105	626	484	1,061		
		14. Anagram	55,642	59,751	115,393	40	34	74	545	399	944		
		15. Runamookby	55,535	40,608	96,143	41	34	75	14	20	34	...	435	371	736		
		16. Kakes	19,980	31,302	51,282	28	33	61	396	264	550		
		17. Niamutpore or Assensole	36,111	35,342	71,453	59	49	108	353	244	597		
		18. Goghat	66,502	69,944	136,446	38	39	77	1,087	757	1,794		
		19. Kotulpore	54,639	56,216	110,855	170	176	346	691	475	1,166		
		20. Roynah	51,646	56,359	108,005	68	86	154	575	445	1,017		
		21. Burdwan	11,254	10,866	22,120	178	102	280		
		22. Onna	55,415	65,065	120,480	13	16	29	261	183	424		
		23. Cutwa	39,463	45,036	84,499	45	35	78	379	267	643		
		24. Ranceogunge	65,054	67,225	132,279	107	88	195	7	2	9	...	299	169	424		
25. Jehanabad	63,308	65,066	128,369	28	28	56	...	...	...	...	730	525	1,245	
Total of Country Areas			979,528	1,022,590	2,002,424	1,095	930	2,025	26	28	54	11,228	7,950	19,178			
District Total			995,618	1,038,937	2,034,745	1,132	958	2,090	26	28	54	12,119	8,860	20,799			
BUREWAY	BANKPORE.	26. Town—Bankpoore	8,605	8,090	16,794	84	73	157	8	2	10	59	36	95			
		Country Areas.															
		27. Onda	60,312	61,049	121,361	54	65	119	1	1	2	230	121	351			
		28. Chhatra	33,236	31,779	65,015	32	17	49	...	1	1	176	104	280			
		29. Gungajulbhatti	76,903	78,161	155,064	55	58	113	...	...	...	206	154	340
		30. Bankpoore	11,094	11,192	22,286	117	111	228	8	3	11	86	58	144			
		31. Bishenpore	72,480	74,803	147,283	178	171	349	11	16	27	437	297	724			
		Total of Country Areas			252,965	256,993	509,978	436	402	838	20	21	41	1,125	774	1,899	
		District Total			261,600	265,082	526,772	520	473	995	28	23	51	1,184	810	1,994	
		BUREWAY	BEERBHOON.	32. Town—Soory	4,617	4,384	9,001	1	1	2	1	2	3	89	80	169	
Country Areas.																	
33. Soory, including Synthia and Mahomed Bazar	45,651			46,455	92,106	71	43	113	4	18	22	1,510	1,336	2,846			
34. Rajnagar	14,902			16,023	30,925	16	12	28	...	...	...	178	129	257
35. Doobera	60,467			70,788	131,255	87	83	169	...	...	...	557	389	946
36. Kumbhari	58,432			63,961	122,393	22	20	42	6	1	7	1,098	931	2,029			
37. Nankoolpore	29,373			33,370	62,743	86	76	162	14	15	29	510	407	917			
38. Lakhpore	34,700			37,636	72,336	70	68	138	17	16	33	412	310	722			
39. Barwan	30,336			35,537	65,873	50	50	100	3	3	6	280	248	528			
40. Mowressur	49,904			54,317	104,221	20	13	33	17	9	26	1,029	849	1,878			
Total of Country Areas			329,933	356,937	686,920	423	363	785	61	61	122	5,674	4,663	10,337			
District Total			334,550	361,371	695,921	423	363	785	62	68	130	5,763	4,732	10,495			
BUREWAY	MIDNAPORE.	41. Town—Midnapore	16,110	15,361	31,471	86	13	99	1	5	6	158	113	271			
		Country Areas.															
		42. Naralinghur	65,248	64,806	130,053	23	20	43	21	13	34	148	74	217			
		43. Dantoon	64,908	55,404	120,312	24	12	36	3	...	3	109	123	237			
		44. Gopebullubpore	59,602	60,708	120,310	6	10	16	...	...	...	105	88	195
		45. Jhangon	23,546	25,014	48,560	14	10	24	...	...	...	62	27	89
		46. Bheempore	34,538	37,715	72,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	114	258
		47. Raibuni	25,234	25,635	50,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	114	426
		48. Keshpore	53,619	58,319	111,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	341	854
		49. Baspore	65,534	70,885	136,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	279	1,217
		50. Debra	35,178	37,599	72,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	254	679
		51. Sabong	105,723	109,053	214,776	36	14	50	...	...	...	625	425	1,050
		52. Panchcoorah	74,709	87,295	162,004	24	24	48	3	3	6	505	251	756			
		53. Muslundpore	32,136	32,053	64,189	6	7	13	8	3	11	97	64	161			
		54. Soorahatia	27,838	26,708	54,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	14	45
		55. Nundigram	54,432	54,998	109,437	17	19	36	...	...	...	116	78	193
		56. Contal	62,768	60,089	122,857	35	21	56	3	5	11	199	145	345			

		9		10		11		12		13		14					
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.														
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
866	764	1,631	49	4	53	13	10	23	56	18	74	25		25	143	83	176
12	4	16	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	2	5	4	9	9	6	15
19	10	29	...	3	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	6
84	27	111	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	5	9	5	5	10
12	14	26	...	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	13	17	15	15	30
87	85	172	...	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	6	11	13	14	27
3	3	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	6	4	10
182	101	283	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	18	9	27
63	53	116	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	3	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	2	2	4
3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	5
4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	5
10	6	16	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	5	4	9
10	4	14	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	10	15	25
81	18	99	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3
13	7	20	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	5
9	11	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	14	20	20	40
32	27	59	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	18	18	36
107	91	198	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	13	11	24
5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4
110	115	225	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	21	15	36
78	68	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	11	11	22
16	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	8	18
230	202	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	16	18	34
1,096	800	1,896	82	28	110	19	17	36	53	22	75	89	190	300	195	147	342
1,040	813	1,853	82	28	110	21	19	40	57	22	79	94	124	276	204	198	397
46	30	78	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3
23	9	31	3	1	4	2	1	3	7	1	8	5	14	19	16	17	33
16	15	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	4	10	8	6	14
42	23	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	6	6	12	18
58	40	98	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	1	4	5	2	7
30	22	52	1	1	2	3	...	...	6	...	6	11	15	26	20	14	34
177	109	286	6	11	17	4	2	6	23	6	29	22	36	58	56	65	110
235	139	374	7	11	18	4	2	6	24	7	31	23	36	59	57	66	113
8	1	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
3	4	7	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	3	4	7	7	8	15
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	5
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3
7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	6	9
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	8
23	50	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2
107	68	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	4	6	10
190	163	353	5	6	11	3	...	3	2	...	2	10	21	31	20	26	46
165	184	349	6	5	11	3	...	3	2	...	2	10	22	32	21	27	48
75	33	108	2	...	2	3	3	6	3	1	4	3	1	4	10	5	15
83	19	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	8	4	12	15	6	21
73	33	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	6	9	15	14	29	43
30	18	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	5	6	11	15	22	37
84	23	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	14
12	13	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	7	12	21
15	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	10	9	19
87	26	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	11	12	27
72	31	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	12	23	35
38	43	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	6	7
183	90	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	2	10
20	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26	42	34	51
86	40	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	32	26	47
45	23	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	17	14	31
52	40	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	23	17	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	21	14	35

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

		15			16			17			18				
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)													
		From all other Causes.			Total deaths from all Causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
BURDWAN.	Burdwan.	1. Calcutta 2,270 1,650 3,920 6,016 4,641 11,557 2'65 2'43 2'58 '05 '11 '07													
		2. Suburbs of Calcutta No information received.													
		3. Town—Burdwan 20 16 46 980 784 1,764 2'27 1'74 2'01													
		Country Areas.													
		4. Khundghose 44 37 83 418 275 691 '87 '62 '65													
		5. Indas 9 12 21 467 350 817 '12 '64 '88													
		6. Nollmabad 9 10 19 971 738 1,708 '73 '74 '75 '01 ... '07													
		7. Gangooria 6 6 11 484 339 837 '66 '84 '61													
		8. Bahibgunge 6 10 16 811 414 925 '28 '35 '33													
		9. Bhatooria or Poorbustholly 8 7 15 398 273 671 '07 '09 '08													
		10. Muntassur 11 17 28 507 1,191 2'75 1'03 2'32													
		11. Katugram 3 7 9 406 490 1,096 '53 '13 1'33 '10 '12 '11													
		12. Munglecote 13 19 31 699 403 1,193 '13 '72 '93													
		13. Hood-hood 13 6 19 641 449 1,090 '71 '40 '55 '25 '33 '29													
		14. Ausgram 43 33 75 565 358 921 '05 '83 '94													
		15. Sonamookhy 55 44 99 511 451 963 '40 1'54 1'47													
		16. Kakas 27 24 51 493 327 819 2'74 1'89 2'06													
		17. Niamutpore or Assensole 2 2 4 1,131 829 2,050 '27 '67 '56													
		18. Goghat 13 16 29 513 704 1,223 3'14 3'13 3'13													
		19. Kotulpore 36 30 66 784 660 1,444 1'80 1'70 1'60													
		20. Roynah 1 ... 1 186 107 293													
		21. Burdwan 29 21 50 418 346 764 '32 '25 '23													
		22. Culna 39 24 63 543 401 943 1'14 '75 '93													
		23. Cutwa 16 8 24 435 348 703 1'04 '68 1'24 '10 '08 '06													
		24. Raneogunge 10 6 16 1,004 779 1,783 '44 '42 '43													
		25. Jehannabad													
		Total of Country Areas ... 387 338 725 13,937 10,242 24,199 1'11 '90 1'01 '03 '02 '04													
		District Total ... 416 364 770 14,937 11,020 25,963 1'16 '92 1'02 '03 '03 '02													
BURDWAN.	Bankoor.	26. Town—Bankoor ... 43 51 94 244 193 437 9'66 9'01 9'34 '09 '24 '50													
		Country Areas.													
		27. Onda 6 5 * 11 329 218 547 '89 1'06 '98 '01 '01 '01													
		28. Chhatna 55 41 96 244 245 529 '99 '53 '76 '03 '03 '01													
		29. Gungajulghatti 94 69 163 403 275 678 '71 '45 '59													
		30. Bankoor 71 75 146 545 239 634 10'04 9'91 10'23 '73 '26 '49													
		31. Bishenpore 32 18 50 710 543 1,253 2'45 2'23 2'37 '15 '21 '18													
		Total of Country Areas ... 258 208 466 2,071 1,599 3,640 1'72 1'56 1'64 '07 '06 '06													
		District Total ... 301 250 550 2,315 1,763 4,077 1'98 1'79 1'88 '10 '08 '09													
		BURDWAN.	Beerboom.	32. Town—Soory 37 17 54 137 101 238 '21 ... '11 '21 '45 '23											
				Country Areas.											
				33. Soory, including Synthia and Mahomed Bazar ... 219 229 449 1,914 1,634 3,448 1'55 '86 1'78 '08 '36 '36											
34. Rajnukser 58 59 117 259 232 491 1'06 '74 '90															
35. Dourapore 123 120 243 773 593 1,365 1'50 1'15 1'33															
36. Kuntah 63 72 135 1,195 1,086 2,231 '37 '31 '34 '10 '01 '06															
37. Sakoolipore 148 136 284 765 672 1,437 2'00 2'35 2'61 '47 '46 '46															
38. Lahpore 30 39 75 538 434 972 2'04 1'91 1'91 '49 '43 '45															
39. Barwan 63 57 120 523 423 950 1'63 1'49 1'55 '09 '05 '07															
40. Mowrasur 5 1 6 1,179 963 2,142 '40 '23 '31 '34 '16 '24															
Total of Country Areas ... 714 710 1,423 7,051 5,985 13,036 1'27 1'01 1'14 '13 '17 '17															
District Total ... 761 730 1,497 7,133 6,066 13,276 1'26 1'00 1'13 '13 '17 '17															
BURDWAN.	Midnapore.	41. Town—Midnapore ... 53 39 91 333 203 540 2'23 '64 1'55 '06 '32 '19													
		Country Areas.													
		42. Narainghur 4 4 8 239 156 375 '65 '31 '33 '32 '20 '20													
		43. Dantoon 21 15 36 305 203 507 '43 '21 '31 '05													
		44. Gopeobullabpore 8 8 13 156 121 297 '10 '16 '13													
		45. Tharason 8 5 13 119 69 188 '63 '45 '53													
		46. Bhempore 14 13 26 177 144 321													
		47. Salbuni 11 10 21 359 151 410 '31 '07 '19													
		48. Keshpore 5 9 14 672 406 980 '09 '07 '06 '01 '10 '06													
		49. Despore 2 2 4 1,023 613 1,643													
		50. Debra 9 8 17 1,001 593 1,593 '67 '24 '45 '05 '05 '14													
		51. Sabong 15 27 42 1,014 669 1,683 '34 '20 '23 '49 '23 '20													
		52. Panchcoorah 13 12 25 607 393 930 '31 '27 '29 '02 '02 '02													
		53. Mushundpore 2 6 8 189 173 331 '15 '21 '18 '09 '09 '09													
		54. Sootabhatta 6 4 10 85 55 99													
		55. Nundigram 13 16 29 214 159 373 '21 '24 '23 '25 '09 '17													
		56. Contal 38 40 78 350 263 613 '35 '34 '45 '04 '13 '08													

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.															Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other Causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all Causes.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
941	1284	1054	283	532	368	47	31	38	757	1040	833	2306	3141	2681	206	140	1
5400	4583	6015	83	24	55	55	37	46	178	99	139	6015	4690	5457	102	125	2
1120	718	917	29	29	29	11	08	08	1220	812	1021	90	181	4	5	6	
2266	1684	1966	141	95	118	13	23	18	130	105	107	2774	1831	2298	94	148	7
986	611	798	30	32	30	19	34	27	21	27	34	1136	802	964	94	133	8
1323	964	1095	131	63	93	19	31	20	13	15	14	1463	1139	1294	103	153	9
1133	877	897	04	04	04	09	06	07	07	09	08	750	623	627	91	145	10
876	609	745	335	239	306	20	21	20	15	23	19	1293	930	1158	93	135	11
849	472	694	131	121	126	10	07	08	07	16	12	1005	625	896	93	146	12
1456	917	1178	.....	.....	.....	08	08	11	28	39	34	1769	1169	1481	101	170	13
1443	1063	1245	05	.....	09	08	04	06	05	17	11	1628	1211	1611	93	123	14
1361	939	1199	04	02	05	10	11	10	28	41	33	1850	1087	1395	101	141	15
984	649	811	17	08	13	28	10	19	25	10	16	1158	781	946	93	142	16
1171	687	918	26	09	17	41	36	34	10	78	64	1454	876	1159	95	158	17
1981	1031	1816	155	84	118	05	09	07	278	206	239	2537	2117	2930	95	118	18
974	690	834	33	19	28	06	08	06	74	67	71	1563	925	1146	102	160	19
1804	1032	1516	18	18	14	58	38	40	02	02	02	1690	1185	1431	95	135	17
1278	839	1054	69	49	83	22	33	22	24	24	24	1698	1253	1671	97	130	19
1113	877	997	207	180	194	15	31	14	69	68	64	1537	1310	1426	102	180	20
1081	940	1265	44	37	56	17	09	16	08	...	04	1653	965	1325	104	178	21
439	290	367	138	123	185	25	17	21	40	34	41	718	548	628	98	120	22
932	611	773	197	151	173	10	25	17	98	65	78	1873	918	1184	90	135	23
486	261	353	24	08	16	16	07	11	24	11	18	699	531	97	168	24	24
1137	709	905	303	307	335	23	27	26	15	09	12	1566	1196	1393	96	136	25
1747	777	937	104	79	91	19	18	19	39	33	36	1424	1001	1206	96	126	26
1216	835	1022	104	77	91	20	18	19	41	34	37	1499	1061	1296	96	126	27
674	444	565	532	370	464	23	11	17	494	629	569	2306	2333	2602	107	196	28
281	196	239	20	14	22	26	27	27	00	06	09	545	387	450	96	150	27
645	516	531	49	50	49	15	18	17	170	139	140	591	770	526	101	180	28
266	174	219	54	28	41	07	15	11	122	88	105	524	351	437	98	146	29
775	518	646	522	357	439	45	17	31	639	670	635	3199	2563	2844	99	119	30
589	397	491	53	29	41	31	24	27	44	24	33	979	724	850	97	150	31
444	301	373	60	42	66	21	21	21	101	80	91	518	410	715	96	132	32
452	305	378	65	52	69	21	21	21	115	97	106	524	604	773	96	131	33
1927	1824	1877	178	23	99	21	22	21	801	387	599	2967	2303	2644	105	135	34
3507	2701	2992	06	08	07	15	10	12	470	465	471	3073	2304	2625	93	111	35
1187	932	1067	26	12	19	20	09	09	387	384	377	1731	1447	1584	93	111	36
358	541	644	07	.....	03	03	01	03	183	177	180	1193	836	904	94	180	37
1879	1478	1671	05	09	07	05	09	07	107	114	111	2945	1646	1837	93	115	38
1734	1354	1531	23	18	17	...	12	06	600	421	460	2306	2082	2323	92	118	39
1200	823	1003	06	.....	04	...	02	01	104	103	104	1508	1153	1351	91	123	40
1240	730	978	91	175	136	13	17	15	205	169	160	1723	1258	1490	96	125	41
2061	1563	1601	214	163	197	02	05	03	10	01	05	2303	1772	2055	92	122	42
1719	1803	1503	48	45	47	06	07	06	216	201	208	2137	1676	1897	95	118	43
1736	1309	1506	60	45	47	06	07	06	224	203	213	2118	1684	1907	92	118	44
880	734	560	465	214	348	62	33	47	322	253	288	2060	1352	1714	106	160	45
219	115	107	20	29	40	23	09	16	08	06	06	566	211	289	101	178	46
286	231	264	123	69	84	25	25	25	74	27	32	535	364	461	103	160	47
176	136	156	50	29	39	11	24	18	13	06	10	261	215	238	98	119	48
378	117	125	150	99	125	36	06	17	13	21	17	527	299	413	98	173	49
391	202	347	32	34	33	19	13	16	38	31	35	444	351	473	97	123	50
632	444	646	50	42	51	39	25	27	43	39	41	1026	585	876	98	171	47
956	616	784	69	65	67	29	21	21	09	16	12	1066	787	999	97	140	45
1510	613	1150	46	45	46	01	08	05	02	02	02	1568	868	1304	92	167	46
1639	970	1261	125	73	102	15	08	09	14	13	15	1823	1032	1428	92	169	50
748	474	678	97	82	89	16	31	23	14	24	19	959	615	783	97	151	51
662	323	481	37	20	23	40	41	40	16	13	15	791	438	603	94	153	52
301	296	299	124	112	118	40	05	07	06	13	13	494	334	515	100	92	53
99	38	80	23	23	23	23	23	23	21	13	18	197	130	166	108	167	54
202	134	188	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	100	134	55
315	241	279	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	104	120	56

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

1		2		3		4		5		6		7				
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
BUDWAR.—(Continued.)	Midnapore.—(Contd.)	Country Areas.—(Continued.)														
		57. Bughunathpore	27,544	27,085	54,629	21	20	41	1	...	1	52	65	117		
		58. Egga	29,875	28,023	57,898	34	27	61	...	...	...	85	63	148
		59. Kedgeroe	13,231	17,772	31,003	...	...	...	...	2	2	20	26	46
		60. Pataapora	40,603	40,620	81,223	20	20	40	...	...	...	41	32	73
		61. Bhugwanpore	44,659	45,153	89,812	4	2	6	2	5	7	103	116	219		
		62. Gurhatta	72,100	73,005	145,205	67	27	94	4	6	6	1,048	631	1,679		
		63. Midnapore	60,234	71,947	132,181	65	50	115	2	7	9	405	217	622		
		64. Tumlook	37,001	59,680	96,681	30	21	51	...	6	27	142	143	285		
		65. Chundrakona	52,074	53,800	105,874	92	55	147	...	...	...	1,921	1,471	3,392
		66. Ghatal	50,386	52,558	102,944	18	21	39	...	...	...	405	290	695
		Total of Country Areas		1,241,044	1,204,388	2,445,432	584	425	1,009	143	102	245	9,249	6,276	15,525	
		District Total		1,257,194	1,283,700	2,540,894	720	438	1,158	144	107	251	9,447	6,591	16,038	
	Hooghly.	67. Town—Hooghly	17,114	17,047	34,161	41	34	75	2	...	3	231	265	496		
		Country Areas														
		68. Hooghly	15,870	16,007	31,877	22	19	40	1	2	3	216	141	357		
		69. Halaghur	28,917	32,038	60,955	3	5	8	5	5	10	122	97	219		
		70. Pundooah	30,514	40,818	71,332	2	8	10	...	...	...	363	170	473
		71. Dhunakhally	65,335	61,100	126,435	23	13	36	...	...	...	533	258	791
		72. Khanakool	63,024	71,608	134,632	4	2	6	...	...	...	872	505	1,377
		73. Banstaria	10,742	21,567	32,309	24	10	34	3	1	5	438	427	865		
		Total of Country Areas		219,992	244,104	464,096	78	63	141	8	8	16	2,504	1,598	4,099	
		District Total		237,076	261,751	498,827	119	97	216	10	8	18	2,835	1,860	4,695	
	Serampore.	74. Town—Serampore	12,438	12,002	24,440	37	31	68	...	1	1	173	137	310		
		Country Areas														
		75. Hurrupal	54,822	56,967	111,789	9	1	10	...	...	...	306	119	425
		76. Kristonugger	32,610	34,684	67,294	12	9	21	...	...	...	292	140	432
		77. Chunditola	44,110	48,031	92,141	33	32	65	...	...	...	473	295	768
		78. Serampore	7,923	6,700	14,623	23	17	40	...	...	...	219	178	397
		79. Bidyabaty	30,713	40,074	70,787	21	18	39	...	...	...	403	261	664
		Total of Country Areas		180,884	198,840	379,724	103	77	180	1,603	984	2,587	
		District Total		193,022	20,042	313,864	140	98	238	...	1	1	1,866	1,121	2,987	
	Howrah.	80. Town—Howrah	54,008	43,686	97,694	313	145	458	15	13	28	1,037	707	1,744		
		Country Areas														
		81. Boomjoor	38,006	40,038	78,044	60	57	117	1	3	4	289	174	463		
		82. Sankrail	20,456	19,547	40,003	44	31	75	...	...	...	105	76	181
		83. Jugguthullubpore	37,503	42,679	80,182	10	2	12	...	2	2	196	109	305		
		84. Ampta	60,814	59,580	120,394	8	15	23	...	2	2	305	230	535		
		85. Oolobierah	31,031	35,873	66,904	34	19	53	...	...	...	68	38	106
		86. Bagman	27,411	30,087	57,498	39	20	59	1	...	1	121	77	198		
		87. Shampore	20,388	31,035	51,423	30	56	86	...	1	1	160	87	247		
		Total of Country Areas		238,000	250,421	488,421	242	180	422	2	8	10	1,223	796	2,019	
		District Total		293,754	303,107	596,861	555	325	880	17	21	38	2,360	1,503	3,763	
PRESIDENCY.	24-PERGUNNAH.	88. Town—Areadaha	14,348	12,915	27,263	60	53	113	3	3	6	277	207	544		
		Country Areas														
		89. Tollygunge	60,063	50,511	110,574	58	23	81	5	1	6	334	234	568		
		90. Sonapore	17,783	17,708	35,491	67	58	125	...	...	...	277	211	488
		91. Areadaha	341	6	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		92. Kalyanpara	20,679	28,152	48,831	63	65	128	...	1	1	344	174	418		
		93. Bistopora	30,015	37,514	67,529	70	56	126	...	...	...	227	189	396
		94. Achepora	29,088	29,444	58,532	61	60	121	3	5	8	221	132	353		
		95. Duni-Jum	18,442	15,849	34,291	25	13	38	...	...	...	258	212	470
		96. Deygunsa	16,643	16,923	33,566	40	24	64	...	...	...	166	139	305
		97. Taberiah	41,053	40,940	81,993	101	100	201	...	6	6	301	189	490		
		98. Diamond Harbour	24,530	24,342	48,872	6	10	16	1	...	1	234	121	345		
		99. Debiapora	21,123	23,029	44,152	65	63	127	...	...	...	200	138	338
		100. Bankipore	49,372	50,130	99,502	87	63	150	...	...	...	483	310	793
		101. Sultanpore	39,515	36,030	75,545	35	58	93	...	...	...	319	234	553
		102. Muthurapora	21,065	21,628	42,693	18	14	32	...	...	...	205	169	374
		103. Barrapora	31,754	30,984	62,738	27	16	43	...	...	...	272	233	505
		104. Protabhuggur	15,444	14,219	29,663	30	30	60	...	1	10	210	109	300		
		105. Muth	20,022	15,142	35,164	104	63	167	...	3	7	89	69	158		
		106. Hurwa	22,549	20,285	42,834	73	51	124	...	...	...	239	186	425
		107. Hunsabad	31,080	17,798	48,878	82	18	100	...	...	...	136	91	227
		108. Kalarooah	39,173	39,915	79,088	51	31	82	1	1	2	309	111	380		
		109. Macraha	24,743	28,735	53,478	55	29	84	4	3	6	340	169	419		
		110. Kaligunsa	71,710	60,356	132,066	43	134	177	...	1	1	533	481	964		
		111. Amsoonee	43,609	39,677	83,286	27	6	33	...	...	...	340	277	617
		112. Baraset	39,590	38,339	77,929	57	39	96	...	5	8	182	126	308		
		113. Nyhaty	43,240	42,733	85,973	65	40	105	...	...	...	285	198	483
		114. Nawabgunge (Barrackpore)	33,828	32,801	66,629	24	24	48	...	1	1	229	178	407		
		115. Joynugger	33,026	32,718	65,744	81	67	148	...	...	...	318	180	398
		116. Basseerhat	36,112	36,058	72,170	81	67	148	...	...	...	339	215	554
		117. Bakshira	46,816	47,141	93,957	13	9	22	...	...	...	470	245	715
		118. Kalinga	54,553	55,748	110,301	77	62	139	4	1	5	539	299	638		
		Total of Country Areas		998,662	998,192	1,996,854	1,584	1,146	2,730	44	18	62	7,923	5,710	13,633	
		District Total		1,003,080	948,107	1,951,187	1,594	1,301	2,795	47	21	68	8,199	5,929	14,128	

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			15
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																Numbers.
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
15	14	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
41	41	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
27	27	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
46	46	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
52	52	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	
192	123	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
81	80	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
45	45	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	
113	109	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
41	37	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	
148	950	2,198	32	14	46	18	27	45	78	87	165	187	186	873	315	314	629		
1,323	968	2,291	34	14	48	21	30	51	81	89	170	190	187	876	325	319	644		
14	23	37	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	1	1	4	3	7	67	
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	6	68
23	24	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
18	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
141	94	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
67	59	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
253	187	440	10	7	17	2	2	4	8	3	11	18	35	53	53	47	100		
267	209	476	10	8	18	3	2	5	9	4	13	18	36	54	57	50	101		
45	55	100	...	1	1	1	...	1	8	...	8	3	3	6	6	4	10	76	
122	50	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
133	97	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
94	68	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
78	73	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
176	102	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
607	384	991	14	8	22	4	3	7	5	1	6	18	22	40	41	34	75	83	
852	459	1,311	14	9	23	5	3	8	8	1	9	20	23	43	47	38	85	84	
818	246	1,064	8	8	16	5	...	5	11	6	17	10	5	15	14	19	33	85	
59	49	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
30	17	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
11	15	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
40	30	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
11	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
24	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
32	20	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
200	162	362	13	6	19	...	1	7	15	11	26	62	61	123	99	79	175	93	
518	408	926	21	14	35	11	1	12	26	17	43	72	69	141	130	96	226	94	
82	68	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
52	36	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
15	8	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
13	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
32	24	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
41	45	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
59	64	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
9	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
35	21	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
27	15	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
23	10	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
21	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
28	16	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
32	26	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
17	7	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
29	6	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
30	23	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
6	15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
28	15	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
10	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
324	264	588	36	41	77	8	10	18	35	66	101	231	174	405	389	293	603	124	
608	452	1,060	39	45	84	9	10	19	36	61	107	236	176	412	390	298	608	125	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

		14			15			16			17				
Division	District	Area.	CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)												
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small Pox.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Burdwan.—(Continued.)	Maldah.—(Contd.)	Country Areas.—(Continued.)													
		57. Rughunathpore ...	10	9	19	104	118	216	78	78	156	03	...	01	
		58. Ekra ...	5	4	9	187	142	329	113	90	203	...	...	...
		59. Kedgeroo ...	77	82	159	118	128	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60. Pataspore ...	11	9	20	127	98	225	49	49	98	...	...	...
		61. Bhugwanpore ...	30	25	54	286	208	494	99	94	193	04	...	07	
		62. Gurhatta ...	104	94	198	1,432	1,102	2,534	92	94	186	08	...	04	
		63. Midnapore ...	84	63	147	655	587	1,242	98	99	197	08	...	08	
		64. Tumlook ...	19	14	33	285	283	568	79	65	144	15	...	34	
		65. Chundrakona ...	26	32	58	2,159	1,687	3,846	174	104	278	...	...	...
66. Ghatal ...	14	7	21	484	354	838	33	40	73	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	548	514	1,062	12,087	8,583	20,670	47	33	80	11	08	09	
		District Total	600	553	1,153	12,229	8,791	21,020	40	34	74	11	08	09	
Hooghly.	Hooghly.	67. Town—Hooghly ...	68	54	122	460	378	838	239	192	431	11	...	06	
		Country Areas.													
		68. Hooghly ...	1	1	2	245	165	410	138	106	244	08	11	08	
		69. Balachur ...	6	2	8	104	134	238	10	09	19	...	...	...
		70. Pundooah ...	8	3	11	333	198	531	05	19	24	...	...	...
		71. Dhunakhally ...	2	4	6	503	278	781	41	21	62	...	...	...
		72. Khanakhool ...	85	37	122	1,005	663	1,668	98	93	191	...	...	...
		73. Bansbaria ...	55	43	98	610	552	1,162	121	94	215	10	04	07	
			Total of Country Areas	137	90	227	8,013	1,990	10,003	23	26	49	03	03	03
			District Total	205	144	349	3,473	2,368	5,841	50	37	87	04	08	08
Serampore.	Serampore.	74. Town—Serampore ...	10	11	21	371	229	600	297	174	471	...	08	04	
		Country Areas.													
		75. Hurrupal ...	2	3	5	451	188	639	16	01	17	...	...	...
		76. Kristonugger ...	1	...	1	443	250	693	36	24	60	...	...	...
		77. Chunditola ...	12	4	16	629	393	1,022	71	06	77	...	...	...
		78. Serampore ...	23	13	36	353	278	631	532	263	795	...	...	...
		79. Biadybatty ...	5	4	9	612	588	1,200	82	44	126	...	...	...
			Total of Country Areas	43	24	67	3,487	1,503	4,990	87	40	127
			District Total	53	35	88	2,753	1,732	4,485	73	46	119	...	04	06
		Howrah.	Howrah.	80. Town—Howrah ...	46	23	74	1,763	1,158	2,921	578	331	909	27	27	54
Country Areas.															
81. Doonjoor ...	24			10	34	445	299	744	173	143	316	02	07	08	
82. Sankrail ...	12			10	22	104	140	244	118	104	222	...	...	...
83. Jungutbullubpore ...	5			7	12	229	147	376	26	04	30	...	04	08	
84. Amta ...	24			19	43	403	337	740	15	25	40	...	06	01	
85. Goloberia ...	6			6	12	141	89	230	90	52	142	...	...	...
86. Hagnan ...	6			8	14	184	133	317	139	65	204	...	01	01	
87. Shampore ...	6			6	12	240	155	395	132	116	248	...	08	01	
	Total of Country Areas			83	65	148	1,846	1,290	3,136	101	69	170	008	08	08
	District Total	129	93	222	3,609	2,448	6,057	180	107	287	05	06	06		
24-Perennials.	24-Perennials.	88. Town—Arenalaha ...	68	74	142	520	404	924	473	410	883	20	23	43	
		Country Areas.													
		89. Tollygunge ...	27	16	43	461	343	804	63	40	103	08	01	08	
		90. Sonapore ...	13	3	16	368	285	653	321	314	635	...	...	...
		91. Arenalaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		92. Goryaparah ...	19	11	30	341	264	605	213	230	443	...	...	01
		93. Bisopore ...	25	15	40	376	219	595	205	150	355	...	...	...
		94. Acheopore ...	30	31	61	398	283	681	273	203	476	10	06	08	
		95. Dum-Dum ...	39	38	77	381	332	713	135	98	233	...	...	...
		96. Doykunga ...	17	9	26	229	183	412	41	148	189	...	...	...
PRESIDENTCY.	PRESIDENTCY.	97. Tabernah ...	8	10	18	424	313	737	245	344	589	14	...	07	
		98. Diamond-Harbour ...	3	4	7	235	153	388	34	41	75	...	...	08
		99. Debipore ...	4	8	12	379	235	614	97	281	378	...	...	...
		100. Bankipore ...	16	9	25	600	397	997	179	125	304	...	...	...
		101. Sultanpore ...	7	5	12	397	305	702	90	103	193	...	...	...
		102. Muthurapore ...	34	5	39	290	199	489	81	85	166	...	...	...
		103. Baripore ...	6	11	17	414	291	705	35	63	98	...	...	...
		104. Protabhuggor ...	9	3	12	350	217	567	239	140	379	...	07	...	
		105. Mutiah ...	3	1	4	230	142	372	60	416	476	...	...	...
		106. Hurva ...	53	12	65	361	285	646	323	261	584	...	...	...
PRESIDENTCY.	PRESIDENTCY.	107. Huenabad ...	1	2	3	173	145	318	101	101	202	...	...	...
		108. Kalarooah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		109. Magurah ...	29	13	42	324	251	575	141	122	263	...	...	...
		110. Kaligunge ...	17	7	24	392	294	686	61	23	84	...	...	...
		111. Amasoonoo ...	10	11	21	382	244	626	33	78	111	...	...	...
		112. Baraset ...	71	85	156	415	281	696	123	93	216	...	...	...
		113. Nyhatty ...	7	10	17	291	217	508	65	73	138	...	...	...
		114. Nawabgunge ...	18	12	30	345	258	603	237	204	441	...	...	...
		115. Joyungger ...	21	2	23	483	395	878	244	190	434	...	...	...
		116. Bussceerhat ...	18	15	33	549	401	950	23	19	42	...	...	...
117. Sakthira ...	26	17	43	467	401	868	140	108	248	...	01	04			
	Total of Country Areas	517	321	838	10,861	7,850	18,711	185	123	308	04	01	08		
	District Total	605	395	1,000	11,861	8,646	20,507	198	125	323	04	02	08		

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.															Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total Ratio of Mortality from all causes.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1'88	2'80	2'14	'54	'51	'53	'18	'14	'16	'35	'33	'34	3'77	4'14	3'86	108	98	85
3'84	2'24	2'55	1'16	1'46	1'53	'58	'34	'38	'16	'14	'15	5'35	5'06	5'09	107	131	86
2'59	1'46	1'52	'29	'16	'44	'10	'39	'24	4'32	4'01	4'41	6'26	7'30	6'99	108	85	86
1'01	'34	'77	1'18	'06	'80	'31	'19	'20	'37	'22	'24	3'15	3'11	3'02	100	107	81
3'64	3'61	3'12	1'16	'81	'98	'58	'30	'48	'89	'55	'71	6'40	6'54	6'46	99	100	81
14'79	11'37	13'07	2'65	1'82	2'23	'20	'27	'24	1'40	1'28	1'37	30'11	18'13	17'61	99	100	81
5'84	3'93	4'36	1'16	'64	'84	'25	'23	'24	1'21	'87	1'04	9'46	6'37	7'38	98	100	81
3'76	3'66	3'77	1'14	1'26	1'20	'45	'57	'51	'31	'35	'33	7'03	6'67	6'81	98	101	81
26'41	27'33	31'55	2'14	1'55	2'00	'13	'14	'14	'48	'59	'54	40'98	30'98	36'93	98	100	81
5'05	5'46	6'73	'81	'70	'76	'11	'05	'08	'27	'13	'20	9'60	6'78	8'14	98	100	81
7'45	4'94	6'18	1'00	'74	'87	'25	'34	'25	'44	'40	'43	9'78	9'76	8'83	98	141	81
7'48	4'98	6'31	1'05	'76	'90	'28	'24	'25	'47	'43	'45	9'87	9'64	8'84	98	141	81
19'34	18'01	17'14	'81	1'24	1'03	'23	'17	'20	3'97	3'06	3'51	26'37	21'43	24'10	98	123	81
13'61	8'34	10'80	'35	'05	'15	'25	'11	'18	'06	'05	'06	15'62	9'78	12'80	94	100	81
8'57	5'02	3'59	'79	'71	'77	'17	'00	'13	'20	'08	'13	5'68	4'18	4'87	90	123	81
8'39	4'16	6'11	'49	'23	'34	'05	'10	'12	'21	'07	'14	9'11	4'85	6'98	89	100	81
9'08	4'16	6'76	'20	'13	'17	'09	'00	'09	'03	'08	'05	10'17	4'94	7'31	87	100	81
13'73	7'05	10'18	2'20	1'34	1'73	'20	'34	'28	1'02	'51	'75	17'22	9'25	15'00	89	100	81
23'19	10'79	21'42	3'39	2'73	3'05	'20	'13	'16	2'78	1'99	2'37	30'50	25'59	28'13	19	110	71
11'38	6'53	8'53	1'15	'76	'94	'15	'19	'17	'62	'36	'48	13'60	8'15	10'78	90	151	81
11'36	7'10	9'41	1'12	'79	'95	'15	'19	'17	'66	'55	'69	14'64	9'04	11'70	91	147	81
13'90	11'41	12'66	3'01	4'58	4'09	'48	'33	'40	'80	'91	'85	21'76	19'09	20'46	104	118	71
5'58	3'08	3'80	2'22	'87	1'35	'31	'26	'24	'03	'05	'04	8'23	5'80	6'75	95	100	71
8'05	3'98	6'32	4'13	2'64	3'34	'09	'10	'10	'05	'01	'01	13'68	6'08	10'08	89	173	71
10'25	6'03	8'10	2'08	1'31	1'68	'38	'18	'25	'26	'08	'16	13'64	8'18	10'85	90	100	71
29'90	23'82	27'95	10'65	10'74	10'69	'54	'40	'48	3'14	1'84	2'50	48'00	41'40	44'92	103	130	71
10'14	6'48	8'36	4'43	3'51	3'46	'17	'07	'13	'12	'09	'11	18'41	9'66	12'45	98	107	71
9'87	5'21	7'24	3'36	2'08	2'69	'22	'16	'20	'23	'12	'19	18'77	7'95	10'80	90	100	71
9'40	5'58	7'58	3'37	2'18	2'76	'24	'18	'21	'27	'17	'22	14'28	8'62	11'80	96	120	71
19'14	16'18	17'63	6'87	5'63	6'78	'63	'43	'54	'85	'64	'75	32'66	26'60	29'87	124	103	80
6'89	4'34	5'60	1'51	1'23	1'30	'30	'14	'26	'61	'24	'43	11'41	7'46	9'41	97	146	81
8'13	5'84	4'52	1'46	'45	1'17	'14	'30	'22	'58	'51	'54	9'44	7'16	8'34	105	128	81
5'19	2'86	3'73	'29	'35	'32	'21	'28	'24	'13	'16	'14	6'09	3'44	4'68	88	155	81
6'00	3'94	4'50	'78	'63	'71	'31	'24	'28	'47	'31	'38	7'93	5'40	6'61	85	128	81
1'99	1'06	1'51	'35	'27	'30	'64	'47	'55	'17	'13	'15	6'14	2'48	3'20	85	158	81
6'41	2'80	3'40	'63	'30	'40	'40	'40	'40	'21	'26	'24	7'04	4'58	5'08	80	145	81
5'44	2'80	4'08	1'09	'64	'84	'10	'16	'13	'20	'19	'19	8'16	4'99	6'68	84	134	81
5'12	3'06	4'05	'83	'62	'72	'40	'30	'35	'54	'25	'39	7'73	4'97	6'29	92	143	81
7'71	4'96	6'81	1'76	1'34	1'55	'44	'32	'38	'44	'30	'37	12'32	8'07	10'16	90	147	81
19'30	20'07	19'35	8'71	6'81	6'23	'69	'09	'60	6'13	5'72	5'94	30'24	28'23	27'19	111	105	81
5'47	4'49	5'00	'85	'63	'74	'04	'14	'11	'44	'29	'30	7'26	6'06	6'84	108	124	80
15'60	11'56	13'72	'84	'44	'64	'33	'39	'36	'78	'10	'45	20'72	16'01	18'86	100	159	81
5'21	3'18	7'22	'43	'19	'39	'06	'31	'19	'63	'30	'61	11'46	8'37	10'46	105	129	81
6'14	4'26	5'20	'60	'64	'75	'45	'40	'41	'07	'40	'63	10'14	7'20	8'48	89	130	81
7'44	4'48	5'96	1'34	1'25	1'46	'07	'39	'29	1'01	1'05	1'03	12'33	8'07	11'51	101	138	81
15'71	13'37	13'56	3'19	4'06	3'58	'27	'31	'29	2'11	2'39	2'24	30'65	20'64	29'79	116	114	81
9'40	6'21	8'30	'18	'...	'08	'72	'64	'68	1'02	'63	'77	13'74	10'41	12'56	88	124	81
7'33	4'61	5'67	'...	'02	'01	'34	'31	'28	'12	'24	'21	10'37	7'64	9'41	100	125	81
9'13	4'97	7'03	'36	'20	'29	'48	'31	'55	'12	'08	'10	19'39	6'28	8'34	101	166	81
12'30	8'38	10'23	1'55	'95	1'25	'30	'45	'62	'18	'14	'18	17'85	12'98	18'38	91	124	81
9'98	6'18	8'03	'03	'08	'03	'30	'25	'26	'38	'17	'25	12'41	7'91	10'13	96	161	81
8'28	4'38	7'35	'70	'40	'55	'23	'36	'29	'18	'13	'15	10'70	8'82	9'34	106	165	81
9'33	7'36	8'61	1'00	'46	'73	'31	'04	'15	1'73	'23	'68	13'29	9'24	11'34	102	145	81
11'71	8'29	9'97	'09	'06	'07	'18	'29	'23	'18	'34	'37	15'63	9'56	11'25	105	148	81
13'96	12'29	13'63	'12	'07	'10	'45	'21	'37	'68	'14	'37	19'13	12'26	16'75	104	120	81
4'51	4'85	4'41	'19	'13	'16	'77	'33	'66	'09	'06	'08	10'96	9'37	10'12	106	124	81
10'13	9'66	9'91	'02	'48	'72	'25	'75	'61	1'41	'59	1'02	15'48	14'06	15'06	111	129	81
6'27	5'11	5'73	'09	'...	'05	'23	'22	'22	'04	'11	'07	8'11	6'48	7'37	123	155	81
5'53	3'73	4'44	'17	'...	'03	'20	'25	'22	'...	'05	'02	7'44	5'35	6'35	98	190	81
10'03	7'12	8'58	1'13	'63	'89	'16	'21	'18	'16	'46	'30	12'09	9'73	11'44	104	140	81
7'43	7'14	7'89	'06	'08	'07	'06	'23	'44	'40	'21	'31	9'84	6'48	9'20	119	188	81
7'79	10'28	6'77	'04	'07	'05	'13	'07	'11	'29	'28	'24	8'99	11'02	9'78	128	185	81
6'87	4'25	4'56	'81	'97	'74	'23	'38	'24	'25	'38	'27	7'16	6'28	6'78	103	116	81
6'00	4'81	5'27	'39	'16	'27	'33	'14	'23	1'08	'31	1'25	9'58	6'64	8'08	101	147	81
6'58	5'27	5'94	'54	'18	'37	'37	'18	'19	'11	'19	'24	8'15	6'61	7'40	109	134	81
5'87	4'68	5'51	'63	'70	'77	'11	'18	'14	'30	'26	'45	9'71	7'38	8'53	109	184	81
5'30	5'36	7'63	'23	'24	'23	'47	'40	'48	'66	'46	'31	12'82	8'46	10'44	94	151	81
15'14	5'79	7'95	'56	'31	'48	'48	'36	'39	'38	'31	'35	11'76	6'96	9'00	100	128	81
5'17	5'08	5'51	'78	'10	'14	'29	'27	'23	'47	'39	'39	8'59	6'92	7'85	98	116	81
5'31	6'11	7'08	'92	'36	'46	'32	'30	'31	'33	'24	'43	10'98	6'39	9'73	106	128	81
5'17	6'31	7'38	'90	'47	'54	'32	'30	'31	'30	'41	'31	11'24	6'28	10'10	106	128	81

STATEMENT No. 3—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

1		2		3		4		5		6		7			
Division.	District.	Area.	POPULATION AT THE CENSUS OF 1871.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Towns.													
		119. Kishnagur	12,871	15,879	28,750	14	19	33	3	1	4	120	136	256	
		120. Nuddes	5,992	4,941	10,933	5	3	8	...	...	...	67	74	141
		121. Bantipore	18,205	16,480	34,685	2	3	5	...	...	1	164	183	347
		122. Banaghat	4,266	4,096	8,362	28	18	46	...	...	...	29	30	59
		123. Koothes	4,074	4,571	8,645	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	5
		124. Meherpore	2,023	2,939	4,962	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	13	24
		125. Commercolly	3,479	2,772	6,251	5	4	9	1	...	1	50	24	74	
		Total of Towns ...	44,020	40,187	84,207	53	47	100	5	1	6	489	618	1,107	
		Country Areas.													
		126. Kishnagur	23,067	34,020	57,087	23	16	39	1	...	1	159	165	324	
		127. Haunkhally	19,425	20,009	39,434	23	17	40	...	...	...	63	66	129
		128. Kishengungo	14,573	15,334	29,907	1	2	3	1	2	3	50	56	106	
		129. Chupra	26,000	28,017	54,017	1	...	1	...	...	...	53	29	82
		130. Nakashenpara	20,000	20,000	40,000	35	33	68	...	...	...	100	78	178
		131. Kaligunge	24,432	25,801	50,233	19	17	36	...	...	...	167	97	264
		132. Tuhatta	40,007	48,574	88,581	18	18	36	3	2	5	204	144	348	
		133. Meherpore	7,075	7,205	14,280	5	...	5	...	...	...	71	29	100
		134. Karimpore	40,784	50,544	91,328	10	9	19	10	22	37	240	165	405	
		135. Gangnes	47,439	48,329	95,768	3	2	5	1	...	1	147	90	237	
		136. Dowlutpore	46,082	51,007	97,089	21	25	46	5	3	8	617	324	941	
		137. Nowpara	40,923	44,132	85,055	10	11	21	1	...	1	132	74	206	
		138. Koothes	6,008	7,191	13,199	3	4	7	1	...	1	73	57	130	
		139. Commercolly, including Kooka	30,419	41,584	72,003	18	24	42	2	1	3	147	107	254	
		140. Bhalooka	17,700	19,008	36,708	10	12	22	2	1	3	123	79	202	
		141. Bhalooka	28,482	30,009	58,491	11	5	16	...	...	...	141	74	215
		142. Alundanga	43,544	48,791	92,335	15	7	22	...	...	3	171	160	331
		143. Choudangah	10,444	10,180	20,624	2	2	4	...	...	...	86	79	165
		144. Damurhoda	20,134	20,004	40,138	1	...	1	...	...	...	179	98	277
		145. Kaloopole	17,077	17,395	34,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	80	190
		146. Jeebunnugger	17,482	14,121	31,603	2	2	4	...	...	...	105	81	186
		147. Meherpore	40,190	51,140	91,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	103	328
		148. Gowripotia	24,615	29,141	53,756	7	7	14	...	...	...	908	143	1,051
		149. Bongong	6,923	8,202	15,125	10	10	20	3	...	3	87	48	135	
		150. Suraha	31,147	35,218	66,365	3	1	4	...	...	...	138	83	221
		151. Galghatta	19,837	23,240	43,077	12	14	26	...	...	...	90	52	142
		152. Gopalnugger	19,540	20,520	40,060	12	5	17	...	...	...	70	41	111
		153. Santipore	10,474	11,336	21,810	7	2	9	1	...	1	149	120	269	
		154. Banaghat, including Beernug- gor or Oolow	34,008	36,823	70,831	20	24	44	...	...	2	176	143	319
		155. Chaudah	22,551	20,771	43,322	12	5	17	...	...	...	54	42	96
		156. Jagoli	19,217	19,220	38,437	1	1	2	...	...	...	47	37	84
		Total of Country Areas ...	833,105	885,515	1,718,620	347	278	625	56	35	71	4,322	2,615	6,937	
		District Total ...	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	400	326	726	41	36	77	4,961	3,231	8,192	
		Town—Jessore ...	4,039	5,513	9,552	23	18	41				68	63	131	
		Country Areas.													
		157. Goodkhally	90,555	30,972	121,527	49	50	99	3	3	6	164	121	285	
		158. Mourampore, including Now- para	71,919	71,102	143,021	256	108	364	60	36	96	554	426	980	
		159. Kallagunge	44,008	45,000	89,008	24	21	45	3	3	6	189	90	279	
		160. Keshubpore	42,502	42,204	84,706	79	61	135	5	6	15	344	176	520	
		161. Bagurpara	29,029	20,070	49,099	30	26	56	9	6	15	181	101	282	
		162. Jendah	41,947	43,007	84,954	18	10	28	3	3	11	230	141	371	
		163. Kotechandpore	20,006	19,144	39,150	1	...	1	5	6	13	119	86	205	
		164. Hurrahakunda	19,905	18,559	38,464	4	11	15	7	4	11	84	57	141	
		165. Sakopa	50,057	65,100	115,157	32	43	75	18	21	39	171	108	279	
		166. Marorah, including Sreepore	77,547	77,547	155,094	140	111	251	11	6	19	495	301	796	
		167. Muhammadpore	39,598	43,204	82,802	10	9	19	7	4	11	124	64	188	
		168. Nulkhia	21,604	23,728	45,332	98	76	174	18	14	32	160	119	279	
		169. Narnil	63,740	60,779	124,519	30	23	53	13	6	19	177	90	267	
		170. Kallia	33,547	33,939	67,486	5	2	7	4	2	6	103	72	175	
		171. Lohagurrah, including Alfa- dangah	47,760	51,269	99,029	17	12	29	19	9	28	215	119	334	
		172. Khoolia, including Footollah	54,861	55,553	110,414	39	34	73	21	59	80	363	233	596	
		173. Bytaghatta	15,000	14,237	29,237	4	4	8	...	...	...	129	108	237
		174. Bourniah, including Tulla	53,740	53,214	106,954	34	27	61	3	2	4	464	308	772	
		175. Delooty, including Chand- khally	47,537	26,704	74,241	30	12	42	6	3	1	126	145	271	
		176. Bagorhat, including Fokeer- hat and Kuchou	71,303	67,257	138,560	132	97	229	11	12	23	746	517	1,263	
		177. Wolnahat	23,820	24,604	48,424	26	14	40	13	6	21	301	118	419	
		178. Rampal	25,130	30,081	55,211	52	28	80	...	...	...	212	150	362
		179. Morrelgunge	30,788	27,506	58,294	29	26	55	1	1	2	225	163	388	
		180. Jessore	73,479	74,437	147,916	108	61	169	5	16	21	474	291	765	
		Total of Country Areas ...	1,046,487	1,020,384	2,066,871	1,228	908	2,136	301	197	498	6,333	4,036	10,369	
		District Total ...	1,051,125	1,023,996	2,075,121	1,249	924	2,163	321	197	498	6,351	4,076	10,427	
		Town—Moorshehabad ...	23,392	22,790	46,182	42	36	78	17	16	33	190	146	336	
		Country Areas.													
		181. Burwa	34,326	39,637	73,963	16	24	40	26	26	74	532	468	1,000	
		182. Nowadah	30,200	22,109	52,309	8	5	13	5	4	13	276	197	473	
		183. Hurrihurpara	27,434	30,276	57,710	12	8	20	20	27	87	281	194	475	

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

		15			16			17			18		
		CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)											
AREAS.		From all other Causes.			Total deaths from all Causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Towns.													
119. Kishnaghur	117	73	190	282	119	500	1'08	1'28	1'23	25	97	14	
120. Nudda	8	5	13	67	88	175	1'28	1'20	1'24	...	...	...
121. Santipore	11	8	19	184	177	361	1'18	1'19	1'17	...	...	...
122. Ranachhat	4	2	6	82	43	105	6'58	5'90	6'18	...	...	...
123. Koochha	3	...	3	13	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
124. Meherpore ... ..	...	1	1	18	14	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
125. Commerceilly ... ..	...	...	...	87	57	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns ...	145	86	220	703	580	1,283	1'20	1'28	1'07	1'11	1'08	1'06	
Country Areas.													
126. Kishnaghur	60	44	113	282	235	517	1'09	1'47	1'58	0'08	...	0'01	
127. Hanskhally	5	5	10	...	68	180	1'18	...	...	...	...	...
128. Kishongunge	11	4	15	84	47	181	1'00	1'15	1'10	0'06	1'13	1'10	
129. Chupra	5	1	6	58	35	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
130. Nakaasheepara	5	2	7	144	120	264	1'30	1'13	1'21	...	...	...
131. Kalligunge	6	4	10	109	129	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
132. Tehatta	50	33	83	541	254	667	...	...	...	...	...	...
133. Meherpore	7	1	8	100	40	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
134. Karimpore	5	3	8	412	257	669	...	...	...	...	...	...
135. Gangnoo	43	18	60	204	133	337	...	...	...	...	...	...
136. Dowltpore	5	2	7	716	444	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
137. Nowpara	6	5	11	203	124	329	...	...	...	...	...	...
138. Koochha	4	...	4	86	44	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
139. Commerceilly, including Kokaa	11	9	20	195	187	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
140. Bhalouka	8	12	20	140	108	247	...	...	...	...	...	...
141. Bhadoolla	1	3	4	166	94	260	...	...	...	...	...	...
142. Alundanga	4	3	7	203	133	336	...	...	...	...	...	...
143. Choodaungah	81	10	90	128	111	239	...	...	...	...	...	...
144. Damurhoda	4	3	7	207	113	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
145. Kaloopole	3	1	4	120	85	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
146. Jobunnugger	5	2	7	121	69	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
147. Moheshpore	13	6	19	261	135	396	...	...	...	...	...	...
148. Gowripotha	3	4	7	223	161	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
149. Hongong	3	3	6	86	63	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
150. Buraia	2	5	7	168	89	247	...	...	...	...	...	...
151. Gaighatta	8	7	15	119	84	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
152. Gopalnugger	11	5	16	100	61	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
153. Santipore	9	7	16	171	134	305	...	...	...	...	...	...
154. Ranachhat, including Beer- nugger or Oolow	4	8	12	235	205	440	...	...	...	...	...	...
155. Chauda	2	3	5	87	70	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
156. Jagooli	7	6	13	61	48	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...	345	226	571	5,758	3,873	9,631	1'41	1'31	1'36	0'04	0'03	0'04	
District Total ...	488	312	800	6,461	4,453	10,914	1'45	1'34	1'20	0'04	0'03	0'04	
157. Town—Jessore													
Country Areas.													
158. Goodkhally	61	30	91	293	216	511	1'60	1'61	1'60	0'09	1'18	1'13	
159. Moorampore, including Now- para	22	13	35	809	702	1,500	5'28	2'78	3'03	0'33	0'05	0'07	
160. Kalligunge	4	6	10	223	130	359	...	...	...	...	...	...
161. Keshubpore	7	11	18	444	277	721	1'69	1'44	1'56	1'11	1'18	1'15	
162. Bagherpara	1	...	1	225	139	364	1'03	...	...	...	...	...
163. Jhenida	5	2	7	264	180	444	...	...	...	...	...	...
164. Kotchandpore	10	5	15	142	115	257	...	...	...	...	...	...
165. Hurrenkoonda	1	2	3	83	70	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
166. Kalkota	9	3	12	237	174	411	...	...	...	...	...	...
167. Magorah, including Sroepore ...	21	23	44	653	448	1,121	1'97	1'43	1'60	1'15	1'10	1'12	
168. Muhammadpore	12	9	21	184	106	290	...	...	...	...	...	...
169. Sukhia	6	13	19	235	230	465	...	...	...	...	...	...
170. Narail	9	11	20	233	153	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
171. Kallia	3	3	6	124	84	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
172. Lohagurrah, including Alfa- daungah	9	6	17	285	163	448	...	...	...	...	...	...
173. Khatola, including Footollah ...	13	6	19	478	317	795	...	...	...	...	...	...
174. Bytashatta	6	5	11	142	120	262	...	...	...	...	...	...
175. Doonurrah, including Tulla ...	16	11	26	503	394	898	...	...	...	...	...	...
176. Delooty, including Chand- khally	11	10	21	375	178	463	...	...	...	...	...	...
177. Beerghat, including Fokeerhat and Koochoa	12	0	12	996	668	1,594	1'85	1'44	1'65	1'15	1'17	1'18	
178. Molnihat	17	17	34	307	161	528	1'00	...	...	...	...	...
179. Bampal	4	2	6	297	184	461	...	...	...	...	...	...
180. Morrelgunge	1	2	3	315	199	514	...	...	...	...	...	...
181. Jessore	5	4	9	581	351	932	1'46	1'34	1'16	1'10	1'11	1'10	
Total of Country Areas ...	263	204	467	6,474	5,748	14,322	1'17	1'04	1'06	0'34	0'19	0'23	
District Total ...	263	205	468	6,509	5,830	14,330	1'18	1'05	1'07	0'34	0'19	0'23	
182. Town—Moorshedabad													
Country Areas.													
183. Burra	15	16	31	621	535	1,156	1'44	1'30	1'32	0'35	0'27	0'27	
184. Nowadah	2	2	4	390	318	708	...	...	...	...	...	...
185. Hurriburpara	1	...	1	348	220	568	...	...	...	...	...	...

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mor- tality from all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
10.10	8.86	9.34	4.49	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	100	100	110
17.17	14.91	16.50	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.48	1.48	1.48	75	75	120
12.41	10.40	11.33	4.07	4.07	4.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.33	1.33	100	100	121
8.73	8.34	8.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	100	100	122
1.71	1.53	1.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	100	100	123
4.19	4.48	4.51	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	100	100	124
20.16	8.86	14.50	4.00	2.16	1.82	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	1.45	1.45	1.45	100	100	125
10.42	8.46	9.29	3.4	1.3	2.4	0.1	4.3	4.1	8.24	1.74	2.45	10.97	11.79	13.74	80	130	126
4.34	4.55	4.45	4.8	1.1	2.9	4.4	4.7	4.7	2.08	1.20	1.64	8.52	8.90	7.70	97	100	127
3.34	3.04	3.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.5	2.5	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	128
3.30	1.90	2.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	129
4.00	1.01	1.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	130
3.73	2.50	3.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	1.4	1.4	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	131
4.83	3.70	4.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	132
5.73	2.98	4.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.04	1.04	1.04	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	133
10.08	5.38	7.77	2.21	9.0	1.00	1.41	2.7	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.40	17.74	11.01	87	125	134
7.46	8.98	8.28	1.4	0.7	1.1	5.5	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	135
1.00	1.00	1.00	2.47	0.4	0.9	1.4	4.0	2.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	136
18.41	6.98	9.00	0.5	4.0	0.5	3.5	7.3	7.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.40	17.74	11.01	87	125	137
3.22	1.07	2.42	4.4	2.4	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	138
10.02	5.14	7.58	1.4	2.7	2.1	5.8	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	12.52	14.11	13.31	85	143	139
8.73	3.03	5.38	3.8	4.5	4.1	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	140
6.94	4.07	5.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	4.5	4.5	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	141
4.04	2.40	3.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	142
3.90	2.24	3.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	143
3.20	7.75	7.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	2.4	2.4	13.30	10.80	11.04	103	115	144
6.10	3.28	4.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.10	7.10	7.10	100	140	145
6.35	4.02	5.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	146
6.00	3.01	4.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	147
4.37	2.11	3.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	148
4.32	4.97	6.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	149
3.23	5.44	6.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	150
4.43	1.84	3.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	151
4.33	3.23	3.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	152
3.33	1.90	2.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	153
14.13	10.39	12.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.32	11.70	13.09	92	128	154
5.10	3.88	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	155
1.40	1.41	1.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	156
3.44	1.02	2.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	157
5.42	3.17	4.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	158
5.07	3.45	4.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	159
14.63	15.08	14.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.47	20.40	20.44	137
5.36	3.96	4.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.03	6.97	8.30	92	126	160
7.71	6.13	6.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	12.50	9.87	11.10	101	127	161
4.21	2.98	3.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	162
8.05	4.16	6.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.43	8.44	8.44	101	120	163
6.23	3.40	4.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	164
5.47	3.23	4.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	165
5.92	4.40	5.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	166
5.95	1.99	2.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	167
2.33	1.25	1.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	168
6.99	3.99	5.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	169
3.13	1.31	2.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	170
7.40	4.72	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	13.10	8.44	11.14	91	129	171
3.23	1.84	1.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	172
3.07	2.15	2.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	173
4.50	2.33	3.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	174
6.85	4.19	5.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	175
6.80	7.45	7.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	176
5.11	9.1	7.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	177
3.91	5.53	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.44	8.44	8.44	94	144	178
10.46	7.08	8.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	12.09	9.78	11.48	106	127	179
13.05	4.75	8.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.40	8.52	10.88	95	127	180
6.71	7.40	8.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	11.81	9.19	10.65	125	141	181
6.65	6.98	6.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.01	7.23	7.63	114	124	182
5.90	5.45	5.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.00	6.43	6.73	141	165	183
6.05	3.94	4.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.00	5.03	6.58	103	147	184
6.04	3.90	5.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.14	5.68	6.93	103	147	185
6.27	6.40	7.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	11.07	9.28	10.54	102	127	186
14.84	11.47	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	17.00	15.40	16.21	91	118	187
12.90	8.63	10.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	14.03	9.61	12.10	91	131	188
10.90	6.47	8.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	12.09	8.25	10.40	91	120	189

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MADRAS—(Continued.)	MADRAS—(Continued.)	Country Areas.—(Continued.)												
		184. Jellinghee	51,656	57,170	108,826	85	18	53	31	23	53	278	230	508
		187. Tiowas	30,206	43,370	73,576	19	9	29	2	3	5	440	345	785
		188. Jowithazhar	21,630	24,140	45,770	25	20	45	47	39	86	307	266	573
		189. Moorshadabad	52,377	55,931	108,308	129	86	215	61	45	96	561	437	998
		190. Harwanah	20,153	22,010	42,163	47	36	83	9	14	23	195	173	367
		191. Budronhat	20,553	19,037	39,590	41	25	66	111	107	218	402	279	679
		192. Kulliangunge } or Berhampore	22,506	24,519	47,025	58	40	98	5	13	18	210	181	391
		193. Gokurni	123,091	128,604	251,695	75	61	136	58	49	107	1,548	1,322	2,870
		194. Korgong, including Nulhaty, Kain-porehat, and Pulna } or Kandy	50,170	66,030	116,200	56	30	86	24	18	43	563	411	973
195. Bhurtpore	137,423	142,501	279,924	202	181	383	46	23	69	1,538	900	2,438		
196. Junjapore, including Rughu-nathpore, Mirzapore, Mooty, Shunahcegunge, and Dewan-sarai	621,043	645,801	1,266,844	717	550	1,267	471	300	771	7,051	5,399	12,450		
Total of Country Areas ...	643,335	708,201	1,351,536	750	578	1,328	494	406	899	7,247	5,546	12,793		
District Total ...														
100. Town—Dinapore	7,700	5,342	13,042	8	6	14	...	...	...	228	148	376
Country Areas.														
200. Dinapore or Kotwally	1,864	641	2,505	1	2	3	...	...	...	153	99	252
201. Rajarampore	109,419	98,449	207,868	81	41	122	1	...	...	433	296	729
202. Meerungunge	78,182	71,915	150,097	25	14	39	...	...	...	504	309	813
203. Kullangunge	44,481	44,347	88,828	2	...	2	...	...	...	297	149	446
204. Hontabad	45,713	41,376	87,089	4	3	7	...	...	...	169	86	255
205. Humsalhari	44,038	38,250	82,288	17	22	39	...	...	...	237	172	409
206. Gungarampore	38,670	36,517	75,187	12	10	22	...	...	...	188	103	290
207. Patteuran	34,911	31,955	66,866	13	9	22	...	...	...	178	75	253
208. Pattecotolla	62,104	60,508	122,612	33	31	64	...	...	...	529	311	840
209. Perna	25,521	23,282	48,803	1	1	2	...	...	...	195	115	310
210. Chintaman	26,507	24,975	51,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	103	283
211. Hubrah	32,637	30,370	63,007	8	3	11	...	...	...	178	104	282
212. Nowahunge	24,025	21,730	45,755	7	0	7	...	...	...	242	160	402
213. Gorgahat or Raneegunge ...	8,780	8,173	16,953	4	3	7	...	...	...	147	117	264
214. Peergunge	46,464	42,432	88,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	136	357
215. Ransowunkoil	40,044	37,752	77,796	9	4	13	...	...	...	215	91	306
216. Thakoorgaon	113,135	108,730	221,865	85	58	133	...	...	...	182	81	263
Total of Country Areas ...	708,731	720,151	1,428,882	312	206	518	15	17	32	4,175	2,490	6,665		
District Total ...	776,431	725,493	1,501,924	315	212	527	16	17	33	4,398	2,638	7,036		
217. Town—English Bazar... ..	6,160	6,380	12,540	70	53	123	...	...	...	100	107	207
Country Areas.														
218. Gorkoriba... ..	31,028	33,020	64,048	95	99	194	0	4	18	537	374	911		
219. Khurba	45,000	46,111	91,111	27	14	41	65	44	109	935	501	1,436		
220. Gajole	28,282	27,934	56,216	96	83	179	2	...	...	581	434	1,015
221. Kalinchuk	56,784	62,591	119,375	105	49	154	3	3	6	730	408	1,138		
222. Gornathapore	26,009	23,900	49,909	42	16	58	1	1	2	251	202	453		
223. Shreehunge	40,414	35,803	76,217	64	30	94	8	16	24	390	235	625		
224. Nawahunge	25,723	27,470	53,193	12	32	44	...	...	...	314	189	503
225. English Bazar	35,023	37,420	72,443	153	101	254	2	...	...	455	267	722
226. Malah	26,663	23,901	50,564	66	53	119	2	...	...	398	279	677
Total of Country Areas ...	324,637	338,040	662,677	720	539	1,259	91	60	151	4,767	3,187	7,954		
District Total ...	331,637	345,339	676,976	730	543	1,273	91	60	151	4,873	3,284	8,157		
227. Town—Nattore	4,980	4,735	9,715	9	4	13	1	...	...	124	108	232
Country Areas.														
228. Godakari	17,444	17,280	34,724	10	7	17	...	...	...	122	74	196
229. Tanore	45,044	40,988	86,032	13	13	26	...	...	...	306	235	541
230. Mando	44,413	45,885	90,298	80	36	116	...	...	...	454	295	749
231. Bandalakara	39,130	37,779	76,909	18	18	36	...	...	...	220	170	390
232. Bhagnara	84,018	82,780	166,798	47	51	98	1	3	4	333	179	512		
233. Pootin	70,770	72,317	143,087	50	30	80	3	1	4	420	233	653		
234. Charchat	35,018	33,806	68,824	30	30	60	1	1	2	126	87	213		
235. Lalpore or Bilmarah ...	61,648	60,290	121,938	17	17	34	3	3	6	244	212	456		
236. Bursairam	62,212	60,909	123,121	26	30	56	2	2	4	174	100	274		
237. Rinnor	70,403	70,728	141,131	17	14	31	...	...	...	309	182	491
238. Beaulah	34,343	33,922	68,265	30	11	41	...	...	...	413	267	680
239. Nattore	62,203	67,775	129,978	22	22	44	4	...	...	297	217	514
Total of Country Areas ...	643,647	655,468	1,299,115	345	240	585	17	13	30	3,384	2,170	5,554		
District Total ...	650,366	660,143	1,310,509	354	253	607	18	13	31	3,598	2,285	5,883		

TOWNS AND RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873. — (Continued.)

						10			11			12			13			14		
CAUSES OF DEATH.																				
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.															Number.		
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
2	5	7	2	7	10	2	...	2	2	7	18	17	34	42	20	40	60	100		
10	17	27	...	4	8	2	...	2	1	3	8	8	16	24	31	44	75	149		
20	25	45	4	1	5	...	1	1	9	1	3	14	20	34	30	63	93	196		
5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	19	7	19	26	121
9	5	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	3	4	7	4	7	11	130
1	2	3	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	8	5	9	14	141
7	5	12	1	3	4	2	...	2	1	3	8	14	18	32	22	54	76	150		
14	10	24	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	5	8	13	4	11	17	167		
20	20	40	5	7	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	17	22	39	23	42	65	190		
120	111	231	20	20	40	13	4	17	22	23	45	112	100	212	107	255	429			
127	113	240	20	20	40	13	4	17	22	23	45	110	90	200	171	202	433			
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	5	7	120
2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	3	100
15	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	8	12	100
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	10	100
...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	11	13	...	13	15	100
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	...	17	18	100
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	...	9	10	100
...	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	2	4	7	11	22	24	46	30	41	71	100		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	...	9	14	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	7	8	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	5	6	100
1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	13	4	17	13	17	30	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	100
20	20	40	5	2	7	6	1	7	10	14	24	01	115	205	110	133	243			
22	20	42	4	2	6	6	1	7	10	14	24	02	114	210	112	135	247			
11	5	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	3	6	21
6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	16	14	30	211
19	9	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
16	8	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
61	30	91	4	1	5	3	4	7	20	26	46	28	58	116	93	99	144			
62	33	95	4	1	5	3	4	7	21	27	48	29	59	117	97	91	154			
6	1	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	2	4	22
6	1	7	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	3	5	4	2	6	3	4	9	22		
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
10	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
12	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
35	21	56	14	40	60	9	7	16	25	31	56	126	126	252	244	276	319			
34	22	56	14	47	61	9	7	16	27	31	58	126	126	252	246	277	323			

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

		15			16			17			18			
		CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Contd.)												
AREAS.		From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Country Areas.—(Continued.)												
		186. Jellinghee	22	14	36	401	329	730	67	71	138	40	38	78
		187. Gowa	2	1	3	506	549	1,055	46	20	66	95	96	191
		188. Dowlutbazar	8	2	10	411	349	760	115	82	197	161	161	322
		189. Moorshedabad	24	23	47	814	642	1,456	246	133	379	97	90	187
		190. Bagwangola	17	16	33	270	235	505	233	163	396	44	63	107
		191. Budreehat	23	17	40	590	437	1,027	196	131	327	540	561	1,101
		192. Kalliangunge } or Horhampore	4	7	11	283	223	506	190	227	417	23	53	76
		193. Kalliangunge } or Kandy	136	128	264	1,843	1,599	3,442	60	44	104	17	35	52
		194. Goralbazar	26	30	56	693	510	1,203	96	45	141	40	37	77
RAJSHAHIE—(Continued.)	MORSHEDABAD—(Continued.)	195. Morgona, including Nulhaty, Ram-porehat, and Pulas ..	83	32	115	1,673	1,266	2,939	158	126	284	36	16	52
		196. Bhurtpore	313	238	551	8,330	6,992	15,322	115	80	195	75	56	131
		197. Jungipore, including Raghunathpore, Mirzapore, Bonty, Bhunshergunge, and Dewanseral ..	320	216	536	9,112	7,206	16,318	117	81	198	75	57	132
		Total of Country Areas ..	513	238	751	16,933	13,198	30,131	115	80	195	75	56	131
		District Total ..	520	216	736	17,605	13,804	31,409	117	81	198	75	57	132
		198. Town—Dinapore	30	22	52	200	179	379	79	112	191	...	...	...
		Country Areas.												
		200. Dinapore or Kotwally	1	...	1	157	105	262	50	512	115	...	...	...
		201. Debarpore	33	33	66	563	302	865	90	42	132	...	...	...
		202. Beerung .. .. .	...	...	...	543	326	869	81	10	91	...	...	...
203. Kallangunge	1	7	8	311	105	416	...	...	...	...	...	...
204. Hontabai	2	6	8	110	76	186	...	...	...	...	...	...
205. Bhangari	10	30	40	303	233	536	43	57	100	...	...	...
206. Gangasimpore .. .. .	...	...	...	310	116	426	81	27	108	...	...	...
207. Palseram	4	3	7	209	114	323	37	28	65	...	...	...
208. Putnesolia	4	5	9	306	389	695	53	51	104	...	...	...
209. Toraha	2	...	2	202	125	327	...	...	...	...	...	...
210. Chintaman	1	2	3	103	113	216	...	...	...	...	...	...
211. Hubrah	1	...	1	197	117	314	24	60	84	24	23	47		
212. Nowabgunge	9	5	14	265	186	451	20	26	46	...	...	...
213. Goraghat or Rancegunge ..	10	4	14	109	132	241	45	34	79	68	78	146		
214. Boorgunge	4	6	10	270	146	416	...	...	...	...	...	...
215. Ranceunkoil .. .. .	...	1	1	225	97	322	21	16	37	...	...	...
216. Thakoorpore	2	4	6	251	144	395	53	50	103	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ..		66	111	177	4,724	2,976	7,700	40	25	65	61	62	123	
District Total ..		116	133	249	4,984	3,155	8,139	40	39	79	61	62	123	
RAJSHAHIE—(Continued.)	DINAPORE.	217. Town—English Bazar	12	17	29	207	183	390	1176	543	1010	...	...	...
		Country Areas.												
		218. Goraoriba	17	23	40	670	520	1,190	3003	392	293	28	11	39
		219. Khurba	4	...	4	750	545	1,295	...	...	...	143	34	177
		220. Gajole	5	2	7	667	529	1,196	330	307	637	...	...	...
		221. Kallachuk	7	7	14	853	473	1,326	184	78	262	...	...	...
		222. Gomatthapore	13	11	24	380	236	616	167	66	233	...	...	...
		223. Niochgunge	5	6	11	975	546	1,521	128	46	174	...	...	...
		224. Nowabgunge	8	5	13	373	213	586	163	116	279	...	...	...
		225. English Bazar	14	23	37	637	475	1,112	523	425	948	...	...	...
RAJSHAHIE—(Continued.)	MALDAH.	226. Malda	33	35	68	501	377	878	247	150	397	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ..	104	119	223	5,829	3,904	9,733	221	150	371	29	17	46
		District Total ..	116	136	252	6,055	4,177	10,232	240	171	411	27	17	44
		227. Town—Natore	11	11	22	183	123	306	162	84	246	...	...	...
		Country Areas.												
		228. Godagari	5	1	6	154	87	241	37	46	83	...	...	...
		229. Patore	4	4	8	437	298	735	...	...	...	...	...	...
		230. Manda	23	18	41	557	379	936	107	78	185	...	...	...
		231. Bhandakara	5	5	10	350	205	555	45	47	92	...	...	...
		232. Baghmara	2	2	4	450	244	694	73	66	139	...	...	...
RAJSHAHIE—(Continued.)	RAJSHAHIE.	233. Pootia	9	11	20	572	336	908	70	41	111	...	...	...
		234. Obarghat	1	1	2	190	103	293	108	55	163	...	...	...
		235. Lalpore or Bilmara	13	30	43	445	276	721	53	34	87	...	...	...
		236. Buraigram	10	4	14	234	122	356	40	36	76	...	...	...
		237. Singra	26	14	40	670	197	867	21	17	38	...	...	...
		238. Baulah	30	22	52	487	323	810	35	30	65	...	...	...
		239. Bhatore	10	40	50	403	270	673	25	32	57	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ..	143	112	255	4,491	2,839	7,330	23	37	60	61	61	122
		District Total ..	154	123	277	4,644	2,961	7,605	24	38	62	61	61	122

TOWNS AND RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1874.—(CONTINUED.)

19			20			21			22			23			24			25		
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Females.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
722	492	554	08	08	04	04	08	03	42	24	33	940	877	702	91	140	126			
1128	795	945	03	03	01	01	03	03	03	02	03	1290	895	1033	91	120	120			
1618	1060	1529	73	70	72	36	42	50	60	08	31	1900	1640	1500	90	117	117			
1070	781	921	53	40	58	38	41	39	45	41	43	1523	1147	1344	95	126	126			
917	701	848	24	22	23	34	54	44	74	72	78	1230	1108	1248	91	108	108			
1935	1430	1712	43	38	35	19	36	27	111	89	101	2470	2296	2504	108	126	126			
929	613	766	04	06	06	23	24	23	17	23	23	1253	939	1084	92	124	124			
1555	923	1085	08	03	04	17	17	17	110	92	100	1497	1148	1511	90	113	113			
940	622	777	23	15	19	10	17	13	43	45	44	1163	772	955	89	124	124			
1050	673	851	23	19	21	19	20	24	23	22	24	1312	877	1078	90	122	122			
1133	787	959	19	16	16	26	37	33	30	43	45	1421	1019	1210	90	120	120			
1123	783	944	10	16	17	24	36	39	49	41	43	1411	1017	1200	91	120	120			
2022	2770	2859	....	....	....	25	56	38	389	411	398	3378	2320	2508	144	145	145
7790	15444	9676	101	156	115	...	406	175	50	...	38	7995	16370	10027	205	160	160			
430	306	309	14	11	13	...	04	02	32	30	30	520	606	484	104	140	140			
644	420	541	...	01	006	06	08	03	...	...	...	623	433	573	108	168	168
613	322	470	...	02	01	22	17	20	02	15	14	641	335	508	104	128	128			
218	135	179	...	...	...	08	08	17	13	14	14	240	193	212	110	144	144
641	440	547	04	05	05	19	18	19	47	78	62	750	609	934	104	120	120			
428	579	855	10	05	05	15	10	13	...	...	...	542	317	433	106	121	121
504	344	379	11	06	08	34	08	50	11	09	10	504	355	433	108	120	120			
551	513	684	...	01	008	44	07	57	06	08	07	920	641	902	102	144	144			
764	498	636	...	...	...	18	38	26	07	06	06	791	594	670	100	161	161
790	422	507	...	...	...	32	32	27	03	08	08	750	493	600	108	170	170
845	543	449	...	...	...	08	09	47	03	01	01	603	348	499	97	129	129
1807	793	870	04	...	...	54	20	40	06	21	14	1103	817	954	106	148	148	
1680	1431	1550	12	05	11	24	17	17	114	48	82	1020	1014	1774	107	127	127			
475	332	442	...	...	...	10	04	07	08	14	11	440	340	471	104	137	137
525	241	384	...	...	...	02	02	02	...	02	01	540	338	440	106	121	121
134	70	105	...	...	...	01	000	01	01	08	02	221	194	170	108	174	174
542	343	447	03	03	03	14	18	16	11	12	15	641	413	517	100	129	129			
595	383	468	03	02	03	14	18	16	14	18	16	641	434	541	107	134	134			
1640	1072	1650	170	46	108	30	31	31	185	265	225	3204	2359	3033	120	113	113			
1066	1193	1374	18	17	18	50	41	45	53	07	61	2118	1873	2015	98	126	126			
1370	1079	1223	41	19	30	21	10	18	04	17	11	1444	1290	1450	94	126	126			
1283	1641	1754	08	03	03	14	23	23	10	07	00	2358	1958	2102	104	126	126			
1283	647	940	01	...	008	17	14	15	12	17	11	1503	785	1110	90	120	120			
1283	842	1047	...	...	...	11	25	18	01	45	44	1519	975	1287	104	161	161
1735	942	1315	09	05	05	52	34	42	10	04	00	1953	1050	1476	99	106	106			
1520	615	907	...	08	01	42	21	31	18	24	24	1407	775	1105	93	176	176			
1242	706	903	20	21	20	25	42	34	39	60	50	1475	1255	1654	92	124	124			
1646	1197	1519	23	12	17	22	30	21	123	144	134	1879	1577	1736	111	123	123			
1468	931	1194	15	06	12	29	26	27	33	35	33	1795	1178	1450	98	145	145			
1470	945	1293	15	00	14	29	26	27	35	30	34	1822	1300	1500	95	144	144			
2510	2217	2367	121	21	72	40	43	41	222	253	227	3097	2597	2858	104	124	124			
725	420	575	24	05	20	26	23	23	25	05	17	873	594	694	101	177	177			
579	407	671	02	04	03	31	24	28	08	08	08	970	561	703	97	160	160			
977	600	871	21	10	16	43	45	43	47	00	43	1190	828	1012	101	145	145			
542	427	545	05	08	06	30	25	25	20	13	13	661	529	601	103	124	124			
542	380	451	01	01	01	40	45	43	08	01	05	622	303	423	101	174	174			
542	312	424	11	04	07	39	30	30	12	15	15	751	484	606	97	128	128			
520	129	253	...	...	...	45	20	42	02	02	02	514	287	399	97	174	174
521	397	477	...	...	...	26	24	27	19	28	24	618	395	523	94	163	163
579	125	261	05	...	...	03	30	23	14	04	04	575	231	291	94	153	153	
579	125	261	01	...	...	006	26	26	23	17	21	495	247	286	89	157	157	
725	476	671	07	...	...	01	28	29	40	00	35	643	590	724	104	150	150	
541	320	430	08	03	05	40	39	40	16	14	15	647	410	524	91	144	144			
579	321	440	08	05	06	27	41	29	28	17	19	695	423	583	90	129	129			
595	344	449	08	05	06	27	41	29	28	18	21	713	448	579	90	127	127			

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
DIVISION	DISTRICTS	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1921.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fever.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
RAJSHAHY—(Continued.)	Rangpore.	240. Town—Rangpore	3,578	2,522	6,100	2	1	3	1	1	2	129	88	187
		Country Areas.												
		241. Nishatgunge	75,066	71,393	1,46,459	10	8	18	...	...	...	153	77	230
		242. Durwanee	61,990	57,634	1,19,624	13	9	22	...	...	...	90	36	126
		243. Juidhake	84,605	81,699	1,66,304	25	14	39	...	...	...	99	52	151
		244. Dimlah	71,383	67,381	1,38,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	30	103
		245. Phourambaroo	85,314	80,097	1,65,411	1	4	5	...	...	...	130	100	230
		246. Bupbaroo	75,170	71,120	1,46,290	5	9	14	...	...	...	171	104	275
		247. Nagasurae	91,977	90,043	1,82,020	67	63	132	...	...	...	236	114	350
		248. Alipore, including Nundergunge or Hugwe, Foulcoomar and Palashbaroo	1,20,911	1,22,042	2,42,953	55	41	96	1	...	1	362	189	551
249. Koorungoo	51,905	48,787	1,00,692	12	11	23	...	...	...	383	270	653		
250. Molunga	57,110	55,047	1,12,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	74	287		
251. Paurungoo	39,032	36,803	75,835	2	1	3	...	...	...	139	130	269		
252. Bhowanoo	32,600	29,887	62,487	3	8	11	...	...	...	245	123	368		
253. Chilmaroo	34,298	33,223	67,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	118	365		
254. Sadoolapoor	60,704	59,000	1,20,704	6	12	18	2	4	6	725	451	1,176		
255. Chhindungoo	92,540	86,729	1,79,269	8	8	16	6	3	9	290	165	455		
256. Myungoo, or Rangpore, or Kalagunge	59,079	57,843	1,16,922	2	1	3	8	5	13	427	191	618		
Total of Country Areas ...	10,91,449	10,52,423	21,43,872	219	191	410	20	21	41	4,265	2,218	6,483		
District Total ...	10,95,026	10,56,040	21,51,066	221	192	413	21	22	43	4,304	2,270	6,574		
RAJSHAHY—(Continued.)	Bogra.	257. Town—Bogra	3,343	2,529	5,872	4	...	4	...	...	...	70	47	120
		Country Areas.												
		258. Bogra, including Gohall	1,06,740	1,06,970	2,13,710	40	42	82	...	1	1	638	439	1,077
		259. Shariatkhanda, including Muthur	59,010	56,853	1,15,863	31	29	60	...	...	...	292	168	460
		260. Shohagunge	28,754	27,331	56,085	1	...	1	...	...	...	175	100	275
		261. Panchbheola	35,273	31,143	66,416	21	16	37	...	...	...	301	141	442
		262. Khatia	19,078	18,550	37,628	18	13	31	...	1	1	318	324	642
		263. Budulgaheo	14,732	18,011	32,743	3	1	4	...	...	...	225	181	406
		264. Adumidgee	41,205	42,292	83,497	5	4	9	...	...	...	566	301	867
		265. Shoropore, including Dhunut	57,644	56,593	1,14,237	41	27	68	3	1	4	346	232	578
Total of Country Areas ...	3,44,521	3,39,074	6,83,595	160	131	291	3	3	6	2,554	1,661	4,215		
District Total ...	3,47,864	3,41,603	6,89,467	164	131	295	3	3	6	2,558	1,670	4,228		
RAJSHAHY—(Continued.)	Fulbari.	266. Town—Fulbari	7,851	7,970	15,821	9	1	10	4	1	5	190	148	344
		Country Areas.												
		267. Doolai	76,240	77,690	153,930	49	39	88	1	8	9	291	158	449
		268. Muthurahi	47,305	47,032	94,337	39	10	49	...	...	...	115	49	164
		269. Chatmohur	32,330	34,294	66,624	63	38	101	10	1	11	561	553	1,114
		270. Shazadpore	98,630	102,617	201,247	6	1	7	...	...	...	859	870	1,729
		271. Chokpara	70,089	81,863	151,952	6	2	8	1	...	1	396	221	617
		272. Balagunge	41,282	41,143	82,425	6	11	17	3	...	3	316	215	531
		273. Fulbari	81,224	83,084	164,308	73	47	120	3	...	8	852	561	1,413
		274. Bornaungoo	107,593	103,430	211,023	44	32	76	10	5	15	437	235	672
Total of Country Areas ...	594,693	601,201	1,195,894	285	180	465	28	14	42	3,215	1,979	5,194		
District Total ...	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	294	190	484	32	15	47	3,211	2,127	5,338		
RAJSHAHY—(Continued.)	Dumki.	Country Areas.												
		275. Darjeeling	19,798	14,684	34,482	1	1	2	1	1	2	94	50	144
		276. Dumsong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		277. Kalumpoung	7,577	4,698	12,275	9	2	11	...	1	1	28	7	35
		278. Kumsong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		279. Hasque ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		280. Phansidewah	25,682	22,303	47,985	5	3	8	1	...	1	106	66	172
		281. Mutteogurrah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		282. Nukaurbaroo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	53,067	41,665	94,732	15	6	21	3	2	4	239	123	362
District Total ...	53,067	41,665	94,732	15	6	21	3	2	4	239	123	362		
RAJSHAHY—(Continued.)	Jalpaiguri.	283. Town—Fulkeergunge	3,837	3,414	7,251	1	...	1	...	...	...	85	58	143
		Country Areas.												
		284. Silligoree	33,123	31,437	64,560	7	3	10	...	18	25	120	59	179
		285. Fulkeergunge	34,468	33,717	68,185	2	...	2	...	...	...	441	200	641
		286. Mynagore	4,853	4,579	9,432	...	1	1	...	...	...	42	37	79
		287. Boda	78,118	68,880	146,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	77	241
		288. Patagram	29,338	28,131	57,469	2	2	4	...	7	10	141	79	220
		289. Falakata ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		290. Alipore (Dhoojuri),	47,005	43,075	90,080	...	...	...	7	5	12	114	94	208
		Total of Country Areas ...	218,058	199,323	417,381	11	6	17	14	33	47	1,065	610	1,675
District Total ...	218,058	199,323	417,381	11	6	17	14	33	47	1,065	610	1,675		

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STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

Division.

District.

AREAS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)

From all other causes.

Total deaths from all causes.

From Cholera.

From Small-pox.

Males.

Females.

Total.

Males.

Females.

Total.

Males.

Females.

Total.

Males.

Females.

Total.

240. Town—Rangpore

Country Areas.

241. Nisbutgunge

242. Durwanee

243. Jaldhaka

244. Dimlah

245. Phooruntharee

246. Burubaree

247. Nagasoree

248. Alipore, including Sundergunge or Bagwa Foolcoomar and Palasibaree

249. Koergunge

250. Molunga

251. Peergunge

252. Showanogunge

253. Chilmaree

254. Sadoolapora

255. Gobindgunge

256. Mygunge, or Rangpore, or Kalingunge

Total of Country Areas ...

District Total ...

257. Town—Bogra

Country Areas.

258. Bogra, including Gohall

259. Shariatkandy, including Muddupur

260. Shobgunge

261. Panchibehee

262. Khotal

263. Hudulganhee

264. Adumdgoo

265. Sherepore, including Dhumut

Total of Country Areas ...

District Total ...

266. Town—Pubna

Country Areas.

267. Dootal

268. Muthurah

269. Chatmohur

270. Shasarpore

271. Golepara

272. Raigunge

273. Pubna

274. Nersajunge

Total Country Areas ...

District Total ...

Country Areas.

275. Darjeeling

276. Dumsong } Hill Territory

277. Kalimpong }

278. Kurseong }

279. Haqua }

280. Phansdewah } Total

281. Muttegurrah }

282. Nukaurbaroo }

Total of Country Areas ...

District Total ...

283. Town—Fakergunge

Country Areas.

284. Silligoree

285. Fakergunge

286. Myngoree

287. Boda

288. Patagram

289. Paltmotta } Western

290. Alipore (Dhorguri) } Dooars

Total of Country Areas ...

District Total ...

240. Town—Rangpore

Country Areas.

241. Nisbutgunge

242. Durwanee

243. Jaldhaka

244. Dimlah

245. Phooruntharee

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Country Areas.

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Country Areas.

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District Total ...

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261. Panchibehee

262. Khotal

263. Hudulganhee

264. Adumdgoo

265. Sherepore, including Dhumut

Total of Country Areas ...

District Total ...

266. Town—Pubna

Country Areas.

267. Dootal

268. Muthurah

269. Chatmohur

270. Shasarpore

271. Golepara

272. Raigunge

273. Pubna

274. Nersajunge

Total Country Areas ...

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275. Darjeeling

276. Dumsong } Hill Territory

277. Kalimpong }

278. Kurseong }

279. Haqua }

280. Phansdewah } Total

281. Muttegurrah }

282. Nukaurbaroo }

Total of Country Areas ...

District Total ...

283. Town—Fakergunge

Country Areas.

284. Silligoree

285. Fakergunge

286. Myngoree

287. Boda

288. Patagram

289. Paltmotta } Western

290. Alipore (Dhorguri) } Dooars

Total of Country Areas ...

District Total ...

240. Town—Rangpore

Country Areas.

241. Nisbutgunge

242. Durwanee

243. Jaldhaka

244. Dimlah

245. Phooruntharee

246. Burubaree

247. Nagasoree

248. Alipore, including Sundergunge or Bagwa Foolcoomar and Palasibaree

249. Koergunge

250. Molunga

251. Peergunge

252. Showanogunge

253. Chilmaree

254. Sadoolapora

255. Gobindgunge

256. Mygunge, or Rangpore, or Kalingunge

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257. Town—Bogra

Country Areas.

258. Bogra, including Gohall

259. Shariatkandy, including Muddupur

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in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24			25		
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other Causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
26'05	22'00	30'65	10'80	2'77	7'54	2'7	39	32	6'42	6'34	6'59	54'40	23'30	45'78	141	332	240			
2'03	1'07	1'57	0'0	0'0	0'0	0'5	0'3	0'2	0'14	0'05	0'10	2'46	1'24	1'87	165	207	241			
1'45	0'63	1'03	0'4	0'3	0'4	0'3	0'3	0'3	0'01	0'03	0'02	1'74	1'00	1'39	107	107	242			
1'01	0'55	0'83	0'1	0'1	0'05	0'2	0'4	0'3	0'30	0'17	0'25	1'73	1'08	1'40	104	178	243			
1'03	0'39	0'77	0'43	0'0	0'30	0'32	0'2	0'02	1'54	0'00	1'00	2'87	1'30	2'00	105	241	244			
2'20	1'42	2'53	0'2	0'1	0'1	0'1	0'5	0'0	0'3	0'10	0'10	3'85	1'01	2'01	106	216	245			
2'37	1'46	1'91	0'1	0'1	0'1	0'5	0'3	0'19	0'00	0'3	0'3	1'1	1'52	2'24	101	140	246			
2'30	1'25	1'68	...	...	...	0'0	0'3	0'16	0'3	0'1	0'3	3'44	2'11	2'79	101	106	247
2'30	1'54	2'36	0'3	...	0'1	0'17	0'18	0'15	0'10	0'09	0'12	3'83	2'10	2'40	99	180	248			
2'32	2'02	2'50	...	...	...	0'15	0'20	0'17	1'25	0'00	1'00	0'33	0'31	2'06	104	184	249
3'33	1'34	2'38	0'10	0'1	0'06	0'13	0'07	0'10	0'03	0'01	0'02	3'04	1'45	2'50	105	203	250			
7'14	3'76	5'49	...	...	...	0'20	0'10	0'15	0'15	0'21	0'18	7'57	0'14	5'50	105	123	251
6'15	4'11	6'21	0'07	0'43	0'54	0'24	0'30	0'27	0'40	0'10	0'25	9'56	2'31	7'44	104	190	252			
7'37	2'55	5'40	0'02	0'03	0'03	0'20	0'21	0'25	0'26	0'00	0'10	7'54	2'83	5'55	103	204	253			
11'32	7'54	9'78	...	...	...	0'24	0'05	0'15	0'19	0'10	0'18	12'50	3'06	10'59	101	150	254
8'13	1'74	2'45	0'14	0'05	0'09	0'07	0'13	0'10	0'12	0'20	0'16	5'63	2'20	2'96	104	107	255			
7'23	2'30	5'23	0'07	0'18	0'43	0'10	0'10	0'10	0'44	0'08	0'31	6'01	4'28	6'47	102	205	256			
2'30	2'10	3'02	0'12	0'04	0'08	0'11	0'11	0'11	0'32	0'19	0'26	4'08	2'60	3'60	104	182	257			
4'01	2'15	3'10	0'15	0'05	0'10	0'11	0'11	0'11	0'34	0'21	0'28	4'85	2'73	3'81	104	184	258			
23'68	18'68	21'43	...	...	...	0'20	...	0'17	0'09	0'09	0'09	20'04	18'07	21'90	132	181	259
5'37	4'10	5'04	...	0'009	0'004	0'12	0'23	0'17	0'07	0'00	0'07	6'04	4'81	5'03	90	125	260			
4'34	2'35	3'07	0'03	0'01	0'02	0'25	0'24	0'29	0'00	0'05	0'05	5'01	3'74	4'43	108	183	261			
6'02	3'78	4'90	...	...	...	0'24	0'32	0'24	0'13	0'07	0'10	6'45	4'15	5'31	102	150	262
6'04	4'53	5'30	...	...	...	0'39	0'34	0'44	0'24	0'06	0'15	7'30	5'34	6'37	100	144	263
16'67	16'66	16'81	0'06	0'05	0'05	0'47	0'56	0'51	1'30	1'32	1'34	19'50	19'17	19'33	97	90	264			
12'01	7'37	9'66	0'05	0'05	0'05	0'32	0'22	0'27	0'16	0'04	0'04	13'55	7'77	10'20	104	107	265			
8'56	7'12	7'98	...	...	...	0'41	0'01	0'51	0'19	0'21	0'20	9'54	8'04	8'80	07	110	266
9'19	6'10	7'67	0'23	0'10	0'17	0'36	0'31	0'31	0'30	0'21	0'31	11'24	7'55	9'44	103	154	267			
7'42	5'40	6'42	0'05	0'02	0'02	0'27	0'32	0'30	0'21	0'17	0'19	8'42	6'31	7'34	101	146	268			
7'53	5'49	6'54	0'03	0'03	0'03	0'27	0'33	0'30	0'21	0'17	0'19	8'50	6'41	7'51	102	127	269			
24'06	18'79	21'36	0'09	0'25	0'17	1'40	0'50	0'55	4'58	3'40	3'19	53'40	23'00	28'54	90	141	270			
3'41	2'03	3'01	0'02	0'01	0'01	0'22	0'21	0'23	0'30	0'20	0'25	5'02	3'07	4'04	94	190	271			
2'38	1'02	1'70	0'12	0'04	0'08	0'10	0'14	0'12	0'04	0'14	0'00	3'44	1'70	2'02	101	198	272			
9'00	5'40	7'21	0'02	0'02	0'04	0'30	0'30	0'24	0'37	0'17	0'32	11'57	7'00	9'14	97	155	273			
5'05	3'40	4'31	0'07	0'05	0'16	0'30	0'31	0'30	0'07	0'04	0'05	6'30	4'05	5'18	90	160	274			
4'35	2'50	3'41	0'05	...	0'02	0'16	0'30	0'23	0'02	0'01	0'01	5'27	3'04	4'14	96	169	275			
7'65	5'17	6'41	0'00	0'38	0'44	0'31	0'21	0'21	0'14	0'15	0'15	8'74	6'19	7'47	100	141	276			
6'79	4'54	5'55	0'14	0'00	0'10	0'33	0'30	0'31	0'43	0'30	0'30	8'54	5'63	7'12	96	154	277			
3'06	2'46	3'23	0'27	0'13	0'20	0'24	0'17	0'20	0'21	0'19	0'20	5'20	3'32	4'28	104	193	278			
5'40	3'29	4'54	0'23	0'10	0'17	0'24	0'24	0'24	0'19	0'16	0'16	6'00	4'17	5'28	90	156	279			
5'66	3'49	4'57	0'24	0'10	0'17	0'26	0'25	0'25	0'25	0'23	0'24	6'05	4'42	5'08	90	156	280			
4'74	3'40	4'17	0'30	0'20	0'25	0'35	0'40	0'37	0'35	0'20	0'39	5'45	4'55	5'22	133	181	281			
3'60	1'40	2'55	1'18	0'42	0'80	0'53	0'51	0'40	0'39	...	0'24	6'50	2'73	5'28	162	407	282			
4'13	2'01	3'26	0'46	0'06	0'29	0'54	0'26	0'43	0'54	0'40	0'52	5'35	3'30	5'00	110	175	283			
4'29	2'22	3'39	0'50	0'16	0'35	0'49	0'31	0'41	0'45	0'33	0'40	6'06	3'35	5'13	127	430	284			
4'29	2'22	3'39	0'50	0'16	0'35	0'49	0'31	0'41	0'45	0'33	0'40	6'06	3'35	5'13	127	193	285			
22'15	16'73	22'76	0'32	0'40	0'47	...	0'40	0'16	0'26	3'45	1'11	23'71	27'00	24'99	157	134	286			
3'63	1'05	2'36	0'21	0'09	0'15	0'24	0'00	0'15	0'48	0'34	0'41	4'76	2'33	3'52	105	177	287			
15'05	12'44	15'37	0'33	0'21	0'26	0'40	0'31	0'37	0'73	1'05	0'89	19'74	14'23	17'03	103	142	288			
5'25	3'01	7'42	0'32	0'03	0'65	1'23	0'65	0'95	1'21	0'21	0'74	12'18	7'42	9'40	106	173	289			
2'33	1'12	0'170	0'09	...	0'11	0'13	0'05	0'18	0'32	0'30	0'31	2'73	1'60	2'21	107	175	290			
4'71	2'43	3'53	0'00	0'35	0'45	0'35	0'17	0'25	1'20	0'55	0'60	7'16	4'01	5'63	106	169	291			
2'30	1'05	2'16	0'23	0'25	0'24	0'05	...	0'04	0'23	0'02	0'13	3'08	2'34	2'73	111	145	292			
4'00	3'06	3'56	0'25	0'15	0'19	0'23	0'17	0'19	0'52	0'37	0'45	5'91	3'95	4'97	107	160	293			
5'10	2'31	4'24	0'23	0'13	0'20	0'32	0'17	0'19	0'21	0'40	0'49	6'23	4'23	5'27	107	159	294			

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

		3	4	5	6	7								
		POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.		From Small-pox.		From Fevers.					
AREAS.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
COCHIN-REVENUE—(Contd.)	Gowalpara.	301. Towns.—Gowalpara	3,709	2,353	6,061	13	7	20	14	17	31	77	68	145
		Country Areas.												
		302. Gowalpara, including Nihari, Lakhimpore, Damrah, Gurell, and Kamarputtee ...	42,290	40,804	83,078	87	68	155	10	10	20	609	468	1,077
		303. Fukeergaon ...	21,000	19,681	40,681	46	69	115	...	...	...	152	101	253
		304. Raimarah ...	44,157	43,944	88,101	110	165	275	5	3	8	366	225	591
		305. Doobree or Gowerapore ...	28,382	33,035	61,417	7	5	12	...	...	...	185	99	284
		306. Akumney or Jhapahar ...	19,459	18,192	37,651	7	3	10	...	7	15	226	183	409
		307. Putimare and Singuare ...	30,615	28,801	59,416	26	27	53	6	4	10	230	174	404
		308. Karulbarre, including Kakree parah ...	9,438	9,272	18,710	1	...	1	...	...	...	223	140	373
		Total of Country Areas	206,426	193,227	401,653	284	362	646	29	24	53	1,998	1,574	3,572
District Total	210,184	197,680	407,714	299	369	668	43	41	84	1,978	1,442	3,415		
Dacca.	Dacca.	Towns.												
		309. Dacca ...	87,805	81,817	69,612	97	33	130	1	...	1	90	80	179
		300. Manickgunge ...	5,750	5,792	11,542	5	4	9	2	5	7	292	303	595
		Total of Towns	43,145	37,609	80,754	102	37	139	3	5	8	382	382	774
		Country Areas.												
		301. Lalbagh ...	69,714	72,880	142,594	210	70	280	7	6	13	579	540	941
		302. Mohbar ...	89,404	89,446	178,850	13	12	25	3	3	6	181	114	295
		303. Kapasia ...	85,443	80,802	166,245	24	16	40	5	5	10	240	200	440
		304. Roypoor ...	78,603	76,905	155,508	23	9	32	9	8	17	116	69	185
		305. Roopgunge ...	60,609	60,181	120,790	59	44	103	7	2	9	353	238	591
Dacca.	Furreedpore.	306. Nawabgunge ...	64,702	72,118	136,820	69	60	129	6	1	7	201	204	405
		307. Moonshogunge ...	100,440	110,020	210,460	101	182	373	9	6	15	541	592	933
		308. Sreenuggur ...	112,431	135,505	247,936	210	235	445	14	3	17	517	352	869
		309. Jaffargunge ...	74,849	79,904	154,753	41	55	96	13	12	25	324	345	669
		310. Harirampore ...	37,682	40,039	77,721	26	16	41	2	2	4	146	130	276
		311. Naraingunge ...	87,049	82,434	169,483	76	58	134	1	1	2	217	169	376
		312. Manickgunge ...	70,822	72,503	143,325	21	11	32	5	13	18	819	720	1,539
		Total of Country Areas	862,630	909,009	1,771,639	906	764	1,670	74	51	125	4,392	3,166	7,558
		District Total	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	1,008	801	1,809	77	56	133	4,774	3,558	8,332
		Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Country Areas.										
313. Rhoosna ...	56,090			56,186	112,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	113	287
314. Awapoor ...	40,102			52,054	92,156	8	5	13	5	...	5	812	324	696
315. Mudderpore ...	20,333			33,323	53,656	1	...	...	...	...	...	92	49	141
316. Deorah ...	54,529			62,002	116,531	31	21	52	1	...	2	73	69	142
317. Muksoodpore ...	68,903			60,207	129,110	21	24	45	2	...	2	239	159	378
318. Gopalgunge or Gopoonathpore	48,955			49,711	98,666	3	3	6	...	...	...	78	32	107
319. Goolundo ...	44,435			43,200	87,635	71	61	132	6	2	8	81	80	161
320. Belgachee ...	44,176			45,181	89,357	14	6	20	2	...	2	77	56	112
321. Paragan ...	61,402			64,074	125,476	8	5	13	5	5	10	234	119	343
Dacca.	Backergunge.	322. Furreedpore ...	40,094	39,157	79,251	9	10	19	1	...	1	277	198	465
		Total of Country Areas	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	189	134	323	27	7	34	1,634	968	2,602
		District Total	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	189	134	323	27	7	34	1,634	968	2,602
		Towns.												
		323. Burrial ...	5,700	1,945	7,644	25	12	37	...	...	...	62	39	100
		324. Dowlatkhan ...	3,140	2,311	5,451	1	...	1	...	...	...	54	54	108
		Total of Towns	8,840	4,256	13,096	26	12	38	...	...	...	116	93	209
		Country Areas												
		325. Burrial, including Lakhuttia	73,400	71,788	145,188	210	159	369	9	5	14	741	602	1,343
		326. Jhulokatty ...	60,636	70,798	131,434	101	87	188	23	13	36	597	200	797
327. Nulchitty ...	44,754	44,710	89,464	90	74	173	...	2	2	234	144	401		
328. Backergunge ...	98,316	84,073	182,389	251	181	432	12	1	13	223	118	337		
329. Mehdigunge ...	71,487	67,179	138,666	189	110	299	2	5	7	573	344	919		
330. Gournuddee ...	79,613	80,396	160,009	41	36	77	1	1	2	229	123	352		
331. Kotaleepara ...	40,960	43,235	84,195	19	4	23	...	...	...	77	47	124		
332. Madaropora ...	84,079	87,252	171,331	85	29	114	...	...	...	144	89	233		
333. Moofatgunge or Palong ...	120,451	137,255	257,706	147	116	263	27	15	42	467	234	702		
334. Kewara ...	83,003	89,536	172,539	71	60	131	8	1	9	416	230	643		
335. Perorepore ...	45,901	44,969	90,870	124	96	220	4	9	13	386	228	614		
336. Mutbarre ...	52,320	46,808	99,128	57	15	72	13	1	14	214	114	328		
337. Bowful ...	60,155	58,740	118,895	11	11	22	...	...	...	64	38	98		
338. Mirnagunge ...	69,284	68,618	137,902	29	25	54	1	1	2	179	117	296		
339. Goolakhal ...	58,900	51,383	110,283	104	87	191	2	...	2	616	193	807		
340. Kholakhal ...	34,977	32,780	67,757	62	60	122	...	1	1	...	...	...
341. Dowlatkhan, including Man- purah ...	56,274	52,673	108,947	23	9	32	2	1	3	636	452	1,087		
342. Dhanya Monya ...	56,615	50,190	106,805	31	13	44	1	3	4	209	154	413		
Total of Country Areas	1,195,398	1,190,100	2,385,498	1,601	1,067	2,668	100	61	161	3,642	2,411	6,053		
District Total	1,204,237	1,173,194	2,377,431	1,627	1,089	2,716	100	61	161	3,758	2,564	6,322		

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			15
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																Number.
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
41	129	85	3	3	3	3		301
123	108	240	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5	10	3	1	9	13	7	23	302
25	24	49	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17	14	8	19	303
100	95	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	18	4	22	22	6	28	304
7	8	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	5	305
26	24	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	6	.....	1	7	306
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	307
13	6	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	6	.....	11	10	0	10	308
229	205	504	2	2	4	.....	1	1	14	11	25	23	21	77	73	35	108	309
579	230	809	2	2	4	.....	1	1	17	11	28	23	21	77	74	35	111	310
40	21	61	1	.....	1	1	1	2	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	3	3	10	311
6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	312
46	20	71	1	.....	1	1	2	3	7	2	9	2	.....	2	11	6	15	313
123	51	173	1	3	4	6	4	10	19	7	26	6	4	10	23	14	30	314	
29	11	40	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	3	3	6	9	9	17	315
98	8	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14	14	3	17	316
9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	9	3	12	317
13	6	19	1	2	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	4	2	6	8	3	11	318
26	27	52	1	8	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	5	8	7	11	18	319
61	54	115	2	2	4	1	.....	2	14	4	18	3	5	8	24	12	36	320
44	30	74	1	1	2	12	6	18	3	73	76	129	4	4	43	72	150	321	
1	2	3	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	3	6	9	3	23	322
14	6	20	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	323
3	.....	3	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	6	11	324
11	7	18	4	9	13	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	7	3	10	14	19	35	325
309	245	574	17	51	68	19	14	33	123	79	202	50	39	89	200	143	343	326	
415	230	645	18	51	69	20	18	38	130	41	211	53	39	91	230	167	407	327	
2	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	5	1	6	9	1	10	328
6	3	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	329
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336
45	18	61	7	13	20	3	.....	2	19	13	37	20	16	46	33	64	107	337
43	18	61	7	13	20	2	.....	2	10	13	27	25	18	43	36	54	107	338
24	9	33	1	3	4	5	3	7	3	.....	3	2	1	3	11	5	16	339
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340
26	9	35	1	3	4	5	3	7	3	.....	3	2	1	3	11	5	16	341
27	14	41	1	3	4	3	3	6	16	10	26	21	3	29	40	23	63	342	
7	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	25	9	6	15	20	13	33	343
2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17	10	.....	14	20	13	33	344
29	19	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	19	16	12	28	345
8	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	15	36	1	11	12	26	31	57	346
2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	18	4	3	7	15	18	33	347
31	13	44	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	16	15	31	3	3	17	27	30	58	348
10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	26	67	6	9	15	40	40	80	349
44	20	75	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	13	15	28	13	8	21	24	30	54	350
3	.....	3	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	10	10	20	10	7	17	23	22	45	351
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	13	10	23	19	15	34	353
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16	5	3	8	7	9	16	355
16	16	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	12	13	8	21	17	8	24	356
3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	7	4	11	13	13	26	357
207	128	335	20	48	68	23	16	39	247	205	452	133	140	273	447	371	818	358	
233	137	370	21	44	65	27	13	40	250	203	453	130	109	239	435	376	804	359	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the Registered Mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

		15			16			17			18				
		CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)						Ratio per							
		From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From cholera.			From Small-pox.				
AREAS.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Dacca.	Gowalpara.	201. Town—Gowalpara ..	10	11	21	160	116	276	4'04	3'97	3'62	3'97	7'27	5'11	
		Country Areas.													
		202. Gowalpara, including Nihari, Lakhipora, Damrah, Gureli, and Kamarputtee ..	60	63	123	910	733	1,643	2'05	2'30	2'17	2'25	2'24	2'24	
		203. Fukeorgaon ..	5	8	13	342	292	634	2'12	2'50	2'79	...	...	...
		204. Naimarah ..	12	4	16	524	408	932	2'34	3'78	3'08	1'10	1'06	1'08	
		205. Dootroo or Gowroopore ..	4	6	10	267	120	387	1'19	1'14	1'17	...	...	...
		206. Armoey or Jhajnabaree ..	14	12	26	300	230	530	3'35	3'16	3'25	4'40	3'26	3'33	
		207. Putimaree and Singmaroo ..	10	5	15	233	215	448	8'4	9'3	8'9	1'19	1'13	1'16	
		208. Karuliharee, including Kak-reeparah ..	5	2	7	291	157	448	1'10	...	1'05	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ..	116	93	211	2,727	2,158	4,885	1'37	1'85	1'60	1'14	1'21	1'18	
District Total ..		120	104	223	4,887	2,273	5,160	1'42	1'86	1'63	1'20	1'27	1'25		
Towns.															
Dacca.	Furroodpore.	209. Dacca ..	102	78	177	338	220	558	2'59	1'03	1'37	1'03	...	1'01	
		210. Manickgunge ..	35	21	56	843	339	1,182	8'6	6'9	7'8	2'3	1'66	1'69	
		Total of Towns ..	137	99	233	1,181	559	1,740	2'36	1'06	1'73	1'06	1'13	1'09	
		Country Areas.													
		211. Lalbagh ..	214	131	345	1,163	630	1,802	3'05	1'06	1'97	1'10	1'08	1'09	
		212. Nobhar ..	14	9	23	252	134	386	1'16	1'14	1'14	1'03	1'03	1'03	
		213. Kapasia ..	71	55	126	486	201	687	3'1	3'1	3'1	1'09	1'09	1'09	
		214. Roypore ..	14	10	24	180	96	276	2'9	1'9	1'9	1'11	1'03	1'07	
		215. Roypore ..	24	10	34	490	233	723	1'07	1'03	1'05	1'11	1'03	1'07	
		216. Nawabgunge ..	77	59	136	444	362	806	1'64	1'63	1'63	1'09	1'01	1'05	
Dacca.	Backergunge.	217. Moonshogunge ..	141	145	286	987	791	1,778	1'49	1'64	1'56	1'08	1'05	1'07	
		218. Nreenuagar ..	25	15	40	896	704	1,600	1'71	1'78	1'75	1'03	1'01	1'02	
		219. Jaffargunge ..	39	23	62	427	357	784	1'1	1'09	1'09	1'17	1'16	1'16	
		220. Narainpore ..	35	33	68	223	144	367	1'08	1'07	1'07	1'06	1'04	1'06	
		221. Haradigunge ..	93	87	180	395	311	706	1'23	1'10	1'16	1'01	1'01	1'01	
		222. Manickgunge ..	77	50	127	840	820	1,660	1'29	1'15	1'22	1'11	1'17	1'14	
		Total of Country Areas ..	847	607	1,454	6,857	4,076	10,933	1'11	1'03	1'07	1'06	1'05	1'06	
		District Total ..		984	703	1,687	7,638	5,535	13,173	1'17	1'04	1'10	1'06	1'05	1'06
		Country Areas.													
		223. Bhooma ..	9	9	18	194	116	310	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca.	Furroodpore.	224. Awanpore ..	8	3	11	341	217	558	1'6	1'40	1'12	1'10	...	1'04	
		225. Seodarpore ..	7	13	20	114	66	180	1'03	1'01	1'01	1'13	...	1'06	
		226. Deorah ..	3	2	5	121	71	192	1'50	1'33	1'45	1'03	...	1'01	
		227. Muksoodpore ..	12	8	20	287	180	467	1'35	1'34	1'35	1'03	...	1'01	
		228. Gopalpore or Goponathpore ..	8	4	12	92	51	143	1'04	1'04	1'05	...	...	...
		229. Gollundo ..	2	2	4	173	119	292	1'53	1'40	1'47	1'13	1'04	1'08	
		230. Helachee ..	1	...	1	101	45	146	1'13	1'13	1'13	1'04	...	1'02	
		231. Pangsa ..	11	4	15	259	143	402	1'13	1'07	1'10	1'08	1'07	1'07	
		232. Furroodpore ..	11	13	24	308	219	527	1'23	1'23	1'23	1'03	...	1'01	
		Total of Country Areas ..	74	63	137	1,090	1,249	2,339	1'33	1'26	1'29	1'05	1'01	1'03	
District Total ..		74	63	137	1,090	1,249	2,339	1'33	1'26	1'29	1'05	1'01	1'03		
Towns.															
Dacca.	Backergunge.	233. Burrisaul ..	23	5	28	145	69	214	4'31	6'36	4'31	...	...	...
		234. Dowluthkan ..	1	1	2	58	55	113	1'31	...	1'18	...	...	...
		Total of Towns ..	24	6	30	203	124	327	2'90	2'91	2'91	...	...	...
		Country Areas.													
		235. Burrisaul, including Lakhutia ..	26	11	37	1,053	713	1,766	2'84	2'20	2'52	1'12	1'06	1'09	
		236. Jhulokatty ..	27	16	43	594	334	928	1'51	1'40	1'44	1'14	1'04	1'08	
		237. Nulchitty ..	22	22	44	399	250	649	2'21	1'06	1'53	...	1'04	1'08	
		238. Backergunge ..	55	39	94	545	354	900	2'55	1'02	1'74	1'13	1'01	1'06	
		239. Mehdikunge ..	7	11	18	833	575	1,408	2'04	1'03	1'53	1'13	1'07	1'06	
		240. Gourmandee ..	1	5	6	306	187	493	1'01	1'02	1'01	1'01	1'01	1'01	
Dacca.	Backergunge.	241. Kotalpore ..	20	6	26	131	72	203	1'46	1'01	1'23	...	...	...
		242. Madarapore ..	10	13	23	177	129	306	1'39	1'03	1'20	1'01	1'01	1'01	
		243. Moulakunge or Palong ..	37	37	74	753	551	1,304	1'79	1'01	1'40	1'22	1'11	1'16	
		244. Kowaroo ..	56	31	87	860	331	1,191	1'84	1'01	1'42	1'03	1'01	1'02	
		245. Perorepore ..	30	19	49	626	397	1,023	2'73	1'13	1'42	1'03	1'01	1'02	
		246. Mutbaroo ..	8	6	14	203	166	369	1'01	1'01	1'01	1'01	1'01	1'01	
		247. Bowhal ..	13	10	23	97	63	160	1'18	1'18	1'18	...	...	...
		248. Mirzapore ..	18	8	26	169	86	255	1'41	1'01	1'20	1'01	1'01	1'01	
		249. Goolakhal ..	8	10	18	319	193	512	1'81	1'01	1'40	1'01	1'01	1'01	
		250. Khatrakhal ..	22	38	60	443	303	746	1'40	1'40	1'40	...	1'02	1'01	
Dacca.	Backergunge.	251. Dowluthkan, including Man-purah ..	15	39	54	759	533	1,292	1'39	1'17	1'28	1'01	1'01	1'02	
		252. Dhunya Monya ..	6	15	21	313	205	518	1'4	1'4	1'4	1'01	1'01	1'01	
		Total of Country Areas ..	304	321	625	8,361	5,369	13,730	1'33	1'06	1'19	1'05	1'05	1'06	
		District Total ..		308	327	635	8,564	5,513	14,077	1'35	1'08	1'21	1'06	1'06	1'06

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24			25			26					
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males dying to every 100 females living.			Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.			Numbers.		
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.														
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
2576	2599	2292	1103	637	923	80		40	189	467	346	4318	5010	4694	157	194	301									
1419	1118	1272	818	267	290	35	17	26	150	155	154	2152	1814	1987	105	124	229									
705	513	612	111	121	114	64	25	44	23	15	19	1190	1020	1078	100	119	209									
878	511	544	234	216	225	47	13	31	25	20	22	1175	1135	1154	106	104	204									
508	290	403	19	23	21	10	35	104	10	17	14	584	353	408	107	172	286									
1152	953	1054	173	125	150	30	36	17	70	62	66	1503	1396	1553	104	150	254									
751	604	679	29	.....	15	08	17	11	38	17	25	922	744	834	106	151	257								
2470	14509	1924	127	84	98	106	97	101	53	21	37	4766	1693	2234	102	164	266									
918	703	814	159	135	147	35	17	26	56	44	50	1321	1105	1215	105	127										
928	729	837	174	141	159	36	17	27	59	53	50	1373	1150	1260	100	127										
240	279	268	106	88	94	21	46	14	972	235	257	945	691	806	117	163	280									
5078	5331	5155	104	80	86	52	34	43	908	362	485	5945	5552	5904	99	101	200									
835	1042	958	108	88	87	25	10	16	817	255	284	1679	1443	1555	114	123										
541	496	664	177	90	122	44	24	35	310	179	243	1692	876	1272	94	183	201									
225	121	175	35	12	21	60	10	10	22	10	14	811	181	244	98	160	208									
613	303	508	80	15	35	25	18	14	128	08	09	876	513	703	109	164	200									
147	90	119	11	03	07	11	03	07	17	13	15	299	125	177	105	107	204									
822	578	491	21	05	15	13	04	08	42	16	24	724	447	624	101	150	200									
402	293	339	38	37	34	10	15	13	120	51	63	683	501	581	99	122	200									
536	554	441	60	46	54	23	10	17	160	131	144	978	715	840	91	134	207									
458	299	359	40	22	30	74	53	92	22	11	16	745	510	640	93	125	208									
433	308	369	10	02	06	04	25	14	50	39	39	570	450	508	94	119	209									
827	290	342	37	14	25	02	19	11	87	82	94	588	409	523	94	120	210									
380	303	343	05	.....	02	02	06	11	09	103	105	691	523	644	104	127	211								
1103	995	1078	15	09	12	19	26	23	109	09	88	1340	1134	1239	97	115	212									
508	548	426	47	22	33	24	20	22	98	60	67	790	547	607	94	124										
527	374	440	45	34	34	24	19	21	106	74	91	833	544	708	96	126										
206	194	240	03	03	06	15	01	04	15	01	07	540	190	270	96	147	212									
624	423	524	12	03	07	04	07	05	16	03	09	603	447	565	98	145	214									
513	147	225	10	04	23	12	17	23	39	31	38	109	264	388	98	173	215									
133	08	03	03	01	03	16	17	17	05	03	04	221	115	164	99	170	214									
327	2006	277	09	05	07	03	07	04	17	11	14	429	279	345	95	150	217									
153	06	109	04	04	04	08	14	11	16	14	14	147	161	145	101	160	214									
174	115	145	15	07	12	09	11	04	64	64	64	372	274	325	107	144	219									
174	01	139	00	08	09	09	09	02	02	01	224	104	107	102	244	206	320									
564	143	273	08	03	08	08	13	11	21	18	19	421	224	320	95	178	231									
690	475	564	14	12	13	09	10	10	27	33	31	704	559	664	102	140	222									
226	190	257	08	03	06	10	10	10	9	10	12	399	242	319	97	159										
226	190	257	08	03	06	10	10	10	14	10	12	399	242	319	97	159										
1000	2015	1301	413	477	420	189	265	208	396	265	364	2500	3000	2794	807	213	325									
1719	2443	2018	63	.....	37	189	265	208	31	45	37	1897	2497	2111	142	103	324								
1297	2346	1598	290	219	209	123	122	122	204	146	230	2270	3027	2508	214	164										
1004	699	854	36	19	29	54	32	43	35	15	25	1424	995	1218	103	147	325									
595	290	438	10	08	19	53	47	55	42	22	31	891	471	675	94	177	326									
572	324	448	40	03	08	44	26	35	49	40	40	891	572	723	100	155	327									
225	152	175	09	07	09	16	13	15	55	41	44	574	375	478	104	164	229									
500	515	661	04	25	34	47	59	49	09	18	12	1166	781	979	106	156	229									
357	125	220	10	03	07	32	38	35	01	03	09	584	328	394	99	163	230									
167	195	147	04	04	04	31	30	30	44	18	20	319	166	241	94	181	331									
123	06	04	03	01	02	31	29	34	11	14	13	310	147	176	90	157	332									
537	255	319	23	14	19	40	31	34	30	29	29	639	433	589	94	137	333									
495	282	370	11	01	06	24	30	28	42	34	38	607	369	613	93	171	334									
500	300	632	05	54	50	03	48	39	42	35	50	1368	884	1125	102	187	335									
691	248	335	03	.....	02	43	47	45	15	12	14	609	341	454	111	188	336								
30	04	03	.....	.....	.....	31	25	28	21	17	19	151	115	150	102	148	337						
184	73	130	01	.....	007	06	08	07	25	13	19	243	131	199	105	190	338								
488	273	430	13	.....	07	47	29	29	22	31	25	877	614	754	114	183	339								
673	447	518	14	00	12	59	18	24	40	38	61	966	708	761	120	146	340									
1130	570	979	28	30	29	64	46	34	33	74	52	1399	995	1140	106	189	341									
657	511	698	08	11	08	22	23	25	10	29	29	552	446	495	112	183	342									
472	291	323	17	10	14	37	31	34	30	36	39	699	460	691	102	155										
478	298	330	19	11	15	24	23	25	33	36	39	711	469	692	103	155										

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									
Division.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Dacca.—(Continued.)	Mymensingh.	Towns.													
		346. Jamalpore	7,810	7,002	14,812	18	8	26	8	2	10	180	144	324	
		347. Kishoregunge	6,682	6,935	13,617	30	29	59	8	2	10	89	62	151	
		348. Nussorabad	6,793	8,273	15,066	37	16	53	20	33	53	46	92	73	
		Total of Towns	20,787	17,230	38,017	80	53	133	48	37	85	379	333	712	
		Country Areas.													
		349. Madarigunge	80,495	85,534	166,029	22	6	28	1	...	1	131	67	198	
		350. Ghuffergaon	42,017	40,725	82,742	53	31	84	3	6	9	286	250	536	
		351. Netrakona, including Kenduah	181,286	170,094	351,380	63	51	114	7	5	12	555	339	894	
		352. Durgapore	54,614	54,240	108,854	219	194	417	17	14	31	700	676	1,376	
Dacca.—(Continued.)	Sylhet.	353. Foulpore	49,991	46,972	96,963	16	14	30	9	2	11	65	36	101	
		354. Dewangunge	43,516	41,908	85,424	18	8	26	28	13	41	189	130	319	
		355. Pingna	49,522	50,069	99,591	11	9	20	29	16	45	118	63	181	
		356. Mudhoopore	64,056	62,808	126,864	21	15	36	23	12	35	152	81	233	
		357. Niekly	47,490	49,543	97,033	20	7	27	16	2	18	154	75	229	
		358. Hazoodpore	77,991	74,800	152,791	63	33	96	17	7	24	179	66	245	
		359. Attia	151,800	158,088	309,888	30	19	49	23	14	37	447	334	781	
		360. Mymensingh, including Mook- tagatchoe	100,630	104,235	204,865	83	49	132	59	42	101	408	226	634	
		361. Jamalpore	61,513	79,197	140,710	28	23	51	12	30	42	391	235	626	
		362. Shoropore	74,277	78,948	153,225	125	64	189	7	13	20	125	68	193	
Dacca.—(Continued.)	Cachar.	363. Kishoregunge	47,477	48,040	95,517	44	41	85	11	6	17	263	227	490	
		Total of Country Areas	1,107,175	1,144,725	2,251,900	811	564	1,375	243	179	421	4,165	2,738	6,903	
		District Total	1,187,963	1,161,955	2,349,917	891	617	1,508	294	216	510	4,444	2,965	7,409	
		Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,532	16,846	27	14	41	...	...	...	98	47	145
		Country Areas.													
		364. Dhurmpasha	50,445	44,795	95,240	95	41	136	...	1	1	38	24	62	
		365. Sonamungunge, including Laur	82,010	28,509	110,519	72	44	116	2	...	2	67	37	104	
		366. Chutuck	106,248	98,805	205,053	61	55	116	13	5	18	118	61	179	
		367. Parool, including Sylhet ...	66,837	63,887	130,724	18	9	27	2	1	3	29	4	34	
		368. Tajpore	51,583	47,847	99,430	14	5	19	...	...	...	48	32	80
Dacca.—(Continued.)	Chittagong.	369. Nubhargunge	55,303	54,703	110,006	29	28	57	6	7	13	60	38	98	
		370. Abidabad	45,108	48,458	93,566	32	35	67	...	...	...	41	15	56
		371. Runkerpasha	88,459	40,405	128,864	27	14	41	2	...	2	104	58	162	
		372. Lunhokpore	84,280	89,273	173,553	6	5	11	...	...	...	29	14	43
		373. Noakhali	37,741	36,597	74,338	21	19	40	5	2	7	95	43	138	
		374. Rajnager	67,043	62,000	129,043	24	19	43	...	...	...	23	10	33
		375. Hingajoh	100,020	48,867	148,887	15	10	25	2	2	4	146	77	223	
		376. Latoo	137,635	130,708	268,343	32	17	49	1	...	1	173	90	263	
		377. Moolagool	24,397	23,080	47,477	73	32	105	...	...	...	90	55	145
		378. Jyntepore	12,403	12,203	24,606	22	7	29	...	...	...	30	14	44
Dacca.—(Continued.)	Chittagong.	379. Gohanghat	10,078	15,550	25,628	20	13	33	...	...	...	93	93	186
		Total of Country Areas	871,016	831,677	1,702,693	361	331	692	31	18	49	1,174	675	1,849	
		District Total	880,330	839,209	1,719,539	389	346	735	31	18	49	1,207	723	1,930	
		Country Areas.													
		379. Katigora	25,257	22,067	47,324	42	39	81	4	1	5	90	45	135	
		380. Silchar or Cachar, including Luckpore	50,510	40,632	91,142	47	46	93	19	9	28	108	59	167	
		381. Hylakandy	34,906	31,065	65,971	11	7	18	8	11	19	68	45	113	
		Total of Country Areas	110,373	94,654	205,027	100	94	194	31	21	52	281	140	421	
		District Total	110,373	94,654	205,027	100	94	194	31	21	52	281	140	421	
		Dacca.—(Continued.)	Chittagong.	Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,393	20,600	45	27	72	228	306	534
Country Areas.															
382. Chittagong or Islamabad ...	26,105			29,233	55,337	50	41	91	...	...	...	240	163	403
383. Koomerial	12,981			15,537	28,518	5	5	10	...	...	...	95	73	171
384. Hathazaree	39,828			42,993	82,821	10	17	27	...	...	...	306	191	497
385. Meerakaseri	56,654			64,329	120,983	130	124	254	3	...	3	632	432	1,064	
386. Futtackcherry	40,219			52,097	92,316	24	33	57	...	...	...	469	306	775
387. Raolun	70,283			75,141	145,424	51	36	87	...	...	...	696	413	1,111
388. Puthaob	107,435			125,093	232,528	117	116	233	...	...	...	1,099	683	1,782
389. Sakkanah	91,919			109,008	200,927	64	40	104	...	...	...	812	529	1,341
Dacca.—(Continued.)	Chittagong.	390. Chukureah	91,657	23,455	115,112	1	...	1	...	1	189	199	388		
		391. Musal	8,090	8,759	16,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		392. Cox's Bazar	13,169	16,317	29,486	5	2	7	...	...	...	218	206	424
		393. Ramoo	13,494	14,223	27,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		394. Ockha	10,671	4,769	15,440	1	...	1	...	1	1	75	74	149	
		Total of Country Areas	523,853	582,948	1,106,801	467	414	881	3	2	5	4,317	2,825	7,142	
		District Total	536,059	591,343	1,127,402	502	441	943	3	2	5	5,045	3,425	8,470	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

Division.	Districts.	AREAS.	15			16			17			18		
												RATIO-OF		
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mymensing.	Towns.	343. Jamalporo	9	3	12	178	159	337	177	114	291	98	36	134
		344. Kishoregungo	106	91	197	234	193	427	448	416	864	119	28	147
		345. Nussersabad	50	27	77	175	104	279	544	488	1032	428	108	536
		Total of Towns	165	121	286	587	456	1,043	2,164	2,018	4,182	245	164	409
	Country Areas.	346. Madarigunge	11	24	35	173	104	276	25	97	122	91	...	91
		347. Ghuffergoon	70	43	113	458	314	772	125	76	201	96	14	110
		348. Netrakona, including Kenduah	97	86	183	782	502	1,284	54	29	83	98	91	189
		349. Doorgapore	23	14	37	1,036	842	1,878	378	304	682	29	25	54
		350. Pootpore ... ..	...	4	8	97	47	144	33	20	53	94	94	111
		351. Dewangunge	29	35	62	978	191	469	41	18	59	64	31	95
		352. Phunga	11	9	20	187	111	298	22	17	39	59	31	90
		353. Mudhoopore	21	15	36	250	136	386	32	20	52	35	19	54
		354. Nickly	14	19	33	223	126	349	48	14	62	33	94	127
		355. Bazeedpore	35	15	50	294	153	447	98	40	138	21	98	129
Dacca—(Continued.)	Mymensing.	356. Attia	58	35	93	891	426	1,017	23	12	35	98	11	109
		357. Mymensing, including Mook-tagarchoo	76	41	117	644	333	1,047	76	47	123	36	40	76
		358. Jamalporo	17	20	37	454	317	771	34	27	61	14	27	41
		359. Shoropore	24	8	32	290	167	456	159	84	243	98	15	113
		360. Kishoregungo	223	200	423	877	500	1,077	92	84	176	12	17	29
		Total of Country Areas ...	713	564	1,277	6,363	4,309	10,671	89	49	138	20	18	38
		District Total	978	685	1,663	6,940	4,765	11,714	78	53	131	23	18	41
	Sylhet.	361. Town—Sylhet	50	49	99	193	137	330	289	185	474	...	...	...
		Country Areas.												
		362. Dhurmpasha	25	14	39	172	88	260	188	91	279	92	91	183
		363. Sonamungo, including Laur	33	25	58	184	100	284	221	154	375	96	96	192
		364. Chutuck	131	80	211	346	184	530	67	35	102	13	96	208
		365. Parool, including Sylhet ...	10	10	20	55	25	80	28	14	42	99	91	190
		366. Tajpore	23	18	41	113	83	197	27	10	37	19	12	31
		367. Nubbeegunge	37	18	55	141	88	229	52	51	103	10	12	22
		368. Abidabad	24	28	52	90	78	177	70	80	150	75	...	75
		369. Sunkerpasha	12	14	26	163	80	243	70	31	101	98	...	98
Dacca—(Continued.)	Sylhet.	370. Lushkarpore	14	0	23	62	28	90	96	93	189	95	...	95
		371. Noakhally	36	20	56	148	87	235	55	51	106	97	95	202
		372. Rajnagar	8	6	14	60	36	96	41	35	76	...	...	76
		373. Hingajoh	4	3	7	170	100	270	29	20	49	93	94	187
		374. Lintoo	73	40	113	298	179	477	23	12	35	907	...	907
		375. Moolagool	46	23	69	209	115	324	89	138	227	...	...	227
		376. Jyntepore	20	14	34	74	36	110	170	57	127	...	...	127
		377. Gohinghat	130	115	245	300	230	530	117	83	200	...	...	200
		Total of Country Areas ...	600	429	1,029	2,530	1,554	4,143	61	30	91	93	92	185
		District Total	710	478	1,188	2,782	1,691	4,473	68	41	109	93	92	185
Chittagong.	Chittagong.	Country Areas.												
		378. Katigora	1	.....	1	161	100	261	106	169	167	15	94	161
		379. Silchar or Cachar, including Luckhipore	11	16	27	204	141	345	93	118	164	97	23	120
		380. Hylakandy	8	2	10	108	80	194	31	23	54	23	23	46
		Total of Country Areas ...	15	18	33	473	327	800	90	99	184	28	12	40
		District Total	15	18	33	473	327	800	90	99	184	28	12	40
	Chittagong.	381. Town—Chittagong	51	58	109	331	293	624	568	321	889	...	...	...
		Country Areas.												
		382. Chittagong or Islamabad ...	31	47	78	383	280	618	141	140	281	...	...	...
		383. Koomeriah	10	9	19	120	94	220	39	36	75	...	...	...
		384. Hathamaro	20	11	31	373	238	608	47	39	86	...	...	...
		385. Meerkanari	33	24	57	733	631	1,364	230	192	422	96	...	...
		386. Futeckcherry	8	5	13	544	354	898	48	63	111	...	...	...
		387. Raonun	6	3	9	771	438	1,239	72	47	119	...	...	...
		388. Puteah	39	29	67	1,391	602	2,163	108	98	206	...	...	...
		389. Sathkanah	23	7	30	943	623	1,566	98	36	134	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Chittagong.	390. Chukureah	50	37	87	292	194	476	94	63	157	94	94	198
		391. Musool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		392. Cox's Bazaar	100	98	201	460	384	844	12	98	110	...	...	...
		393. Ramoo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		394. Oukha	4	17	21	86	107	196	99	...	99	11	98	109
		Total of Country Areas ...	329	283	612	5,967	4,211	10,178	37	71	108	99	99	198
		District Total	380	341	721	6,396	4,806	10,802	73	74	147	99	99	198

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	
From Fevers.			From Bowel Com- plaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of morta- lity from all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
20.51 13.42 47.6	20.55 8.91 8.24	20.54 10.63 7.25	.13 1.04 1.91	.14 1.29 30	.13 1.17 1.39	...	.14 ...	...	1.23 15.88 7.35	.42 13.08 8.24	85 14.44 7.64	24.35 35.01 25.75	22.70 27.74 31.77	23.54 31.91 27.71	104 96 307	113 121 109	343 344 345
19.48	13.52	13.46	1.01	.63	.84	...	.03	.02	7.93	7.02	7.52	28.23	20.46	27.43	120	120	
1.39 0.68 3.06 11.94 1.30 4.54 2.26 2.57 2.24	.50 4.91 1.65 10.61 .55 3.10 1.23 1.24 1.51 1.08	1.10 5.81 2.51 11.30 .91 3.73 1.76 1.83 2.38 1.08	.08 .95 .23 1.07 .04 .34 .09 .37 .31 .02	...	.04 .86 .15 .53 .08 .08 .17 .23 .37 .04	.10 .11 .09 .07 .02 .11 .10 .14 .08 .10	.08 .09 .04 .07 .02 .11 .10 .14 .04 .10	.09 .10 .07 .20 .04 .22 .22 .14 .08 .10	1.03 1.03 .81 .30 .68 .68 .52 .32 .29 .44	1.03 1.03 .81 .30 .68 .68 .52 .32 .29 .44	1.33 1.33 .82 .33 .09 .09 .17 .28 .34 .19	1.96 10.07 4.31 17.07 1.04 6.41 3.79 3.90 4.69 3.76	1.24 7.71 2.96 16.31 1.90 4.93 3.21 3.16 3.54 1.94	1.63 9.23 3.35 16.63 1.48 4.50 2.99 3.04 3.50 1.94	103 105 106 107 104 103 98 101 95 94	165 145 180 123 260 145 166 183 170 190	346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355
3.82 4.79 1.57 5.98	2.16 2.96 .89 4.97	3.90 6.90 1.23 5.40	.40 .01 .02 .30	.13 .05...	.26 .08 .01 .30	.15 .07 .10 .02	.11 .07 .10 .02	.18 .08 .10 .04	.71 .20 .31 4.07	.30 .25 .06 4.11	.55 .23 .19 4.34	6.28 5.56 3.41 12.15	5.67 4.00 2.06 10.27	4.96 4.79 3.05 11.30	103 102 100 97	178 143 160 113	357 358 359 360
3.30	2.38	2.04	.24	.13	.10	.12	.09	.11	.61	.49	.55	5.45	3.74	4.61	102	147	
3.74	2.55	3.15	.25	.14	.20	.12	.09	.11	.73	.54	.66	5.84	4.10	4.93	102	146	
9.98	6.94	8.31	2.14	3.45	2.73	.33	.18	.23	5.30	0.80	5.97	20.78	16.17	19.06	125	141	341
.75 2.00 1.11 .89 .93 1.04 .90 2.70 .32 2.31 40 2.91 1.24 3.98 6.32 5.47	.53 1.29 .01 .06 1.94 .31 .34 2.45 .15 1.17 .18 1.57 .28 2.38 1.14 5.96	.67 1.71 .87 .18 1.00 .79 .03 2.05 .24 1.85 .30 2.25 .07 3.05 1.75 5.71	.08 .12 .03 .01 13 .01...	.02 .07 .02...	.04 .09 .03...	.21 .18 .15 .05 .10 .16...	.15 .11 .15 .08 .20 .18...	.18 .11 .15 .14 .30 .18...	.40 1.03 1.23 .16 .44 .61 .54 .34 .15 .54 .14 .12 .53 1.03 1.55 10.00	.31 .87 .00 .15 .41 .32 .64 .34 .10 .54 .11 .37 .30 1.55 7.39	.80 .95 .90 .16 .31 .40 .68 .32 .12 .54 .11 .45 1.36 1.86 9.06	3.40 5.74 3.25 .83 2.16 2.04 2.19 5.07 .70 3.92 1.05 2.04 2.16 4.94 5.73 17.06	1.96 3.88 1.86 .89 1.77 1.00 1.79 2.12 .31 2.37 1.04 2.78 1.36 4.94 2.06 14.79	2.73 4.44 2.55 .61 1.98 2.08 1.99 3.03 .50 5.15 2.04 2.78 1.77 6.82 4.36 16.29	112 112 107 104 107 101 103 95 98 104 107 102 105 105 105 109	196 166 144 220 131 160 126 177 221 170 105 174 164 181 205 140	363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377
1.34	.81	1.08	.04	.02	.05	.14	.00	.12	.75	.51	.63	2.97	1.86	2.43	104	167	
1.43	.90	1.15	.06	.06	.06	.14	.09	.12	.80	.56	.69	3.18	1.01	2.60	105	165	
3.56	1.96	2.79	.91	.65	.78	.03	...	.02	.03	...	.02	6.37	4.35	5.41	109	161	374
2.03 1.96	1.45 1.44	1.77 1.72	.45 .23	.22 .51	.35 .84	.01 .25	.16	.01 .22	.21 .04	.30 .09	.20 .07	4.05 3.12	3.47 2.70	5.78 2.95	124 111	144 125	379 380
2.36	1.57	1.99	.48	.42	.45	.10	.05	.08	.13	.19	.16	4.24	3.45	3.90	117	144	
2.44	1.57	1.99	.48	.42	.45	.10	.05	.08	.13	.19	.16	4.24	3.45	3.90	117	144	
16.67	24.17	30.91	.33	.23	.29	.24	.35	.20	4.17	6.90	6.39	27.11	24.56	30.28	145	113	341
7.19 7.73 7.08 9.17 10.12 9.83 9.35 8.84 8.72	5.57 5.30 4.44 6.56 5.85 5.49 5.23 4.58 5.40	7.28 6.52 6.06 7.80 7.03 7.43 7.35 6.69 7.04	.15 .15 .37 .23 .10 .01 .34 .14 .36	.06 .14 .16 .38 .03 .03 .23 .04 .53	.10 .15 .21 .53 .06 .03 .43 .09 .46	.40 .36 .45 .40 .16 .21 .20 .41 2.03	.02 .36 .20 .46 .18 .19 .17 .37 .17	.72 .61 .31 .50 .16 .09 .75 .35 2.30	1.18 .78 .50 .58 .16 .09 .75 .35 1.06	1.60 .06 .25 .34 .09 .02 .23 .06 1.87	1.40 .72 .37 .67 .12 .05 .28 .16 1.93	12.94 9.95 9.26 12.92 11.03 10.96 12.11 10.25 18.47	9.37 8.94 5.46 9.65 6.79 6.22 6.89 7.78 7.84	11.18 8.39 7.34 11.19 8.85 8.51 9.30 7.78 10.58	89 93 92 84 94 91 85 84 92	130 154 154 119 163 184 186 142 154	382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390
6.86	6.77	7.56	.08	.28	.53	.13	.15	.14	2.80	2.41	2.60	12.13	9.76	10.92	99	119	391
7.45	5.43	7.91	.40	1.25	.84	.09	.45	.36	.39	1.93	1.11	8.54	12.20	10.23	114	80	392
9.19	5.53	7.35	.25	.31	.23	.40	.27	.33	.63	.49	.55	11.39	7.23	9.19	99	141	
9.41	5.79	7.51	.28	.21	.25	.39	.25	.33	.70	.57	.65	11.74	7.61	9.58	91	140	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
CHITTAGORE.—(Continued.)	Nonchally.	395. Town—Sudharam	8,777	4,266	10,068	12	10	22	1	1	2	100	97	197	
		Country Areas.													
		396. Rangunge	32,548	30,931	64,479	96	54	150	5	3	8	230	215	445	
		397. Lakhimpur	54,295	50,752	1,05,017	87	63	150	4	2	6	322	297	619	
		398. Sudharam	45,508	42,504	88,012	85	53	118	19	8	27	322	297	619	
		399. Begumgunge	71,523	67,945	1,39,468	92	58	150	1	...	1	257	171	428	
		400. Amorgaon	60,164	57,179	1,17,343	116	90	206	702	514	1,216	
		401. Boumnee	18,515	17,464	35,979	10	16	26	5	...	5	127	94	221	
		402. Sundarp	42,578	44,438	87,016	5	1	6	3	...	5	322	192	514	
		403. Hatla	22,079	26,068	54,147	9	9	18	254	194	448	
		Total of Country Areas	8,56,390	8,47,581	7,03,971	460	344	824	57	15	82	3,087	2,712	5,799	
		District Total	8,02,067	8,51,897	7,15,934	462	354	846	38	16	84	3,817	2,846	6,593	
Tipperah.	404. Town—Commilla	7,999	4,949	12,948	75	49	123	...	...	...	91	80	171
	Country Areas.														
	405. Borkamptah	52,393	51,226	1,03,608	90	70	160	9	10	19	166	118	281		
	406. Thoriah	1,07,149	1,06,401	2,13,550	78	51	129	...	1	1	105	66	171		
	407. Daodkandy	85,540	81,461	1,67,001	54	46	100	2	...	2	214	142	356		
	408. Nursingpore or Tubkibugra	67,061	62,314	1,29,365	80	41	121	18	13	31	453	331	774		
	409. Hajeegunge	35,272	32,312	67,584	108	86	194	4	4	8	234	154	378		
	410. Lakhnam	50,059	46,386	96,445	117	87	204	...	...	...	352	289	641
	411. Jagannath Dighes	37,028	30,174	72,202	107	74	181	2	2	4	126	66	192		
	412. Chagunyah	57,786	50,916	1,14,702	110	81	191	...	...	...	362	179	511
	413. Kusbah	64,387	65,248	1,30,105	60	44	104	1	2	3	82	40	122		
	414. Gouripoorah	54,432	51,694	1,06,116	173	122	295	8	11	19	187	104	271		
	415. Commilla	85,308	83,508	1,68,816	181	133	316	1	2	3	187	142	329		
	416. Bramanberiah	1,07,020	1,04,041	2,11,061	87	71	158	40	50	70	356	206	564		
			Total of Country Areas	7,74,393	7,46,501	15,20,893	1,245	908	2,153	83	75	160	2,764	1,936	4,699
			District Total	7,82,391	7,51,540	15,33,931	1,320	956	2,276	85	75	160	2,855	1,906	4,761
Patna.	Towns.														
	417. Patna	78,028	80,872	1,58,900	123	81	204	29	30	59	549	588	1,134		
	418. Barh	5,320	5,721	11,050	51	44	95	9	13	22	88	99	184		
	419. Behar	5,091	4,968	10,049	72	56	107	7	6	13	45	50	94		
			Total of Towns	88,448	91,551	1,79,999	246	120	406	46	49	94	681	731	1,412
	Country Areas.														
	420. Patna	11,465	13,411	24,876	10	12	22	4	10	14	90	98	192		
	421. Bankipore	34,408	39,340	72,748	43	18	61	8	4	12	128	114	240		
	422. Nowbutpore	40,803	42,487	83,290	53	29	82	2	3	5	32	34	66		
	423. Musowdhree	50,156	53,685	1,03,841	54	51	105	4	5	9	99	88	187		
424. Paleogunge, including Bikrun	30,140	30,934	79,074	121	86	177	13	26	41	118	64	182			
425. Baktarpore	20,011	20,945	40,956	55	58	113	2	3	5	67	84	101			
426. Hilsa	78,107	80,725	1,58,832	11	10	21	...	1	1	15	6	21			
427. Uttaseral, including Selao	71,598	74,177	1,45,775	98	90	188	1	6	7	76	61	137			
428. Dinapore, including Khogul	30,080	31,240	61,300	64	59	123	17	12	29	211	190	401			
429. Munceor	37,682	42,355	80,037	67	36	103	5	8	13	111	80	191			
430. Futouah	37,497	40,072	77,569	121	75	196	21	13	33	150	162	310			
431. Barh	47,387	50,450	97,837	119	79	198	9	19	28	304	244	548			
432. Mokameh	30,293	30,962	79,254	56	30	86	22	19	41	130	122	257			
433. Behar	1,26,815	1,29,827	2,56,642	263	214	576	39	59	98	800	275	1,075			
		Total of Country Areas	6,73,420	7,06,210	13,79,630	1,129	920	2,049	147	189	336	1,947	1,371	3,318	
		District Total	7,41,877	7,97,761	15,39,638	1,375	1,140	2,515	193	238	430	2,533	2,302	4,835	
Gya.	Towns.														
	434. Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	91	107	198	39	41	80	681	547	1,178		
	435. Jehanabad	9,046	11,027	21,022	35	26	61	...	5	5	43	40	83		
			Total of Towns	42,116	45,809	87,865	126	133	259	39	46	85	677	517	1,194
	Country Areas.														
	436. Gya	1,03,660	1,03,129	2,06,789	203	210	413	76	55	134	1,237	1,157	2,394		
	437. Sherghatty	72,980	78,982	1,52,962	63	58	121	19	9	19	319	304	623		
	438. Barachutty	42,750	45,453	88,183	30	17	47	5	11	13	97	108	205		
	439. Utrree	87,598	88,253	1,75,851	70	61	131	5	7	12	163	119	274		
	440. Jehanabad	1,17,517	1,16,014	2,33,531	414	312	726	84	26	59	922	481	1,403		
441. Urwul	46,393	51,374	97,767	134	125	259	1	7	8	152	125	277			
442. Aurungabad	1,01,470	1,04,217	2,05,687	87	34	91	15	13	27	300	142	442			
443. Nubbenugger	43,533	47,397	90,930	162	105	267	22	14	26	196	178	374			
444. Nowadah	1,78,597	1,73,668	3,52,265	400	363	763	155	104	259	789	707	1,496			
445. Tikaroe	81,354	86,287	1,67,641	44	22	66	22	22	44	279	222	501			
446. Maodnugger	40,241	45,886	86,127	547	583	1,115	28	15	43	1,191	601	1,792			
447. Rajowlie	33,249	44,387	77,636	92	85	177	...	2	2	108	92	200			
		Total of Country Areas	9,11,963	9,49,923	18,61,886	2,145	1,990	4,135	380	299	699	5,519	4,425	9,961	
		District Total	9,54,129	9,95,681	19,49,750	3,273	2,985	6,258	469	345	774	6,192	5,023	11,215	

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.															Number.	
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8	2	10	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	3	5	395
2	3	5	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	12	11	23	1	1	2	14	12	26	396
4	1	5	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	12	11	23	4	2	6	16	12	28	397
15	3	18	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	22	16	38	6	4	10	28	22	50	398
1	1	2	.....	1	2	3	2	5	22	22	44	2	2	4	31	24	55	399
9	6	15	.....	2	7	9	3	12	22	22	44	2	2	4	17	22	39	400
6	3	9	.....	1	4	5	1	6	12	1	13	1	3	4	1	4	5	401
9	1	10	.....	1	2	3	1	4	19	12	31	16	11	27	27	21	48	402
1	1	2	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	2	2	6	6	12	6	9	15	403
44	23	67	5	7	12	6	4	10	105	104	209	22	21	43	154	146	300	404	
54	24	78	5	7	12	6	4	10	105	105	210	22	22	44	154	146	300	405	
8	.....	8	.....	..	.....	8	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	.....	4	..	4	406
12	8	21	.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	4	6	4	10	14	406
2	1	3	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	26	15	41	2	1	3	22	16	38	406
4	4	8	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	1	3	407
5	.....	5	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	10	16	26	2	2	4	16	12	28	408
7	1	8	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	4	1	5	2	..	2	7	7	14	409
7	2	9	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	410
.....	2	2	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	10	6	16	411
5	.....	5	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	16	2	18	4	1	5	22	12	34	412
4	2	6	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	2	2	..	6	..	8	7	15	412
7	5	12	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	1	1	2	7	1	8	1	8	15	414
8	.....	8	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	1	1	2	1	..	2	1	1	2	415
9	10	19	7	7	14	2	2	4	5	6	11	5	..	5	19	15	34	416	
57	40	97	7	5	12	9	10	19	69	54	123	25	16	41	129	98	227	417	
60	40	100	7	5	12	12	10	22	70	54	124	25	16	41	124	98	219	418	
282	231	513	1	3	4	8	16	24	14	7	21	11	6	17	24	22	46	419	
57	61	118	.....	..	.....	6	4	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	6	11	419
10	6	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	419
347	296	643	2	4	6	15	21	36	18	9	27	12	7	19	44	41	85	420	
35	21	56	.....	..	.....	..	1	1	2	3	5	1	3	4	3	7	10	421
71	45	116	.....	1	1	..	..	.....	5	5	10	5	9	14	10	19	29	421
1	2	3	.....	1	1	..	..	.....	1	3	4	4	4	8	5	9	14	422
37	18	55	1	5	6	1	..	1	10	19	29	7	11	18	19	38	57	423	
10	3	13	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	7	9	16	2	3	5	9	12	21	424
31	22	53	.....	..	.....	2	1	3	7	5	12	3	4	7	12	10	22	425
13	14	27	2	11	13	4	1	5	14	17	31	14	15	29	22	40	62	426	
79	63	142	.....	2	2	4	3	7	19	9	28	21	20	41	45	66	106	427
31	15	46	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	6	7	2	2	4	6	8	14	428	
29	20	49	.....	1	1	2	1	3	12	18	30	3	4	7	16	22	38	429
97	101	198	.....	6	6	12	6	18	8	17	25	10	12	22	25	42	67	430
32	23	55	.....	1	1	2	1	3	1	6	7	9	8	17	12	12	24	431
26	20	46	1	32	33	9	8	17	34	20	54	16	22	38	60	48	108	432	
492	378	870	5	72	77	26	18	44	130	135	265	97	121	218	226	260	514	433	
520	376	896	7	76	83	42	29	71	145	144	289	109	126	235	244	297	541	434	
120	72	192	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	5	1	6	2	1	3	7	2	9	435
146	75	221	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	5	2	7	2	1	3	7	2	9	436
212	120	332	1	4	5	1	2	3	16	16	32	22	12	34	40	36	76	437	
60	31	91	.....	2	2	4	..	.....	4	3	7	9	7	16	15	11	26	437
35	24	59	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	17	7	24	12	12	24	22	22	44	438
9	7	16	.....	2	2	4	..	.....	4	8	12	4	11	15	8	20	34	439
107	60	167	.....	14	14	28	2	30	3	9	12	16	10	26	22	32	61	440
40	50	90	2	2	4	1	5	5	7	12	1	2	3	4	7	12	19	441
14	6	20	5	5	10	2	2	4	5	7	12	14	442
36	9	45	.....	5	5	10	3	13	2	7	9	2	..	4	12	12	24	443
107	35	142	.....	2	2	4	1	3	16	7	23	12	5	18	12	12	24	444
67	42	109	1	6	7	1	1	2	10	10	20	1	2	3	12	12	24	445	
79	45	124	7	25	32	7	3	10	70	68	138	27	24	51	141	126	267	446	
5	2	7	1	1	2	..	1	1	6	3	9	40	40	80	47	45	92	447	
515	507	1,022	12	72	84	14	7	21	169	145	314	106	121	227	279	275	554	448	
522	523	1,045	12	72	84	14	7	21	174	147	321	106	126	232	286	276	562	449	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	15			16			17			18		
												RATIO OF		
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHITTAGONG—(Continued)	Noakhali	395 Town.—Sudharam	21	35	56	142	147	289	2'07	2'35	2'18	17	28	19
		Country Areas.												
		396. Ramgunge	29	19	48	585	303	888	2'06	1'74	1'92	14	09	12
		397. Lukhipoorah	82	40	122	709	817	1,526	1'80	1'24	1'42	07	03	05
		398. Sudharam	59	50	109	729	570	1,299	1'49	1'33	1'36	43	18	31
		399. Bogumgunge ... ..	...	...	...	582	280	862	1'28	1'85	1'07	01	...	007
		400. Amsergon	54	33	87	808	004	1,502	1'75	1'53	1'64	...	...	...
		401. Bounmee	24	25	49	183	142	325	000	01	00	...	...	14
		402. Bundeop	25	17	42	413	239	652	00	05	01	18	11	14
		403. Hatla	11	10	21	281	193	474	21	20	20	...	...	...
TIPPERAH	TIPPERAH	Total of Country Areas	234	208	442	4,099	2,089	7,028	1'34	09	1'17	10	08	07
		District Total	235	244	479	4,120	3,135	7,255	1'35	1'05	1'18	10	04	07
		404. Town.—Commilla	20	28	48	193	156	349	9'37	9'08	9'40	...	...	...
		Country Areas.												
		405. Borkamptah	83	17	100	314	230	544	1'71	1'36	1'54	17	19	18
		406. Thorlah	9	7	16	217	142	359	73	47	60	009	004	01
		407. Daoodkandy	19	21	40	285	210	495	03	50	59	03	20	23
		408. Nuramgore or Tubkibugra	14	17	31	584	419	1,003	1'19	05	03	...	...	...
		409. Hajeebung	5	8	13	348	263	611	5'06	3'60	2'87	11	12	11
		410. Luksham	15	12	27	405	391	796	2'33	1'87	2'11	...	...	...
PAINA	PAINA	411. Jagannath Dighee	4	...	4	240	150	390	2'84	3'10	2'50	05	05	05
		412. Chaguluyah ... ..	...	...	...	409	272	681	741	1'40	1'66	...	...	...
		413. Kusbah ... ..	...	12	20	165	102	267	02	07	09	01	08	02
		414. Gouripoorah	15	11	26	378	290	668	3'17	2'36	2'77	14	21	17
		415. Commilla	22	22	44	389	301	700	3'34	2'62	2'99	01	05	03
		416. Bramanberlah	129	85	214	040	419	1,059	01	08	04	37	28	32
		Total of Country Areas	272	212	484	4,543	3,149	7,692	1'80	1'21	1'41	10	10	10
		District Total	292	240	532	4,790	3,303	8,093	1'68	1'37	1'48	10	09	10
		Towns.												
		417. Patna	252	207	459	1,209	1,168	2,435	1'57	1'00	1'28	07	07	07
GYN	GYN	418. Barh	04	51	115	275	271	546	9'57	7'09	8'59	108	2'27	1'99
		419. Behar	55	52	107	190	212	402	14'14	19'16	16'61	1'80	1'21	1'59
		Total of Towns	371	310	681	1,794	1,049	3,388	2'78	2'40	2'58	00	03	02
		Country Areas.												
		420. Patna	19	22	41	170	165	335	07	09	08	04	05	06
		421. Bankipore	27	20	47	285	210	495	1'24	04	03	23	10	16
		422. Nowbutpore	8	1	9	98	77	175	1'29	04	08	04	07	06
		423. Mussoodheo	10	7	17	213	204	417	1'07	05	1'01	07	09	08
		424. Paleogunge, including Bikrum	16	18	34	287	180	467	3'09	1'40	2'23	03	07	01
		425. Buktarpore	2	3	5	169	131	300	1'69	1'01	1'01	08	10	08
GYN	GYN	426. Hilsa	5	2	7	50	90	140	14	12	13	...	...	...
		427. Uttaraol, including Solao	13	9	22	241	220	461	1'29	1'21	1'25	01	03	04
		428. Dinapore, including Khogul	43	30	79	418	304	722	2'12	1'68	2'00	06	08	07
		429. Munee	8	3	11	226	138	364	1'77	04	1'29	13	18	16
		430. Futoolah	39	37	76	376	324	700	3'22	1'94	2'56	00	29	42
		431. Barh	104	70	184	682	501	1,223	1'66	2'01	1'83	18	27	22
		432. Mokameh	84	63	147	548	285	833	1'42	07	1'08	06	47	51
		433. Behar	243	214	457	940	974	1,914	2'07	2'04	2'06	00	45	38
		Total of Country Areas	615	505	1,120	4,490	3,919	8,409	1'67	1'22	1'45	21	26	24
		District Total	986	813	1,801	6,234	5,568	11,792	1'80	1'42	1'61	25	29	27
GYN	GYN	Towns.												
		434. Gya	277	166	443	1,184	935	2,119	2'75	2'16	2'46	1'17	1'21	1'19
		435. Jehanabad	8	5	13	96	80	176	3'84	2'17	2'59	...	41	23
		Total of Towns	285	171	456	1,280	1,015	2,295	2'98	2'01	2'44	03	1'00	06
		Country Areas.												
		436. Gya	295	193	488	2,169	1,789	3,958	2'95	1'97	2'46	72	54	63
		437. Sherghatty	30	29	59	504	434	938	08	72	79	13	11	12
		438. Barachhatty	14	13	27	351	233	584	04	59	42	04	25	15
		439. Uttara	11	15	26	261	235	496	1'86	1'09	1'73	13	18	15
		440. Jehanabad	114	63	177	1,579	963	2,542	3'63	2'03	2'83	28	41	25
GYN	GYN	441. Urwal	44	15	59	391	338	729	2'78	2'43	2'59	02	13	08
		442. Aurangabad	122	92	214	1,613	1,366	2,979	3'94	2'16	3'05	108	91	124
		443. Nubhoenugor	23	20	43	321	331	652	1'81	07	1'04	34	25	29
		444. Nowdah	131	138	269	2,117	1,700	3,817	3'18	3'12	3'15	15	10	12
		445. Tikar	8	10	18	376	330	706	1'23	1'23	1'24	02	16	21
		446. Daoodnugor	57	41	98	400	380	780	1'08	00	07	78	73	75
		447. Rajowla	6	13	19	368	239	607	2'12	1'01	2'01	...	04	02
		Total of Country Areas	803	642	1,503	10,109	8,215	18,327	2'35	2'06	2'20	042	30	37
		District Total	1,148	813	1,961	11,391	9,233	20,624	2'38	2'10	2'23	44	34	39

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1878.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24			25			26		
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																							
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.			Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.			Numbers.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
1781	2208	1957	133	46	90	...	43	19	333	816	556	2458	3439	3371	134	97	305						
712	635	699	65	60	67	41	38	40	86	71	74	1147	979	1067	104	187	204						
1157	980	1063	67	61	64	40	39	27	78	90	74	1414	1216	1519	107	184	207						
1234	978	1107	34	18	20	73	53	63	135	137	136	1600	1531	1608	101	187	205						
539	521	506	61	64	62	45	41	42	...	...	...	534	504	490	108	145	159						
1061	745	911	13	61	67	30	34	32	...	...	...	137	988	1171	94	185	200						
833	538	679	36	17	28	48	32	14	145	145	144	1108	813	954	94	185	201						
2030	1045	1533	44	71	20	234	177	200	151	97	123	2308	1808	1918	98	178	202						
534	369	480	68	68	63	14	20	17	35	22	24	679	434	544	107	145	162						
605	647	758	12	66	69	43	42	43	65	60	62	1153	859	998	104	185	203						
830	607	775	14	66	10	48	42	42	70	69	69	1124	890	1034	103	182	204						
1137	1614	1220	37	.....	23	50	...	30	250	503	370	2412	3152	3695	161	184	404						
316	234	371	24	15	20	67	19	13	61	33	47	890	448	525	102	186	405						
97	84	140	61	600	61	21	15	18	68	66	67	802	133	108	100	182	406						
250	174	213	61	.....	62	62	61	61	82	25	23	802	237	802	108	140	407						
678	815	698	64	14	69	33	28	36	80	27	23	870	678	775	107	189	408						
639	478	559	.....	63	61	19	10	14	24	19	19	782	829	109	109	127	409						
72	628	634	13	64	69	67	62	68	29	25	27	988	843	918	107	186	410						
540	157	265	.....	65	62	27	17	22	10	.....	66	672	420	552	105	186	411						
574	314	445	68	.....	64	38	21	29	...	12	18	811	477	644	101	178	412						
128	81	93	68	68	64	63	61	61	12	18	18	259	150	197	99	152	413						
306	201	255	12	69	11	14	13	14	27	21	24	694	503	601	105	186	414						
535	265	300	65	.....	62	68	64	64	39	41	40	714	568	640	104	182	415						
332	190	267	68	69	69	17	14	16	120	81	101	508	402	501	102	163	416						
350	344	301	67	65	66	13	11	13	35	25	31	506	421	505	104	144	417						
364	233	310	67	65	66	15	11	13	37	31	34	605	439	524	104	146	418						
708	723	713	361	285	322	43	30	41	322	255	284	1628	1441	1532	90	101	419						
1651	1677	1665	1032	1068	1040	150	104	120	1200	801	1040	5100	4706	4941	98	109	420						
364	1608	935	196	121	159	39	60	40	1080	1040	1064	3732	4279	4000	102	90	421						
709	706	704	302	325	304	44	44	47	419	334	378	1909	1801	1879	96	105	422						
863	698	771	305	156	225	26	33	40	105	164	164	1452	1230	1540	85	105	423						
366	397	329	208	117	159	29	30	34	78	52	63	824	603	884	80	102	424						
78	80	79	62	64	63	12	18	15	67	62	64	230	181	207	90	130	425						
197	164	180	63	33	43	67	62	70	15	16	16	424	380	401	90	104	426						
390	160	231	25	65	15	23	30	26	40	45	42	733	480	590	98	120	427						
930	113	171	108	76	61	41	33	37	66	10	94	582	437	549	96	120	428						
19	67	13	.....	61	600	35	60	42	68	62	66	75	74	74	96	96	429						
104	33	94	18	18	18	62	63	64	18	12	13	836	296	316	96	109	430						
701	608	654	201	231	213	13	12	13	141	115	124	1300	1105	1275	94	132	431						
294	188	238	63	35	27	23	31	27	67	67	67	569	573	479	98	145	432						
490	399	599	77	40	63	42	37	50	304	77	90	1002	808	902	98	116	433						
635	453	557	202	200	201	52	53	57	225	136	167	1385	1111	1244	94	116	434						
554	322	333	81	65	72	24	30	34	213	168	180	808	718	802	94	123	435						
237	211	224	25	16	21	47	70	59	102	164	179	744	750	747	97	97	436						
274	232	247	73	53	63	38	50	44	61	71	81	666	504	609	96	115	437						
331	308	309	110	84	97	39	40	44	129	102	115	816	697	750	96	112	438						
1908	1619	1762	420	313	315	21	15	13	837	491	662	3540	2708	3170	97	127	439						
503	335	390	98	23	67	...	68	64	87	41	61	1077	670	846	76	123	440						
1605	1234	1438	350	164	253	16	60	11	675	374	518	3060	2231	2614	92	120	441						
1289	1030	1189	210	128	198	38	32	25	284	181	237	2092	1685	1886	96	121	442						
437	382	408	84	26	64	17	13	15	41	36	36	690	542	613	91	116	443						
484	313	397	126	78	103	77	60	63	32	29	31	774	670	804	98	142	444						
413	311	361	23	18	21	21	67	44	27	29	29	694	616	673	98	111	445						
496	388	442	91	59	75	23	26	27	34	34	34	1094	821	955	101	124	446						
328	231	255	101	97	99	14	23	19	60	29	29	807	669	731	94	115	447						
776	618	693	104	74	70	29	14	21	120	80	80	1508	1195	1397	91	145	448						
450	290	378	33	12	23	16	14	15	64	45	53	737	466	596	94	114	449						
685	448	567	44	25	34	75	76	77	75	75	75	1134	931	1099	88	118	450						
230	96	218	44	10	26	15	15	15	90	14	14	402	302	421	100	129	451						
682	508	591	144	98	129	29	43	34	139	95	115	1202	895	1027	92	124	452						
240	207	225	11	64	67	106	101	104	120	80	80	596	528	567	97	106	453						
604	406	594	39	43	71	41	30	40	94	67	80	1106	863	994	96	123	454						
640	504	575	100	58	79	40	27	30	120	81	100	1193	927	1007	96	123	455						

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad.	449. Town—Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	63	49	111	13	13	25	101	99	200
		Country Areas.												
		440. Belowty	81,863	89,065	1,70,928	266	189	455	55	47	103	401	369	670
		450. Pourva	74,779	77,855	1,52,634	329	263	592	45	22	66	329	270	599
		451. Chowva	41,246	45,914	85,300	46	41	87	13	10	23	844	549	1,393
		452. Dhungason	74,089	77,401	1,51,490	290	269	559	34	25	59	984	763	1,747
		453. Nokha	67,227	59,939	1,27,166	127	89	216	26	28	54	812	349	1,161
		454. Rangurh	40,793	47,106	87,899	16	11	27	2	5	7	241	129	370
		455. Arrah	1,35,049	1,55,749	2,90,798	507	470	977	43	31	74	807	585	1,392
		456. Buxar	44,249	53,448	97,697	134	90	224	66	52	118	274	166	440
		457. Dumraon	82,074	88,253	1,70,327	227	185	412	66	55	121	690	491	1,181
		458. Masarain, including Dehroo	88,108	93,063	1,81,171	225	145	370	28	73	100	856	730	1,576
		459. Bhuboan and Chaud, including Doorgawati	98,540	1,01,814	2,00,354	411	332	743	18	24	42	684	534	1,218
		Total of Country Areas	8,28,674	8,81,525	17,10,199	3,552	2,929	6,481	397	380	796	5,442	4,853	10,295
		District Total	8,35,374	8,88,600	17,23,974	2,615	2,077	4,692	409	402	811	5,943	4,453	10,396
		Towns.												
		460. Mozufferpore	21,720	16,494	38,214	44	40	83	4	3	7	159	122	281
		461. Durbhanga	23,693	23,847	47,540	120	89	209	7	14	21	363	278	641
		Total of Towns	45,413	40,341	85,754	164	129	302	11	17	28	521	400	921
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Tribeni.	Country Areas.												
		462. Budraj Nemur	61,551	62,882	1,24,433	117	90	216	7	2	9	75	51	126
		463. Boland	52,546	51,295	1,03,841	59	17	76	8	5	13	10	6	16
		464. Kutroh	1,09,719	1,08,501	2,18,220	290	174	470	19	25	43	168	113	281
		465. Parakias	64,345	69,440	1,33,785	364	295	659	11	6	19	169	113	282
		466. Mowhah	67,287	1,07,703	1,74,990	109	175	284	6	8	16	142	101	243
		467. Mahnar	26,676	31,557	58,233	31	76	107	6	14	20	87	40	127
		468. Tarpore	1,04,440	2,01,145	3,05,585	44	36	80	33	19	52	102	84	186
		469. Duhingeral	1,20,177	1,23,900	2,44,077	84	57	141	1	3	4	46	30	76
		470. Bahora	1,52,305	1,23,302	2,75,607	300	171	471	30	23	53	127	61	188
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Tribeni.	471. Showlar	81,011	78,306	1,59,317	28	13	40	41	40	80	297	212	509
		472. Bolamochpukoonce	47,345	40,434	87,779	13	9	22	1	1	2	37	29	66
		473. Joley	1,47,732	1,50,134	2,97,866	268	102	370	8	2	10	200	130	330
		474. Bonput Khajowlee	50,032	49,559	99,591	53	11	64	4	2	6	72	43	115
		475. Bhowrah or Mudhoobunnee	84,040	80,577	1,64,617	100	102	202	27	29	56	374	190	564
		476. Mudheypore	72,044	65,187	1,37,231	64	22	86	4	6	10	50	38	88
		477. Khujowlee	71,308	67,978	1,39,286	41	27	68	7	1	8	589	268	857
		478. Harakee	32,157	31,063	63,220	38	18	56	1	7	7	124	101	225
		479. Lawkaha	44,090	40,141	84,231	9	5	14	1	4	5	97	42	139
		480. Mozufferpore	1,52,030	1,57,594	3,09,624	105	90	195	4	4	7	57	42	100
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Tribeni.	481. Durbhanga	1,30,050	1,29,573	2,59,623	224	131	355	9	8	17	230	128	358
		482. Lalgunge	63,376	72,193	1,35,569	46	53	99	8	16	24	115	73	188
		483. Hajeeppore	68,034	75,029	1,43,063	55	21	76	1	6	7	160	119	279
		484. Rowarah	1,00,303	1,44,201	2,44,504	654	474	1,128	72	47	119	487	317	794
		485. Seotainarhee	84,105	82,428	1,66,533	103	100	203	40	37	77	689	510	1,199
		Total of Country Areas	21,40,432	21,62,601	42,93,033	3,390	2,348	5,738	345	311	656	4,233	2,932	7,065
		District Total	21,91,764	21,93,042	43,84,806	3,554	2,496	6,050	350	328	678	4,754	3,232	7,986
		Towns.												
		486. Chuprah	23,852	23,455	47,307	175	133	308	110	97	207	321	208	529
		487. Ravilunge	6,741	6,074	12,815	17	13	30	26	23	49	123	99	222
		488. Sonan	6,550	6,443	12,993	9	13	22	6	1	7	60	51	111
		Total of Towns	35,143	35,972	71,115	201	159	360	152	123	275	504	358	862
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Saran.	Country Areas.												
		489. Chuprah	83,240	94,035	1,77,275	213	172	385	23	28	51	446	283	729
		490. Deowara or Kusmur	49,009	58,039	1,07,048	70	37	107	10	9	19	220	137	357
		491. Pura	1,03,341	1,19,019	2,22,360	93	50	143	31	18	49	224	97	321
		492. Manjhee	65,180	70,883	1,36,063	201	186	387	41	28	69	346	259	605
		493. Bussantpore	94,590	1,02,612	1,97,202	51	28	79	16	6	22	266	129	395
		494. Mudruk	1,27,905	1,41,688	2,69,593	60	53	113	23	24	47	304	235	539
		495. Sonan	1,32,008	1,38,490	2,70,498	51	27	78	38	28	66	334	289	623
		496. Burawlee	99,942	1,01,504	2,01,446	42	57	105	51	47	98	477	403	880
		497. Buragon	1,20,018	1,36,439	2,56,457	12	5	17	206	206	412	774	446	1,220
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Chumpan.	498. Burawlee, including Harpore Khurawlee	76,905	77,936	1,54,841	20	18	38	19	9	28	274	208	482
		Total of Country Areas	9,61,530	10,51,685	19,03,215	787	610	1,397	501	433	934	4,690	3,977	7,667
		District Total	9,94,043	1,067,177	2,061,220	988	769	1,757	653	563	1,216	5,180	3,327	8,507
		Towns.												
		499. Bettia	11,230	8,485	19,715	2	2	4	20	13	33	181	118	299
		500. Motcharee	4,793	3,471	8,264	6	6	12	4	5	9	17	32	49
		Total of Towns	16,023	11,956	27,979	8	8	16	24	18	42	198	150	348
		Country Areas.												
		501. Adapore, including Katkunwa and Ruzoul	58,080	53,572	1,11,652	10	3	13	8	...	8	246	128	374

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

8			9			10			11			12			13			14		
CAUSES OF DEATH.																				
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																	
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
20	19	46	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	3	8	2	...	2	2	8	10	6	19	25
25	87	112	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	11	15	4	4	2	17	19	10	29	39
6	.....	18	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	8	12	4	4	2	8	14	12	26	38
50	48	98	1	12	13	4	8	12	23	34	57	11	23	34	45	57	45	92	137	179
57	14	71	...	...	...	2	2	4	14	17	31	5	1	6	11	14	25	25	50	75
24	30	54	...	...	...	3	1	4	11	16	27	3	2	5	16	18	34	34	68	102
13	30	43	...	1	1	1	3	4	6	9	15	1	4	5	10	14	24	24	48	72
19	11	30	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	6	14	1	1	2	6	16	22	28	50
38	13	51	...	...	...	2	2	4	9	25	34	24	9	18	30	34	64	64	128	192
127	50	177	2	1	3	3	11	14	22	31	53	53	20	73	93	64	100	164	264	428
56	38	94	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	24	37	5	2	7	19	26	45	47	93	140
429	239	668	4	17	21	17	28	45	115	143	258	58	47	105	198	275	467	467	934	1401
468	266	734	4	17	21	17	28	45	116	144	260	59	47	106	199	276	473	473	946	1417
23	20	43	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	6	10	1	4	5	7	12	19	10	29	39
99	84	183	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	2	5	5	10	11	11	22	33
128	74	202	...	...	...	2	2	4	6	7	13	3	10	13	11	19	30	30	60	90
40	68	108	6	3	9	1	2	3	5	6	11	20	10	30	36	12	48	48	96	144
100	64	164	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	6	12	4	1	5	11	9	20	20	40	60
64	60	124	2	3	5	3	3	6	6	6	12	10	8	18	17	14	31	31	62	93
40	85	125	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	3	7	7	12	19	14	17	31	31	62	93
22	13	35	...	...	...	4	1	5	7	1	8	9	5	14	16	4	20	20	40	60
41	16	57	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	30	40	10	30	40	40	80	120
15	6	21	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	6	16	6	3	9	17	13	30	30	60	90
33	18	51	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	8	8	16	24
70	40	110	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	8	11	6	2	8	10	16	26	26	52	78
3	7	10	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	8	8	16	24
24	4	28	1	1	2	1	...	1	4	6	10	9	1	10	14	14	28	28	56	84
10	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	8	14	14	28	42
120	59	179	...	...	...	5	3	8	3	6	9	14	4	18	22	10	32	32	64	96
18	10	28	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	6	11	11	22	33
18	12	30	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	2	8	4	6	10	9	7	16	16	32	48
8	.....	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	2	5	6	5	11	11	22	33
23	25	48	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	12	18	18	36	54
15	11	26	...	...	...	1	1	2	13	9	22	10	13	23	26	35	61	61	122	183
41	17	58	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	7	17	9	9	18	10	29	39	39	78	117
89	39	128	...	...	...	2	2	4	5	13	18	2	10	12	4	10	16	16	32	48
44	26	70	...	...	...	3	3	6	13	10	23	5	13	18	21	23	44	44	88	132
121	84	205	3	1	4	3	7	10	11	7	18	17	23	21	44	40	84	84	168	252
242	153	395	1	1	2	4	4	8	25	6	31	33	32	65	65	130	195	195	390	585
1,243	787	2,030	21	14	35	35	44	79	125	105	230	147	214	361	349	698	1,041	1,041	2,082	3,123
1,305	831	2,136	21	14	35	37	50	87	131	103	234	149	228	377	379	756	1,125	1,125	2,250	3,375
71	80	151	.....	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	10	7	2	9	11	16	27	27	54	81
94	78	172	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	5	8	8	16	24
48	30	78	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	8	8	16	24
310	170	480	2	4	6	2	3	5	3	4	7	11	9	20	18	27	45	45	90	135
212	121	333	9	3	12	4	2	6	10	10	20	10	5	15	25	30	55	55	110	165
232	131	363	...	3	3	...	3	6	15	13	28	7	14	21	22	41	63	63	126	189
115	85	200	3	3	6	5	2	7	13	9	22	15	6	21	24	21	45	45	90	135
301	127	428	6	4	10	3	7	10	9	6	15	8	4	23	24	21	45	45	90	135
64	26	90	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	9	12	2	7	9	16	14	30	30	60	90
164	89	253	4	7	11	3	1	4	4	8	12	6	6	18	20	23	43	43	86	129
140	90	230	2	6	8	7	2	9	7	7	14	7	4	11	20	23	43	43	86	129
73	33	106	1	4	5	3	1	4	10	17	27	2	2	4	21	26	47	47	94	141
104	58	162	6	15	21	3	3	6	14	16	30	23	22	45	46	91	137	137	274	411
33	24	57	1	6	7	1	1	2	5	3	8	6	3	9	12	15	27	27	54	81
1,307	761	2,068	33	50	83	28	27	55	101	112	213	91	79	170	253	304	557	557	1,114	1,671
1,407	831	2,238	33	54	87	30	30	60	104	120	224	100	83	183	269	352	621	621	1,242	1,863
48	38	86	1	...	1	4	5	9	1	...	1	...	2	3	5	7	12	12	24	36
7	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	45	130	1	...	1	4	5	9	1	1	2	...	2	4	6	8	14	14	28	42
6	3	9	.....	4	4	2	...	2	2	9	11	2	6	8	13	19	32	32	64	96

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

		15	16	17	18	RATIO							
		From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
ANNAH		Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
448. Town—Buzar ...		17	11	28	224	193	417	940	678	1618	179	183	362
Country Areas.													
449. Belowty ...		21	31	52	771	580	1,351	324	212	536	68	52	120
450. Peeroo ...		3	7	10	718	541	1,259	430	344	774	27	28	55
451. Ohowna ...		4	8	12	451	325	776	111	83	194	31	22	53
452. Dhungoon ...		57	54	111	1,427	1,147	2,574	351	270	621	45	42	87
453. Nokha ...		27	20	47	550	418	968	221	151	372	45	47	92
454. Ramkurh ...		3	6	9	304	209	513	34	23	57	10	10	20
455. Arrah ...		59	31	90	1,449	1,134	2,574	373	301	674	33	19	52
456. Buzar ...		36	10	46	539	345	884	284	198	482	136	97	233
457. Dumraon ...		45	40	85	1,020	828	1,848	276	208	484	80	78	158
458. Bazarra, including Behron		27	24	51	1,310	1,053	2,363	255	184	439	31	31	62
459. Bhubbush and Chand, including Doorgawati		31	15	46	1,199	883	2,082	417	326	743	16	13	29
Total of Country Areas		317	218	535	9,729	7,363	17,092	3,07	230	3,307	47	44	91
District Total		534	220	754	9,853	7,696	17,549	3,13	233	3,363	46	45	91
Towns.													
460. Mozufferpore		140	110	250	377	316	693	202	297	500	18	13	31
461. Durbhungah		155	119	274	747	561	1,308	508	378	886	29	28	57
Total of Towns		295	229	524	1,124	877	2,001	710	675	1,386	47	41	88
Country Areas.													
462. Budraj Semur		34	39	73	518	261	779	190	127	317	11	10	21
463. Beland ...		8	6	14	102	43	145	57	33	90	5	5	10
464. Kutreh ...		74	41	115	674	432	1,106	260	160	420	17	11	28
465. Parokha ...		159	125	284	706	535	1,241	595	429	1,024	17	11	28
466. Mowhwh ...		...	3	3	370	329	709	173	162	335	10	10	20
467. Mahur ...		4	4	8	146	145	291	82	240	331	20	20	40
468. Tajpore ...		505	190	695	525	389	914	22	17	39	16	16	32
469. Dulsingeral ...		42	20	62	308	152	460	60	40	100	10	10	20
470. Bahera ...		105	38	143	594	313	911	226	138	364	23	18	41
471. Shewhar ...		107	107	214	550	443	1,003	34	15	49	10	10	20
472. Belamochpoukoonoo ...		28	10	38	87	64	151	27	19	46	10	10	20
473. Jalay ...		121	77	198	625	419	1,044	179	127	306	10	10	20
474. Benput Khajowlee ...		8	3	11	124	70	194	65	22	87	5	5	10
475. Bhowarah or Mudhubunoo		143	83	226	854	574	1,428	199	126	325	31	25	56
476. Mudhoypore ...		4	4	8	142	84	226	84	33	117	10	10	20
477. Khajowlee ...		40	14	54	504	320	824	57	39	96	10	10	20
478. Harakoo ...		21	6	27	186	137	323	111	57	168	10	10	20
479. Lawkaha ...		33	17	50	104	73	177	20	12	32	10	10	20
480. Mozufferpore ...		73	40	113	283	222	504	69	57	126	10	10	20
481. Durbhunga ...		63	41	104	567	345	912	171	101	272	10	10	20
482. Lalgaung ...		94	51	145	330	209	539	72	43	115	12	11	23
483. Hajeepore ...		14	6	20	308	193	501	40	27	67	10	10	20
484. Rowsrah ...		160	80	240	1,444	1,046	2,490	414	310	724	46	31	77
485. Seetanahlee ...		151	147	298	1,350	1,019	2,369	193	121	314	47	44	91
Total of Country Areas		1,781	1,180	2,961	11,360	7,803	19,163	1,38	1,09	2,47	16	14	30
District Total		2,076	1,400	3,476	12,464	8,690	21,154	1,62	1,13	2,75	16	14	30
Towns.													
486. Chuprah		226	171	397	614	677	1,291	765	587	1,352	481	413	894
487. Revilgaung		16	13	29	298	270	568	252	194	446	524	479	1,003
488. Rowan		13	8	21	135	112	247	161	834	1,095	107	18	125
Total of Towns		255	191	446	1,247	1,059	2,306	1,118	775	1,893	562	492	1,054
Country Areas.													
489. Chuprah		250	183	433	1,176	806	1,982	854	1,02	1,876	27	29	56
490. Deogwara or Kusmur		160	121	281	739	499	1,238	156	63	219	20	15	35
491. Pura		228	136	364	732	388	1,120	89	42	131	15	15	30
492. Manjhee		509	183	692	1,383	1,004	2,387	808	262	1,070	33	39	72
493. Bussantpore		230	148	378	713	411	1,124	73	27	100	16	16	32
494. Mushruk		587	390	977	1,304	903	2,207	83	36	119	17	16	33
495. Newan		534	352	886	1,443	947	2,390	23	19	42	11	11	22
496. Durawlee		577	308	885	1,030	816	1,846	42	36	78	11	11	22
497. Burawlee		429	231	660	1,030	1,030	2,060	69	63	132	10	10	20
498. Burawlee, including Murpore Khurawlee		238	146	384	696	417	1,113	20	23	43	19	11	30
Total of Country Areas		3,301	2,172	5,473	10,928	7,231	18,159	81	50	131	53	41	94
District Total		3,555	2,363	5,918	12,175	8,240	20,418	90	73	163	66	52	118
Towns.													
499. Bettia		33	22	55	390	198	588	17	28	45	178	128	306
500. Motesbaroo		8	5	13	42	40	82	125	172	297	145	144	289
Total of Towns		41	27	68	432	238	670	49	66	115	223	172	395
Country Areas.													
501. Adapore, including Kathuwa and Buzoul		15	17	32	298	170	468	16	36	52	13	...	49

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

18			19			21			22			23			24	25	26			
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
15.97	15.99	16.91	4.33	3.68	5.43	29	43	36	3.33	1.35	2.00	22.43	27.37	30.27	94	116	446			
4.92	3.98	3.91	0.20	.41	.36	.09	.19	.11	.25	.23	.24	9.41	6.31	7.90	91	123	446			
4.30	3.46	3.93	.08	.08	.03	.10	.17	.14	.04	.09	.06	9.60	7.46	8.51	94	123	446			
5.91	5.97	7.19	.21	.20	.21	.21	.21	.23	.19	.18	.18	10.92	7.40	9.14	94	124	451			
15.91	9.92	11.43	1.08	.62	.84	.43	.71	.57	.74	.43	.60	10.30	14.31	16.99	94	124	451			
5.46	4.23	4.93	.04	.21	.03	.26	.30	.33	.47	.33	.40	9.41	7.10	8.34	97	131	452			
5.15	3.16	4.15	.55	.42	.48	.34	.38	.36	.06	.18	.09	6.40	4.45	5.46	99	145	454			
5.96	5.64	4.71	.06	.12	.10	.07	.08	.08	.48	.19	.30	10.61	7.33	8.33	97	127	455			
5.97	5.10	4.32	.39	.30	.39	.12	.29	.21	.74	.18	.45	11.17	6.45	8.68	90	129	456			
7.97	5.94	6.36	.38	.14	.26	.34	.34	.31	.54	.45	.40	12.42	9.39	10.84	98	130	457			
9.71	8.17	8.94	1.44	.39	.91	.53	.30	.46	.30	.31	.31	14.56	11.05	13.41	100	134	458			
2.70	4.45	5.55	.56	.31	.43	.19	.27	.23	.31	.13	.21	18.16	8.97	10.39	95	136	459			
7.94	4.95	5.96	.51	.27	.39	.23	.31	.27	.36	.24	.31	11.73	8.51	10.07	94	139				
7.11	5.91	6.02	.54	.29	.41	.23	.31	.27	.39	.23	.39	11.31	8.95	10.33	94	139				
7.31	7.39	7.35	1.05	1.21	1.12	.33	.72	.40	6.44	6.60	6.54	17.35	19.15	18.15	131	119	460			
15.25	11.65	15.45	4.19	2.27	3.23	.16	.39	.25	6.55	4.90	5.77	31.44	25.53	27.96	99	105	461			
11.40	9.91	10.70	3.69	1.83	2.26	.24	.47	.35	6.50	5.97	6.11	26.79	21.73	23.36	113	128				
1.31	.61	1.01	.79	.93	.85	.54	.10	.38	.53	.62	.58	5.16	4.18	4.96	97	122	462			
.19	.11	.15	.01	.09	.05	.21	.17	.19	.13	.09	.13	1.18	.95	1.01	100	144	463			
1.33	1.04	1.29	.91	.59	.75	.15	.12	.14	.67	.57	.62	6.14	3.96	5.08	101	126	464			
2.62	1.64	2.11	1.05	.67	.86	.69	.47	.63	2.47	1.81	2.13	12.31	9.23	10.74	98	125	465			
1.45	.93	1.19	.47	.35	.41	.14	.15	.15	.03	.01	.02	3.90	3.06	3.48	99	118	466			
1.96	1.36	1.61	.76	.41	.58	.55	.13	.33	.13	.13	.13	0.48	4.89	5.47	99	129	467			
.32	.41	.48	.21	.07	.14	.05	.17	.11	1.90	.98	1.23	2.70	1.93	2.34	98	123	468			
.36	.29	.33	.14	.04	.09	.14	.49	.11	.64	.16	.25	1.73	1.97	1.99	97	124	469			
.96	.49	.71	.26	.14	.20	.07	.01	.01	.79	.50	.65	4.81	2.53	3.66	107	109	470			
5.95	2.71	3.19	.43	.62	.78	.13	.17	.15	1.32	1.36	1.34	8.90	8.55	8.73	105	124	471			
.78	.68	.70	.10	.18	.12	.06	.00	.05	.69	.40	.50	1.84	1.37	1.51	101	126	472			
1.35	.96	1.10	.16	.08	.09	.09	.07	.07	.51	.51	.50	4.23	2.79	3.50	99	149	473			
1.42	.95	1.14	.19	.12	.15	.01	.10	.05	.15	.01	.10	2.52	1.40	1.97	101	123	474			
4.41	2.23	3.35	1.48	.73	1.11	.17	.23	.20	1.64	1.05	1.37	10.06	8.98	9.46	103	120	475			
.00	.68	.64	.24	.10	.20	.03	.04	.04	.65	.08	.05	1.97	1.78	1.95	110	109	476			
5.45	3.89	4.69	.23	.17	.21	.12	.10	.11	.26	.20	.23	7.90	4.76	6.25	104	125	477			
3.95	2.25	3.55	.34	.12	.23	.18	.16	.17	.65	.19	.42	6.00	4.41	5.25	105	145	478			
5.39	1.04	1.63	.93	.04	.06	.02	.07	.04	.74	.42	.58	3.72	1.81	2.81	109	124	479			
.37	.27	.32	.09	.08	.08	.18	.23	.20	.48	.20	.34	3.86	1.41	1.93	97	127	480			
1.76	.96	1.37	.31	.18	.22	.05	.15	.11	.40	.31	.35	4.33	3.90	4.16	100	144	481			
1.61	1.08	1.45	1.40	.40	.87	.06	.13	.10	1.44	.70	1.06	5.61	3.90	4.76	97	170	482			
5.44	1.49	1.96	.70	.34	.51	.30	.29	.30	.80	.09	.13	4.52	2.67	3.60	91	159	483			
2.79	2.13	2.47	.77	.68	.77	.25	.23	.24	1.02	.60	.81	9.49	7.08	8.30	105	128	484			
6.15	6.18	7.19	2.87	2.20	2.54	.77	.62	.64	1.79	1.74	1.74	10.03	12.55	14.31	102	133	485			
1.97	1.31	1.64	.57	.35	.46	.17	.17	.17	.63	.64	.64	5.29	3.62	4.45	99	140				
2.16	1.47	1.81	.62	.50	.56	.17	.17	.17	.94	.64	.79	5.69	3.75	4.42	99	144				
9.67	8.98	9.16	3.10	2.51	2.80	.48	.59	.54	9.84	7.29	8.57	35.92	24.98	32.21	97	130	486			
19.73	14.39	17.07	15.94	11.23	13.59	.29	.59	.29	2.57	1.79	2.64	44.20	34.45	39.75	101	129	487			
10.79	9.20	10.00	8.99	6.49	7.29	.33	.54	.24	2.15	1.44	1.80	34.29	29.30	32.56	100	121	488			
11.77	9.81	10.79	5.97	4.76	6.36	.45	.53	.49	7.23	5.30	6.25	35.47	28.58	32.00	98	123				
5.23	3.99	4.10	2.34	1.28	1.87	.30	.21	.25	3.00	1.94	2.44	14.12	8.97	11.77	95	145	489			
4.73	3.67	3.60	4.76	2.23	3.34	.45	.99	.34	5.47	2.11	2.72	15.17	9.50	11.58	93	146	490			
2.16	.31	1.44	1.11	.46	.76	.39	.37	.32	2.20	1.15	1.63	7.06	3.25	4.08	96	150	491			
9.91	5.47	8.12	3.96	1.79	2.61	.36	.38	.39	4.12	2.58	3.33	21.20	14.16	17.53	91	137	492			
3.66	1.94	2.84	.67	.25	.45	.16	.13	.15	3.32	1.44	1.94	7.53	4.00	6.40	91	173	493			
3.94	2.39	3.12	1.24	.47	.84	.14	.15	.15	4.54	2.71	3.65	19.68	9.37	9.41	90	151	494			
4.31	2.98	3.53	1.05	.34	.84	.15	.16	.15	4.62	2.74	3.26	10.80	6.81	8.92	90	153	495			
4.97	3.97	4.41	.72	.33	.54	.21	.25	.23	3.77	2.63	3.19	10.50	5.60	8.34	90	159	496			
5.99	5.58	4.77	1.27	.66	.97	.35	.44	.39	3.32	1.82	2.07	12.64	8.14	10.41	103	134	497			
3.35	2.66	3.20	.34	.30	.32	.12	.16	.14	2.45	1.69	2.20	7.17	6.28	6.78	94	167	498			
4.37	2.73	3.64	1.45	.73	1.08	.26	.25	.26	3.43	2.10	2.74	11.36	7.00	9.10	93	141				
6.11	3.11	4.68	1.63	.37	1.22	.26	.26	.26	3.54	2.21	2.86	12.21	7.72	9.79	94	167				
13.13	12.90	13.17	4.24	4.26	4.25	.62	.62	.62	2.94	2.59	2.79	25.94	23.32	24.78	122	97	499			
9.54	9.42	9.48	1.45	2.59	1.65	...	.28	.12	1.66	1.44	1.67	6.76	14.11	11.00	134	90	500	
13.36	11.79	12.11	3.63	3.76	3.57	.37	.66	.50	3.54	2.23	2.48	20.73	24.05	20.99	123	164				
4.77	2.30	3.28	.10	.66	.97	.23	.34	.27	.25	.30	.27	5.06	3.90	4.08	105	175	501			

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

Division.	District.	3	4			5			6			7		
			POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fever.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Champaran.—(Continued.)	AREAS.												
		502. Dhaka Ram Chunder, including Gourmahar	117,374	118,110	235,484	29	17	46	19	12	31	342	180	522
		503. Kauriya, including Dhakha or Mirah	75,502	75,501	151,003	569	423	992	14	35	49	195	128	323
		504. Modhobun	43,021	41,852	84,873	...	...	...	1	...	1	45	23	68
		505. Bhindaura	72,971	69,015	141,986	19	14	33	10	8	18	57	46	103
		506. Lowra, including Ramnagar and Shikarpore	84,917	83,843	170,760	20	14	34	5	6	11	407	234	641
		507. Bugaha, including Mudhobun	59,492	54,087	113,579	3	3	6	26	10	36	295	208	503
		508. Motaharee, including Negowli	69,203	65,416	134,619	22	18	40	15	22	37	198	136	334
		509. Bettiah, including Bhowna and Chonaha or Gyree	187,443	182,171	369,614	13	17	30	48	30	77	906	577	1,483
		Total of Country Areas	721,514	691,527	1,413,041	694	506	1,200	153	112	265	2,022	1,304	3,326
		District Total	737,529	703,236	1,440,765	702	516	1,218	177	130	307	2,799	1,738	4,537
		Towns.												
		510. Monghyr	14,070	13,604	27,674	10	9	19	13	8	21	207	209	416
		511. Jamalpur	5,470	4,674	10,144	24	17	41	8	6	14	60	55	115
		Total of Towns	19,540	18,278	37,818	34	26	60	21	14	35	267	264	531
MONGHYR.	Country Areas.	512. Kurrukpoore	70,150	69,040	139,190	46	19	65	17	7	24	95	46	141
		513. Gogroo	138,115	137,538	275,653	145	93	238	3	2	5	487	233	720
		514. Togra	95,013	101,430	196,443	78	45	123	21	20	41	1,458	1,091	2,549
		515. Hullah or Begowal	106,450	174,908	281,358	120	143	263	76	100	176	2,201	1,822	4,023
		516. Bokunda	54,903	55,150	110,053	45	51	96	4	6	10	129	89	218
		517. Chukyo	89,509	39,113	128,622	7	1	8	19	19	38	169	139	308
		518. Munglyr	51,108	53,353	104,461	29	13	42	15	10	25	421	342	763
		519. Soorjipoorah	75,840	78,164	154,004	49	39	88	24	32	56	574	332	906
		520. Shaikhpoorah	98,079	100,100	198,179	134	145	279	31	29	60	140	98	238
		521. Junore	69,053	68,964	138,017	12	19	31	42	40	82	470	376	846
BHAUGULPORE.	Country Areas.	Total of Country Areas	878,529	897,730	1,776,259	709	598	1,307	263	254	517	6,149	4,322	10,471
		District Total	907,074	915,913	1,822,987	740	634	1,374	276	299	575	6,435	4,598	11,033
	Towns.—Bhaugulpore.	522. Bhaugulpore	35,021	34,857	69,878	33	26	59	45	53	98	44	22	66
		523. Bhaugulpore	40,201	41,747	81,948	39	30	69	08	100	108	343	220	563
		524. Sultanpore or Kamargunge	50,047	40,503	90,550	...	3	3	7	6	13	300	220	520
		525. Purneah or Lokmanjore	68,520	70,979	139,499	10	6	16	9	4	13	434	213	647
		526. Unnarpore	78,507	80,027	158,534	20	21	41	6	2	8	583	329	912
		527. Banka	68,203	64,190	132,393	17	13	30	10	24	34	510	162	672
		528. Katooria	48,011	47,064	95,075	19	30	49	32	30	62	144	115	259
		529. Rudhowar or Khasungunge	70,123	68,940	139,063	64	37	101	...	...	...	206	71	277
		530. Mudohpore	129,640	121,137	250,777	50	32	82	...	3	3	608	274	882
		531. Bopoor	111,442	137,020	248,462	139	65	204	...	...	...	244	88	332
BHAUGULPORE.	Country Areas.	532. Bopoor	73,340	71,519	144,859	36	36	72	...	...	...	116	85	201
		533. Nathpore or Purnabungo	72,513	69,044	141,557	118	62	180	...	1	1	305	163	468
		534. Calkong	57,591	58,511	116,102	22	17	39	37	50	87	429	363	792
		Total of Country Areas	882,162	873,430	1,755,592	523	332	855	205	217	422	4,014	2,316	6,330
		District Total	917,193	900,107	1,817,300	553	358	911	251	270	521	4,068	2,398	6,466
	Towns.—Purneah.	535. Purneah	9,077	6,380	15,457	72	78	150	7	7	14	215	146	361
		536. Dhumdaha	51,833	50,515	102,348	50	28	78	6	4	10	341	180	521
		537. Gondwana	52,008	54,015	106,023	394	36	370	6	4	10	135	73	208
		538. Muniharee	23,117	20,742	43,859	53	12	65	6	3	9	169	86	255
		539. Kudbah	66,141	68,017	134,158	21	13	34	4	6	10	312	205	517
		540. Kultrapore	58,944	58,977	117,921	5	3	8	...	...	...	200	165	365
		541. Amourkubah	58,331	55,790	114,121	...	1	1	2	2	4	254	193	447
		542. Ararora	91,706	91,163	182,869	3	...	3	2	6	8	319	135	454
		543. Multivaree	44,401	43,917	88,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	168	473
		544. Baladongunge	80,940	83,502	164,442	1	...	1	2	1	3	329	232	561
BHAUGULPORE.	Country Areas.	545. Kishengunge	76,389	87,773	164,162	32	5	37	0	4	4	639	369	1,008
		546. Kishengunge	130,791	116,964	247,755	3	4	7	6	4	10	873	191	1,064
		547. Purneah	66,940	67,022	133,962	96	29	125	12	32	44	374	235	609
		548. Ranongunge	54,328	51,938	106,266	7	1	8	...	...	...	449	304	753
		Total of Country Areas	886,643	832,003	1,718,646	539	184	723	63	41	104	4,861	2,844	7,705
		District Total	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	611	253	864	70	46	118	4,876	2,718	7,594
	Towns.	549. Rajmahal	3,843	4,247	8,090	1	1	2	15	22	37	187	137	324
		550. Dooncha	4,859	5,634	10,493	...	...	...	5	4	9	90	114	204
		Total of Towns	8,702	9,881	18,583	1	1	2	20	26	46	277	251	528

From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.															Hundred.	
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8	6	14	..	1	1	2	...	2	14	12	26	11	8	14	27	14	41	508	
40	22	77	2	1	3	1	1	1	11	4	15	10	17	27	22	22	44	508	
51	15	66	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	4	5	4	5	9	10	15	25	508	
50	27	77	...	2	...	2	...	2	4	2	6	2	1	3	10	15	25	508	
3	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	13	16	29	2	14	16	16	32	48	508	
7	...	7	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	5	6	6	7	13	14	7	21	507	
51	32	83	...	3	...	3	...	3	2	4	6	1	2	3	8	17	25	508	
284	172	456	2	9	11	7	3	10	17	15	32	14	15	29	40	41	81	508	
546	330	876	9	24	33	16	13	29	81	70	151	54	68	122	100	178	278	508	
546	330	876	10	24	34	20	14	34	82	71	153	54	70	124	104	184	288	508	
67	54	121	...	...	...	7	3	9	8	2	10	1	2	3	11	4	15	510
33	26	59	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	9	7	6	13	511
100	80	180	...	...	...	8	3	11	4	3	7	6	6	12	10	12	22	510
6	4	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	12	8	20	15	9	24	512
11	8	19	...	...	...	4	...	4	12	12	24	8	9	17	24	21	45	512
50	17	67	...	...	...	4	1	5	17	15	32	24	24	48	45	34	79	512
71	48	119	...	...	...	11	4	15	14	9	23	16	16	32	40	29	69	512
6	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	512
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	512
85	63	148	...	...	...	8	1	9	10	9	19	17	14	31	20	25	46	512
82	17	99	...	...	...	7	1	8	7	7	14	6	20	26	21	29	50	512
9	3	12	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	8	9	17	7	24	16	21	37	512
51	27	78	...	...	...	5	1	6	9	9	18	8	5	13	21	17	38	512
284	196	480	1	9	10	42	11	53	90	81	171	105	125	230	207	234	441	512	
384	276	660	1	9	10	50	14	64	103	94	197	111	131	242	205	244	449	512	
11	4	15	...	...	...	4	6	10	1	2	3	1	1	2	6	9	15	512
14	17	31	...	...	...	5	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
7	3	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	25	4	2	6	14	12	26	512
14	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	4	10	14	11	14	25	512
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	4	8	4	8	12	512
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	512
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	10	9	19	22	14	36	512
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	512
2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19	10	7	17	20	18	38	512
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
...	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
19	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20	17	13	30	25	20	45	512
94	55	149	2	...	2	12	9	21	68	55	123	61	60	121	103	124	227	512	
105	59	164	2	...	2	10	15	25	60	57	117	62	61	123	100	123	223	512	
3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	512
16	18	34	...	...	...	9	3	12	2	4	6	1	...	1	12	7	19	512
13	5	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	7	16	...	...	...	10	7	17	512
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	4	...	...	12	7	19	512
6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	...	...	7	4	11	512
3	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	5	12	14	7	17	24	41	512
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	8	12	512
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15	2	...	...	13	10	23	512
48	28	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	2	1	3	7	7	14	512
8	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	25	14	5	19	23	46	79	512
14	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	10	15	25	20	21	41	512
15	11	26	...	...	...	10	...	10	7	8	15	4	...	...	21	4	25	512
...	4	27	...	...	...	7	6	13	13	16	29	...	...	...	22	14	36	512
141	114	255	3	2	5	47	22	69	60	51	111	40	51	91	105	120	225	512	
164	116	280	4	2	6	47	22	69	60	51	111	47	51	98	107	124	231	512	
9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	512
15	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	512
26	8	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	3	8	512

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

Divisions	Districts	AREAS.	15			16			17			18		
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Champaran.—(Continued.)	502. Dhaka Ram Chunder, including Gorasahan	4	7	11	340	218	557	25	18	43	10	10	20
		503. Kowariya, including Dhakaha or Piprah	174	92	266	1,001	708	1,709	758	550	1,308	23	19	42
		504. Madhubani	11	17	28	95	62	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
		505. Mohindragunge	8	23	31	154	146	300	26	20	46	15	11	26
		506. Lowra, including Ramnagar and Shikarpore	5	3	8	407	290	747	33	16	49	05	07	12
		507. Bugaha, including Mudhobunnee	35	13	48	378	240	618	05	05	10	45	38	83
		508. Moteshahar, including Sagowli	33	20	53	330	241	571	31	27	58	26	23	49
		509. Bettiah, including Bhowra and Chonaha or Gyree	95	63	158	1,588	909	2,297	09	12	21	34	29	63
		Total of Country Areas	380	265	645	4,490	2,971	7,461	96	73	169	21	18	39
		District Total	431	292	723	4,792	3,218	8,010	95	73	168	23	18	41
BRABHUI.—(Continued.)	Monghyr.	Towns.												
		510. Monghyr	93	84	176	403	370	772	78	86	164	118	58	176
		511. Jamalpur	7	8	15	159	118	277	4 08	3 71	7 79	1 36	1 31	2 67
		Total of Towns	99	92	191	561	488	1,049	1 80	1 42	3 22	1 54	78	1 00
		Country Areas.												
		512. Kurrukpoore	19	7	26	200	97	297	03	27	30	24	10	34
		513. Jorree	97	46	143	767	865	1,632	1 04	59	1 63	01	01	02
		514. Teura	75	41	116	1,737	1,180	2,917	83	44	127	23	19	42
		515. Balliah or Begooah	64	45	109	2,591	1,978	4,569	77	31	108	45	31	76
		516. Bakura	10	12	22	204	178	382	32	22	54	07	09	16
BRABHUI.—(Continued.)	Bhaugulpore.	517. Chukye	3	1	4	204	173	381	17	02	19	07	09	16
		518. Monghyr	99	89	188	686	542	1,228	34	24	58	21	18	39
		519. Soorajgarrah	14	20	34	718	518	1,236	04	49	53	21	40	61
		520. Shaikhpore	25	15	40	393	316	682	1 45	1 44	2 89	31	23	54
		521. Jumoo	44	58	102	625	536	1,161	17	27	44	20	25	45
		Total of Country Areas	458	357	795	8,094	5,913	14,009	80	63	143	28	28	56
		District Total	557	429	986	8,857	6,401	15,058	88	64	152	30	29	59
		522. Town—Bhaugulpore	241	221	462	381	335	716	94	75	169	1 31	1 32	2 63
		Country Areas.												
		523. Bhaugulpore	347	310	657	846	683	1,529	96	71	167	2 43	2 39	4 82
		524. Sultanpore or Kamargunge	4	3	7	323	242	565	...	07	05	17	14	31
		525. Permeshpore or Lokmanpore	6	3	9	477	238	715	14	09	23	18	01	19
		526. Unarpore	21	13	34	337	284	621	25	25	50	07	08	15
		527. Banka	7	6	13	340	207	547	26	20	46	25	27	52
		528. Katooria	15	12	27	229	198	427	39	33	72	03	06	09
		529. Budhowia or Kiseungunge	31	13	44	310	137	447	76	53	129	05	05	10
BRABHUI.—(Continued.)	Purneah.	530. Mudehpore	8	9	17	685	337	1,022	34	25	59	...	02	01
		531. Soopool	46	23	69	457	183	640	39	39	78	...	...	...
		532. Hongong	209	141	350	421	361	782	40	50	90	...	...	...
		533. Nathpore or Purnabunge	98	59	157	550	313	863	1 39	75	2 14	...	01	006
		534. Colgong	5	5	10	555	457	1,012	30	28	58	64	35	99
		Total of Country Areas	557	396	1,453	5,858	3,640	9,498	59	37	96	28	24	52
		District Total	1,098	817	1,915	6,256	3,975	10,231	60	39	99	27	29	56
		535. Town—Purneah	14	7	21	318	235	553	7 44	11 13	8 57	73	1 09	82
		Country Areas.												
		536. Dhumdaha	18	11	29	450	337	787	1 13	55	1 68	11	07	18
		537. Gondwara	10	5	15	454	181	635	5 53	1 32	7 25	11	07	18
		538. Muntharee	11	6	17	231	112	343	1 27	44	1 71	23	11	34
		539. Kudbah	4	9	13	354	243	597	31	19	50	06	06	12
		540. Bulrapore	10	11	21	285	218	503	08	05	13	...	...	...
		541. Amourkushah	4	11	15	370	217	587	...	01	008	45	...	...
		542. Arara	13	13	26	347	206	553	02	...	01	08	08	16
		543. Mutteah	7	10	17	327	189	516	04	...	02	...	...	...
BRABHUI.—(Continued.)	Santal-Parganah.	544. Bahadurgunge	12	7	19	400	295	695	01	...	005	08	01	09
		545. Kishengunge	15	13	28	704	412	1,116	39	07	46	11	05	16
		546. Kaligunge	29	25	54	449	255	704	01	03	04	04	05	09
		547. Purneah	15	4	19	543	305	848	1 45	44	1 89	29	18	47
		548. Banegunge	22	21	43	544	304	848	1 13	01	1 14	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	169	145	314	5,453	3,174	8,627	62	22	84	07	04	11
		District Total	183	153	336	5,771	3,499	9,270	63	29	92	07	05	12
		Towns.												
		549. Rajmahal	...	...	...	197	153	350	25	25	50	4 35	5 18	9 53
		550. Dumka	60	41	101	173	167	340
		Total of Towns	60	41	101	370	320	690	25	25	50	4 35	5 18	9 53

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STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BAGELPORE—(Contd.)	South-Perga.—(Contd.)	Country Areas.												
		551. Rajmehal	90,415	92,385	182,800	14	9	23	53	56	109	505	470	1,375
		552. Pakour	70,007	71,597	141,604	58	53	111	41	27	68	454	345	799
		553. Godda	140,825	140,017	280,842	80	45	125	130	54	224	922	476	1,598
		554. Nya Dzonka	139,273	140,797	280,070	40	55	95	31	32	63	1,314	1,111	2,525
		555. Deoghur	175,000	168,064	343,064	70	65	135	16	14	30	1,613	1,300	3,013
		Total of Country Areas	620,214	610,790	1,230,004	262	208	465	273	217	490	5,000	4,401	9,010
		District Total	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	265	204	467	296	243	539	5,366	4,342	9,608
		Towns.												
		556. Cuttack	25,409	25,009	50,418	71	64	135	8	5	13	126	128	254
557. Jajpore	5,102	5,561	10,723	33	60	93	3	8	11	20	35	55		
558. Kendrapara	5,201	5,481	10,682	5	1	6	3	3	6	22	16	44		
Total of Towns	35,712	36,051	71,763	109	125	234	14	16	30	150	179	329		
CUTTACK.	Cuttack.	Country Areas.												
		559. Solipore	105,717	114,619	220,336	61	61	122	72	72	144	472	455	927
		560. Patamundi	41,778	45,075	86,853	49	51	100	22	15	37	240	240	480
		561. Jhurnasala	108,212	114,357	222,569	178	157	335	23	27	50	402	400	802
		562. Oulabar	51,234	50,787	102,021	138	125	263	45	30	81	345	321	666
		563. Juggutsingapore	89,801	91,025	180,826	55	71	126	23	6	29	195	174	369
		564. Juggunathpore	77,071	78,853	155,924	10	8	18	38	25	63	215	160	374
		565. Cuttack	5,262	5,788	11,050	266	275	541	34	28	62	330	326	656
		566. Kendrapara	72,757	75,706	148,463	22	17	39	46	61	107	373	243	515
		567. Jajpore	54,176	55,540	109,716	287	328	615	85	97	182	463	471	934
Total of Country Areas	689,008	733,403	1,422,411	1,095	1,055	2,149	389	357	745	3,000	2,768	5,768		
District Total	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	1,204	1,178	2,382	432	373	775	3,180	2,967	6,147		
CUTTACK.	Poree.	568. Town—Poree	12,077	10,018	22,095	49	36	85	...	...	...	66	72	138
		Country Areas.												
		569. Gupe	40,264	46,832	90,096	3	9	12	...	...	...	80	82	162
		570. Pipley	102,653	101,723	204,376	74	67	141	4	4	8	107	74	181
		571. Koordah	102,058	102,211	204,272	119	81	200	17	20	37	217	196	413
		572. Tanghy	10,961	16,455	27,416	17	11	28	9	...	9	46	32	77
		573. Bhanpore	21,785	21,470	43,255	25	16	41	...	...	...	...	98	218
		574. Poree, including Lubba	84,471	80,914	165,385	157	157	314	21	11	32	180	164	350
		Total of Country Areas	3,77,372	3,60,007	7,37,379	395	341	736	51	50	97	755	645	1,400
		District Total	3,89,449	3,80,225	7,69,674	444	377	821	51	56	97	821	717	1,538
BALASORE.	Balasore.	575. Town—Balasore	9,029	9,234	18,263	50	52	102	2	...	2	59	50	114
		Country Areas.												
		576. Bustah	30,343	29,092	59,435	148	130	278	6	4	10	136	96	232
		577. Jelasore	32,147	22,570	54,717	83	69	152	3	1	4	94	48	142
		578. Balasore	35,591	33,425	69,016	89	63	152	2	2	4	168	108	276
		579. Sonrub	77,209	80,176	157,385	212	212	424	10	7	17	166	189	355
		580. Bhudruck	60,710	70,980	131,690	101	113	214	4	6	9	64	44	108
		581. Basudehpore	25,050	26,823	51,873	23	25	48	6	8	14	59	56	74
		582. Phannagar	54,133	60,116	114,249	151	105	256	7	8	15	117	85	202
		583. Mutch or Chaudhally	17,023	16,927	33,950	38	21	59	2	1	3	61	33	74
584. Balasore	36,218	35,567	71,785	116	95	211	7	1	8	118	87	205		
Total of Country Areas	370,048	381,921	751,969	1,024	885	1,909	47	37	84	920	678	1,598		
District Total	379,077	391,155	770,232	1,080	895	1,965	49	37	86	979	758	1,737		
CHOTA-NAGPORE.	Hazaribagh.	Towns.												
		585. Hazaribagh	6,318	4,738	11,056	4	2	6	6	4	10	140	135	275
		586. Echack	4,861	4,339	9,200	...	...	...	9	6	14	112	102	214
		587. Chattria	4,287	4,531	8,818	1	...	1	1	1	2	110	78	187
		Total of Towns	15,466	13,607	29,073	5	2	7	16	10	26	370	315	685
		Country Areas.												
		588. Hazaribagh	35,307	33,709	69,016	1	...	1	64	7	11	231	175	406
		589. Goomea	31,734	30,318	62,052	88	78	166	31	13	44	124	131	255
		590. Kamur	11,354	10,842	22,196	...	...	...	3	2	5	60	60	120
		591. Ramgurih	32,847	31,538	64,385	...	...	...	15	7	22	142	108	250
592. Tandawa or Pogur	35,439	34,623	70,062	...	2	2	12	11	23	234	189	423		
593. Chattria	53,075	50,971	104,046	3	4	7	6	6	12	201	200	401		
594. Huntargunge	10,353	18,900	29,253	16	7	23	1	...	1	100	122	222		
595. Burhoe	29,670	27,526	57,196	8	5	13	5	5	10	113	94	207		
596. Kodermah	25,137	23,513	48,650	3	2	5	10	12	22	221	201	422		
597. Bagodhar	21,956	21,028	42,984	25	20	45	33	35	68	90	83	173		
598. Pachumba	33,049	31,701	64,750	10	5	15	23	19	41	130	120	250		
599. Kharakdiha	65,784	60,722	126,506	11	10	21	16	10	26	61	55	116		
600. Gowan	17,047	15,757	32,804	18	10	28	3	3	6	120	97	217		
Total of Country Areas	351,735	361,223	712,958	178	148	321	163	163	326	2,000	1,748	3,748		
District Total	397,045	374,830	771,875	183	148	328	176	180	350	2,077	1,903	3,980		

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

			9			10			11			12			13			14		
CAUSES OF DEATH																				
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																	
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.		
8	5	13	2	2	4	9	6	15	5	3	8	14	9	23	561	561 562 563 564 565	
20	21	41	1	1	2	...	...	...	8	2	10	9	8	17	17	13	30	
54	18	72	4	6	10	11	5	16	26	27	53	8	14	22	29	50	99			
131	84	215	7	11	18	7	5	12	8	5	13	14	19	33	37	75	111			
12	11	23	1	1	2	5	1	6	5	1	6	13	16	29	23	19	42	566		
205	140	344	13	17	30	23	11	34	44	39	83	23	20	43	113	137	250	567		
229	157	386	13	18	31	25	12	37	40	30	70	24	21	45	116	148	264	568		
149	104	253	2	2	4	4	2	6	5	9	14	1	1	2	12	14	26	569		
35	16	51	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	1	2	3	570
16	0	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	7	571
190	131	321	3	3	6	4	2	6	7	13	20	4	3	7	19	21	40	572		
147	89	236	...	9	9	...	...	...	27	29	56	12	7	19	30	45	75	573
112	40	152	1	5	6	...	...	...	13	30	43	15	15	30	15	40	55	574
160	84	244	4	9	13	1	...	1	10	13	23	9	12	21	24	35	59	575		
140	77	217	2	3	5	1	...	1	13	9	22	19	5	24	24	17	41	576		
79	51	130	10	15	25	...	1	1	21	14	35	22	21	43	38	55	93	577		
64	28	92	4	8	12	...	...	...	20	16	36	20	17	37	44	41	85	578
251	179	430	5	6	11	4	2	6	16	35	51	5	14	19	20	57	87	579		
103	44	147	6	12	18	...	...	...	22	33	55	21	20	41	55	65	120	580
107	101	208	2	15	17	1	...	1	21	25	46	12	15	27	34	59	94	581		
1,323	603	1,915	54	54	108	7	3	10	164	197	365	129	120	249	539	610	1,149	582		
1,412	824	2,236	37	67	104	11	6	16	176	210	386	134	128	262	547	620	1,167	583		
34	23	57	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	3	5	8	584
6	2	8	2	6	8	1	...	1	2	2	4	13	5	17	17	18	35	585		
34	14	48	5	7	12	...	...	...	7	4	11	5	6	11	20	31	51	586
78	43	121	13	17	30	...	...	...	10	35	45	10	8	18	43	60	103	587
17	11	28	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	8	12	1	1	2	4	11	15	588
23	40	63	1	4	5	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	2	5	6	11	589
79	67	146	2	4	6	...	...	...	12	14	26	13	7	20	27	35	62	590
238	163	401	26	40	66	1	...	1	34	68	102	50	28	78	116	138	254	591		
276	185	461	25	40	65	1	...	1	38	69	107	50	30	80	117	139	256	592		
45	40	85	1	2	3	...	...	...	5	1	6	1	2	3	7	5	12	593
117	96	213	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	9	4	5	11	594		
34	25	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	7	3	10	14	8	22	595
53	48	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	15	15	30	15	40	55	596
150	81	231	4	12	16	...	...	...	2	2	4	7	15	22	14	29	43	597
30	20	50	4	11	15	...	...	...	6	5	11	12	10	22	21	23	44	598
9	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	5	5	10	5	7	12	599
71	29	100	1	3	4	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	9	14	9	12	25	600		
19	13	32	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	4	6	10	601
105	76	181	5	7	12	...	...	...	3	6	9	5	8	13	18	21	39	602
597	395	992	17	33	50	2	1	3	18	24	42	64	97	161	101	129	230	603		
640	435	1,075	16	35	51	2	1	3	23	29	52	65	90	154	106	154	258	604		
1	8	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	5	605
6	4	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	5	606
3	1	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	607
10	8	18	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	2	3	5	7	5	12	608		
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	4	9	8	4	12	609
47	46	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	5	610
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	7	0	7	611
13	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	21	612
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618
45	11	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619
11	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620
7	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	621
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622
157	105	262	2	9	11	7	6	13	31	23	54	45	25	70	75	65	140	623		
167	116	283	2	10	12	9	7	16	34	26	60	47	27	74	82	70	152	624		

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	15			16			17			18		
												EAST OF		
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BANGALPORE—(Contd.)	Sonthal-Pargana—(Contd.)	Country Areas.												
		551. Rajmahal	11	13	24	905	556	1,461	15	99	115	55	54	56
		552. Pakour	30	55	85	439	494	1,114	52	74	126	53	37	48
		553. Godda	125	89	214	1,341	952	2,293	54	39	93	42	74	76
		554. Nya Doonka	367	523	890	1,814	1,629	3,443	23	35	58	23	22	23
		555. Deoghur	14	16	30	1,710	1,522	3,232	46	37	83	10	96	96
		Total of Country Areas ...	547	456	1,003	6,433	5,153	11,586	42	32	74	44	38	39
		District Total ...	607	407	1,014	6,903	5,473	12,376	41	32	73	47	38	42
		Towns.												
		556. Cuttack	205	218	423	629	535	1,164	274	25	299	30	19	25
		557. Jajpore	63	69	132	152	102	254	635	1078	1613	143	102	102
		558. Kendrapara	53	58	111	109	89	198	96	18	114	57	54	56
		Total of Towns ...	279	345	624	890	816	1,706	3005	346	3323	38	44	41
CUTTACK.	Cuttack.	Country Areas.												
		559. Mulpore	537	480	1,017	1,354	1,202	2,556	86	53	139	58	53	55
		560. Patamundi	160	141	301	694	527	1,221	114	113	227	33	33	33
		561. Dhurmala	104	105	209	1,081	805	1,886	104	136	240	31	23	23
		562. Oulabar	154	152	306	850	720	1,570	209	216	425	37	33	34
		563. Juggutainpore	243	190	433	647	520	1,167	61	78	139	25	26	26
		564. Juggunathpore	281	218	499	652	479	1,131	12	10	22	40	31	40
		565. Cuttack	440	403	843	1,396	1,230	2,626	455	333	788	58	45	51
		566. Kendrapara	279	258	537	779	677	1,456	30	25	55	53	37	35
		567. Jajpore	531	483	1,014	1,569	1,538	3,107	340	340	680	100	102	101
		Total of Country Areas ...	2,818	2,409	5,227	8,562	7,770	16,332	1,288	1,143	2,431	56	46	51
		District Total ...	3,197	2,614	5,811	9,742	8,380	18,122	1,735	1,553	3,288	56	46	51
CUTTACK.	Purba.	Country Areas.												
		568. Gopo	62	51	113	169	158	326	66	10	76	...	02	01
		569. Pipley	39	34	73	282	214	496	72	65	137	08	03	03
		570. Koudah	176	102	278	649	503	1,152	110	79	189	16	10	12
		571. Tanghy	41	26	67	133	91	224	100	66	166	...	...	...
		572. Bhanpore	50	57	107	229	200	429	114	74	188	...	...	...
		573. Purba, including Lubba ...	168	129	297	655	565	1,220	185	194	379	24	13	19
		Total of Country Areas ...	542	390	932	2,098	1,719	3,817	104	29	133	13	00	11
		District Total ...	644	433	1,077	2,203	1,840	4,043	114	99	213	13	00	11
		574. Town—Purba	42	36	78	197	170	367	405	389	794	...	...	...
CUTTACK.	Balasore.	Country Areas.												
		575. Bustah	55	44	99	458	377	835	487	487	974	19	13	16
		576. Jellasore	45	21	66	274	172	446	380	305	685	12	04	06
		577. Balasore	82	63	145	400	304	704	250	186	436	05	05	05
		578. Mohra	100	101	201	724	570	1,294	308	264	572	12	08	10
		579. Bhudruk	39	54	93	268	242	510	144	146	290	05	06	06
		580. Basudehpore	72	66	138	188	148	336	107	95	202	23	20	23
		581. Bhamurker	26	27	53	361	260	621	84	174	258	11	13	13
		582. Mutoh or Chandwally ...	19	10	29	125	86	211	215	124	339	11	08	08
		583. Balasore	160	104	264	523	444	967	330	267	597	19	08	11
		Total of Country Areas ...	607	532	1,139	3,296	2,604	5,900	276	218	494	13	00	11
		District Total ...	689	621	1,310	3,545	2,845	6,390	284	226	510	12	00	11
CUTTACK.	Hazarebagh.	Towns.												
		584. Hazarebagh	24	8	32	193	153	346	63	42	105	25	24	26
		585. Rehack	2	1	3	133	114	247	...	...	133	115	135	135
		586. Chattr	8	5	13	132	88	220	23	...	23	23	23	23
		Total of Towns ...	34	14	48	461	355	815	86	42	128	73	70	70
		Country Areas.												
		587. Hazarebagh	14	5	19	260	189	449	608	...	608	20	15	15
		588. Guomea	1	...	1	293	270	563	404	383	787	14	14	14
		589. Kasmar	9	5	14	107	83	190	...	...	...	25	23	23
		590. Bangurh	10	5	15	187	154	341	...	...	...	25	23	23
		591. Taudowa or Pokur	5	1	6	258	213	471	...	...	...	25	23	23
		592. Chattr	11	90	101	289	235	524	...	...	...	25	23	23
		593. Huntergrange	2	1	3	210	197	407	...	...	...	25	23	23
		594. Burhee	21	18	39	161	126	287	...	...	...	25	23	23
		595. Kodermah	13	8	21	814	592	1,406	...	...	...	25	23	23
		596. Bagodhar	3	17	20	235	135	370	...	...	...	25	23	23
		597. Pachumbia	3	5	8	189	136	325	...	...	...	25	23	23
		598. Khurukdih	4	3	7	153	104	257	...	...	...	25	23	23
		599. Gowan ... ..	...	1	1	167	109	276	...	...	...	25	23	23
		Total of Country Areas ...	112	90	202	2,792	2,274	5,066	46	38	84	23	23	23
		District Total ...	146	104	250	3,232	2,623	5,855	46	38	84	23	23	23

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal-Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26			
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
590	509	697	06	05	07	15	09	14	13	14	13	1000	601	799	97	103	551			
545	483	543	28	29	29	34	18	21	43	49	46	843	638	798	99	125	552			
628	481	544	23	12	17	33	34	33	85	47	66	918	640	781	100	141	553			
571	799	680	04	06	10	25	25	25	263	239	246	1305	1164	1290	98	119	554			
928	829	879	06	06	06	12	11	11	06	09	08	1006	902	955	102	115	555			
506	645	726	33	34	38	23	30	21	38	73	80	1037	831	931	100	126				
636	676	755	36	34	30	22	30	21	96	78	87	1080	808	974	100	136				
587	511	599	575	423	501	46	53	51	1016	871	948	2431	2139	2377	108	119	556			
5007	639	567	481	287	381	38	71	56	1213	1240	1227	3027	3462	3199	98	118	557			
538	291	411	507	164	234	76	36	56	1019	1058	1059	3055	1623	1833	94	123	558			
496	496	496	523	363	443	49	55	52	1045	956	1001	2454	2269	2659	100	109				
446	396	420	136	77	107	36	39	38	507	418	461	1284	1048	1161	92	118	559			
596	523	593	268	98	175	31	68	61	359	313	335	1431	1199	1290	98	115	560			
418	343	381	147	73	109	23	27	25	179	143	160	932	753	840	94	119	561			
678	655	616	273	135	300	66	29	47	300	247	283	1070	1278	1464	90	117	562			
217	191	203	66	56	71	58	60	59	270	185	219	720	577	649	90	125	563			
278	201	239	83	58	67	57	51	54	384	270	319	845	606	724	97	126	564			
678	636	551	430	299	358	81	98	72	770	658	709	2314	1990	2193	94	111	565			
375	319	345	141	58	98	76	85	81	558	540	561	1070	895	980	98	115	566			
550	496	523	198	106	149	43	61	52	630	510	637	1808	1626	1738	99	102	567			
435	390	406	177	94	134	47	55	51	408	336	371	1284	1039	1108	93	114				
498	385	411	194	107	140	47	55	51	440	365	402	1343	1110	1229	94	116				
546	678	608	251	210	269	10	28	23	547	339	343	1631	1601	1617	113	116	568			
163	175	168	12	04	08	34	27	31	123	108	117	541	577	539	106	106	569			
104	72	98	37	13	25	19	20	20	37	33	35	374	210	243	100	123	570			
212	190	201	76	44	60	41	38	40	172	99	136	634	492	578	99	120	571			
365	194	230	100	66	83	23	08	44	241	158	200	734	555	670	103	144	572			
551	556	504	105	107	108	23	27	26	257	265	261	1082	931	998	101	114	573			
219	201	311	89	83	86	31	30	31	198	189	179	740	663	717	104	115	574			
200	174	187	63	43	53	30	36	33	146	107	125	555	405	510	103	123				
210	196	199	70	48	59	34	36	33	149	114	133	588	496	543	102	121				
653	590	624	476	433	454	77	54	65	906	963	986	2757	2009	2683	97	108	575			
415	330	373	385	323	354	19	16	18	181	144	164	1508	1269	1390	108	121	576			
406	313	319	146	110	129	43	33	37	194	108	144	1193	761	975	102	156	577			
428	319	380	148	141	145	60	62	60	230	183	207	1123	848	1014	105	128	578			
214	173	193	104	102	147	18	26	26	129	125	127	930	710	821	96	127	579			
321	27	73	65	23	40	30	23	32	55	44	49	344	314	347	90	111	580			
146	129	148	34	26	30	19	20	20	277	230	253	608	548	578	99	110	581			
215	141	176	131	86	67	16	10	18	447	44	491	606	648	548	90	155	582			
223	194	219	107	70	89	34	29	17	107	112	109	705	598	610	104	145	583			
225	244	233	269	218	232	35	69	47	406	491	403	1457	1245	1804	101	110	584			
246	177	212	161	103	131	27	34	30	164	139	161	890	641	794	94	127				
265	187	223	198	111	139	28	34	31	181	154	170	955	729	829	96	125				
2844	2649	2561	15	08	36	47	...	27	380	168	299	2940	3206	3058	123	122	585			
2403	2351	2378	123	82	111	85	46	66	42	23	33	2853	2627	2744	107	117	586			
2775	1721	2234	80	23	45	...	...	34	186	170	147	3079	1942	2404	94	160	587	
2423	2314	2404	86	58	62	45	36	41	222	102	160	2955	2601	2798	112	127				
654	618	635	05	...	02	23	11	17	30	14	27	738	660	660	104	124	588			
599	644	606	216	...	221	04	09	07	04	...	02	1342	1239	1355	107	104	589			
786	434	710	36	34	31	26	27	26	79	45	62	942	753	854	104	129	590			
423	332	355	26	25	23	31	19	20	30	23	27	909	424	495	104	139	591			
653	536	590	19	14	17	28	31	29	14	02	08	726	614	671	102	121	592			
789	512	608	06	...	03	18	09	14	33	64	48	673	620	890	103	101	593			
977	968	970	41	31	36	...	05	02	10	05	07	1117	1041	1079	102	110	594			
577	541	560	23	07	15	26	14	20	70	38	34	843	497	501	167	125	595			
1118	1119	1114	19	24	22	07	04	06	56	34	45	1249	1241	1244	106	108	596			
437	251	646	196	62	125	31	33	32	56	80	68	1015	638	828	104	108	597			
629	584	373	28	22	27	03	...	01	09	15	13	562	438	501	104	128	598			
125	95	108	10	16	18	18	26	21	06	04	08	280	171	195	108	127	599			
786	538	696	11	06	09	34	44	54	...	06	08	920	691	810	104	144	600			
540	489	517	41	29	35	19	17	18	29	34	27	723	639	644	109	122				
623	520	539	46	36	36	30	15	19	38	27	32	614	701	759	106	123				

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AREAS	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Lohardugga	601. Town—Ranchi	...	6,860	5,326	12,086	60	23	83	21	21	42	104	104	208	
	Country Areas.														
	602. Baloomat	...	27,231	26,847	54,078	...	1	1	0	4	18	246	183	429	
	603. Barway	...	16,993	15,844	32,837	...	...	...	1	...	1	191	118	309
	604. Basma	...	31,700	30,526	62,226	...	2	...	...	...	...	243	310	553
	605. Beeroo	...	20,031	18,761	38,792	...	...	...	1	1	2	203	165	368
	606. Choria	...	24,079	25,060	50,049	...	5	...	...	1	5	316	297	613
	607. Koraambe	...	35,441	25,038	60,479	...	3	...	...	...	...	339	232	571
	608. Lodhma	...	31,418	32,159	63,577	53	54	107	19	11	30	312	303	615	
	609. Lohardugga	...	45,305	47,866	93,171	1	...	...	1	18	18	539	409	948
	610. Palkote	...	40,754	39,945	80,699	34	19	53	2	1	3	346	302	648	
	611. Silles	...	27,591	26,933	54,524	6	2	8	...	...	...	184	129	313
	612. Tamar	...	37,051	37,626	74,677	...	...	...	1	...	1	253	187	440
	613. Torpa	...	30,564	30,106	60,670	8	8	16	...	1	2	210	156	366	
	614. Bareysar	...	8,434	8,900	17,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	73	161
	615. Chuttarpur	...	17,950	15,846	33,796	...	8	3	10	10	20	103	97	200	
	616. Dalkongunge	...	27,094	26,882	53,976	...	1	1	...	7	7	343	270	613	
	617. Gurwah	...	29,220	29,092	58,312	1	...	1	...	...	...	255	183	438
	618. Munkah	...	15,451	15,371	30,822	2	...	2	...	...	...	191	171	362
	619. Mujheewon or Hosainabad	...	30,576	30,900	61,476	4	3	7	1	1	2	273	220	493	
	620. Patan	...	30,244	29,717	59,961	3	6	9	7	12	19	318	166	384	
	621. Ramkunda	...	21,469	20,814	42,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	131	309
	622. Ranchi	...	51,253	53,097	104,350	65	29	94	14	11	25	323	273	596	
	Total of Country Areas	...	614,085	610,349	1,224,434	167	136	303	68	78	146	5,343	4,158	9,501	
	District Total	...	621,545	615,575	1,237,120	227	159	386	86	99	186	5,446	4,333	9,779	
Singbhoom	Country Areas.														
	623. Chyebassa	...	2,534	2,380	4,914	5	...	5	1	...	1	26	37	63	
	624. Choral	...	4,496	4,640	9,136	2	...	2	...	...	...	28	30	58
	625. Goomla	...	18,162	18,425	36,587	1	...	1	2	4	6	103	94	197	
	626. Thoi	...	8,009	9,054	17,063	5	...	5	...	...	...	59	38	97
	627. Bontaria	...	1,893	1,885	3,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	16
	628. Biharbhoria	...	3,855	3,049	6,904	8	9	17	...	...	...	33	34	67
	629. Nagra	...	1,577	1,683	3,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	34
	630. Lalpurh	...	3,063	2,900	5,963	...	1	1	...	1	1	16	7	21	
	631. Owila	...	4,371	4,274	8,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	35	54
	632. Bor	...	9,809	9,320	19,129	...	...	...	12	7	19	59	66	125
	633. Kotkar	...	1,542	1,483	3,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	27	66
	634. Jamdih	...	319	275	594	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	15	25
	635. Golikora	...	2,477	2,413	4,890	2	2	4	...	1	1	23	19	41	
	636. Kuldih	...	1,151	1,125	2,276	6	...	6	...	...	...	12	8	17
	637. Kainooah	...	753	708	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
	638. Borkala	...	3,250	3,273	6,523	8	...	8	...	...	...	22	23	45
	639. Ajudia	...	3,024	3,075	6,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	38	72
	640. Sodu	...	1,541	1,524	3,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
	641. Lota	...	620	600	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	7
	642. Rajabassa	...	1,901	2,008	3,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	38	60
	643. Cheru	...	1,019	1,006	2,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	32
	644. Anundpur	...	1,846	1,812	3,658	3	2	4	...	...	...	21	24	45
645. Chempur	...	2,270	2,278	4,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	
646. Chackordharpur	...	17,073	17,144	34,217	...	...	...	...	1	1	106	81	189	
647. Kera	...	6,436	6,200	12,636	3	3	6	...	...	...	28	11	44	
648. Asutolia	...	403	430	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	
649. Dumrah	...	3,731	3,558	7,289	4	2	6	...	1	1	45	40	85		
650. Baharhagora	...	16,933	16,872	33,805	23	21	43	...	...	...	51	70	121	
651. Kokpara	...	12,728	12,802	25,530	...	1	1	...	...	...	65	61	116	
652. Kalkapora	...	16,381	15,904	32,285	3	1	4	...	...	...	43	40	83	
653. Ghatalia	...	7,041	7,208	14,249	13	16	29	...	...	...	59	64	123	
654. Belapohari	...	2,963	2,912	5,875	3	2	4	...	...	...	50	30	70	
655. Kharaswan	...	13,183	13,098	26,281	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	6	20	
656. Serakala	...	33,354	32,993	66,347	29	33	62	...	...	...	69	69	118	
	Total of Country Areas	...	206,752	205,069	411,821	115	95	208	15	16	31	1,188	946	2,134	
	District Total	...	205,752	205,069	410,821	115	95	208	15	16	31	1,188	946	2,134	
Manbhoom	657. Town—Purulia	...	2,028	2,670	4,698	58	80	138	8	1	4	24	24	58	
	Country Areas.														
	658. Barabhoom, including Bagmoundee, Ichagbur, and Manbazar	...	106,024	106,316	212,340	43	56	99	1	2	3	344	322	676	
	659. Chass, including Jaipore and Jhalad	...	74,009	70,931	144,940	30	17	47	3	2	5	531	344	875	
	660. Gowrangdih	...	18,425	17,670	36,095	4	2	6	7	5	12	131	87	218	
	661. Bulpore, including Simlupal	...	54,035	53,309	107,344	14	4	18	...	...	...	173	149	322
	662. Supur	...	31,530	31,175	62,705	3	1	4	...	...	...	38	27	75
	663. Govindpore, including Jherria and	...	34,200	37,901	72,101	76	41	117	17	9	26	266	239	505	
	664. Nisra	...	30,180	19,545	49,725	56	12	68	4	6	10	196	105	301	
	665. Topchanchi	...	19,733	19,081	38,814	13	10	23	...	1	1	75	65	140	
	666. Purulia, including Parah	...	87,415	87,176	174,591	145	91	236	1	...	1	234	188	422	
	667. Bughunathpore	...	46,197	46,800	92,997	81	90	171	2	2	4	169	85	254	
		Total of Country Areas	...	497,910	491,984	989,894	448	304	752	55	27	62	2,216	1,497	3,713
		District Total	...	500,938	494,654	995,592	508	334	842	58	28	64	2,190	1,461	3,651

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																		
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
18	5	18	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	1	5	..	1	1	6	2	8	8	001		
6	2	8	2	..	2	5	4	9	2	1	3	4	8	9	13	10	23	002			
29	30	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	8	003
10	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	6	11	004
2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	005
46	42	88	..	1	1	2	5	7	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	5	9	006
46	19	65	2	..	2	1	..	1	10	1	11	..	..	..	11	7	18	007
19	16	35	..	..	..	6	8	14	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	7	17	008
8	6	14	..	1	1	3	1	4	7	..	7	..	..	..	13	13	26	009
41	37	78	..	1	1	3	4	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	13	31	010
23	30	53	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	11	011
14	14	28	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	012
8	6	14	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	13	23	013
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	6	11	014
28	30	58	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	9	015
3	2	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	9	18	27	016
12	1	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	8	7	15	017
19	15	34	..	..	..	1	1	2	6	..	6	..	..	..	11	9	20	018
7	4	11	..	1	1	1	1	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	13	8	21	019
33	13	46	2	1	3	4	..	4	7	2	9	0	0	0	19	11	30	020			
346	279	625	7	9	16	39	26	65	63	49	112	85	84	170	198	168	366	021			
360	275	635	8	9	17	40	26	66	67	50	117	86	85	171	201	170	371	022			
7	3	10	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	023
33	34	67	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	2	..	1	1	2	5	5	10	024
36	25	61	..	2	2	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	2	3	7	3	10	025			
41	24	65	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	7	4	11	026
3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	027
12	2	14	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	2	5	028
5	3	8	..	3	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	3	4	6	6	12	029
7	2	9	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	030
5	5	10	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	..	11	031
9	8	17	..	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	7	9	3	5	8	032
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	3	4	033
12	6	18	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	6	034
7	10	17	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	5	035
1	5	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	2	036
9	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	3	3	6	037
5	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	2	038
1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	039
5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	2	040
1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	041
5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	3	4	1	5	042
8	4	12	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	2	043
5	1	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	044
15	14	29	4	7	11	1	1	2	..	2	7	8	15	13	16	16	32	045			
1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	1	..	1	3	4	7	046
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	047
13	8	21	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	1	5	048
13	13	26	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	7	4	11	049
9	11	20	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	2	2	5	6	11	7	7	14	050
16	13	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	4	3	7	051
8	4	12	..	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	4	1	5	6	5	11	052
1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	4	053
4	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	054
9	7	16	..	3	3	1	..	1	1	2	3	10	4	14	13	9	22	055			
301	206	507	29	20	49	27	20	47	9	9	18	62	46	98	117	101	218	056			
301	206	507	29	20	49	27	20	47	9	9	18	62	46	98	117	101	218	057			
2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	058
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	059
24	17	41	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	3	4	16	8	19	18	6	24	060
30	18	48	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	7	5	12	10	6	16	061
18	8	26	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	2	5	062
22	10	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	6	15	10	6	16	063
2	8	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	5	5	10	064
25	17	42	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	5	9	8	7	15	065
7	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	066
2	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	067
20	19	39	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	3	5	8	068
19	15	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	069
120	105	225	1	3	4	4	3	7	5	5	10	45	25	70	64	39	97	070			
163	107	270	1	3	4	4	3	7	5	5	10	45	25	70	64	39	97	071			

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES.

		15			16			17			18			
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICT.	AREAS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.											
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lohardugga.	601. Town—Ranchi	67	54	121	371	309	480	876	440	636	506	401	547	
	Country Areas.													
	602. Balcomat	54	32	86	331	239	543	...	03	01	29	14	23	
	603. Barway	25	6	31	253	161	414	...	06	06	06	...	06	
	604. Basia	51	23	73	312	253	564	06	06	06	...	06	06	
	605. Beeroo	43	31	74	253	203	456	...	03	11	04	05	06	
	606. Choria	32	21	53	405	360	765	20	03	11	16	06	06	
	607. Korambe	7	8	15	392	303	695	04	19	14	...	...	...
	608. Lodhna	160	125	285	554	523	1,078	105	167	137	30	24	46	
	609. Lohardugga	29	20	49	500	476	1,066	03	03	01	...	27	19	
	610. Palkote	78	46	124	513	330	833	63	48	06	04	06	06	
	611. Silleo	10	10	20	238	162	400	21	07	14	...	...	...
	612. Tamar	139	61	200	390	257	646	...	...	...	...	...	...
	613. Torpa	30	27	57	275	210	484	20	20	20	03	01	01	
	614. Barcysar	3	3	6	99	83	182	...	...	...	...	...	...
	615. Chhatarpur	11	9	20	127	123	240	...	29	11	71	75	75	
	616. Daltonpunge	15	12	27	387	331	718	...	03	01	...	26	13	
	617. Gurwah	24	12	36	297	207	504	03	...	01	...	...	...
	618. Munkah	10	10	20	222	187	409	11	06	06	...	...	...
	619. Mujheewon or Hosainabad	11	8	19	321	256	577	10	07	08	03	03	03	
	620. Patany	2	4	6	242	196	438	09	20	15	23	40	31	
	621. Ramkunda	15	13	28	215	161	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
	622. Ranchi	176	144	320	629	476	1,105	126	54	90	27	20	23	
		Total of Country Areas ...	936	638	1,572	7,054	5,446	12,500	27	23	24	11	12	11
		District Total ...	1,003	690	1,693	7,325	5,655	12,980	36	23	31	14	16	15
Singhbhum.	Country Areas.													
	623. Chyobassa	5	2	7	54	36	90	197	...	103	39	...	20	
	624. Cheral	7	6	13	88	57	139	44	...	21	...	...	...
	625. Goomia	11	4	15	161	130	291	07	...	03	15	29	23	
	626. Thoi	6	5	11	118	71	189	02	...	29	...	...	...
	627. Bonteria ... ..	...	1	1	16	9	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	628. Bharbhoria	2	1	3	59	48	107	225	256	240	...	...	...
	629. Nagra ... ..	...	2	2	33	23	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
	630. Lalpurh ... ..	...	...	...	23	11	34	...	33	16	...	35	16
	631. Ownia	3	3	6	33	46	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
	632. Hor	5	12	17	118	76	196	...	...	...	126	75	190
	633. Kotgar ... ..	...	...	...	30	30	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	634. Jandah ... ..	...	...	...	11	14	25	...	...	...	...	363	176
	635. Galkora	1	...	1	40	30	70	80	82	81	...	61	20	
	636. Kuldih ... ..	...	1	1	25	12	37	51	...	363	...	...	...
	637. Kaluooah ... ..	...	1	1	9	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
	638. Borkala	4	4	8	48	32	78	243	...	121	...	...	...
	639. Ajudia	3	3	6	55	33	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
	640. Sedu ... ..	...	...	...	10	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	641. Lota	1	2	3	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
	642. Rajabassa	1	...	1	32	34	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	643. Choru ... ..	...	...	...	21	23	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
	644. Anundpur	6	7	13	35	37	72	106	110	106	...	...	...
	645. Chelnur ... ..	...	...	...	11	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	646. Chackerdharpur	38	25	63	188	137	305	...	...	...	...	06	02
647. Kora	28	16	44	68	34	102	46	46	47	...	...	...
648. Asantolia ... ..	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
649. Dumriah	14	7	21	79	59	138	107	51	79	...	25	13		
650. Baharhagora	44	33	77	139	140	279	138	132	135	...	...	...
651. Kokpara	7	4	11	85	74	159	...	07	03	...	...	...
652. Kalkapora	98	59	157	160	114	274	18	06	12	...	...	...
653. Ghatailla	23	14	37	108	84	192	170	221	196	...	...	...
654. Belalpehari	17	34	41	71	64	125	07	08	07	...	...	...
655. Kharowah	1	1	2	21	8	29	07	07	03	...	...	...
656. Sorakala	18	14	32	137	112	249	06	100	06	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas ...	337	251	588	2,073	1,611	3,684	56	45	50	07	06	07	
	District Total ...	337	251	588	2,073	1,611	3,684	56	45	50	07	06	07	
Mauziboom.	657 Town—Purulia	32	14	46	139	71	200	1916	1123	1511	99	27	70	
	Country Areas.													
	658. Baraboom, including Ragmoondee, Ichagbur, and Manbazar	106	79	185	536	371	907	40	23	27	006	01	01	
	659. Chasa, including Jaipore and Jhaladah	41	38	79	635	439	1,064	40	24	23	04	03	03	
	660. Gowrangdih	12	8	20	175	112	287	21	11	12	27	23	23	
	661. Raipore, including Simlapal	19	14	33	237	143	380	24	07	16	...	...	...
	662. Supur	3	3	6	50	49	99	09	03	06	...	...	...
	663. Govindpore, including Jherria and	26	23	49	438	317	755	196	106	126	44	23	24	
	664. Nirsha	12	5	17	225	135	360	178	61	120	19	20	25	
	665. Topochanohi	4	1	5	95	81	176	05	23	29	...	05	03	
	666. Purulia, including Parah	112	77	189	508	350	858	199	104	126	01	...	006	
	667. Bughnathpore	5	3	8	226	196	422	175	196	126	04	04	04	
	Total of Country Areas ...	339	251	590	3,156	2,183	5,338	99	61	75	07	06	06	
	District Total ...	371	266	636	3,284	2,264	5,538	101	67	84	07	06	06	

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1816	1990	1720	169	93	148	87	38	66	976	1033	1001	3050	2990	3071	181	130	601
910	681	796	22	07	14	47	37	42	2105	1139	1698	1518	844	1041	101	168	602
1122	744	941	170	189	179	41	44	42	147	37	94	1488	1016	1260	107	347	603
766	687	727	31	32	32	18	28	22	141	73	117	984	825	906	104	169	604
1008	853	933	09	15	12	34	42	33	214	108	100	1243	1032	1173	706	122	605
1261	1118	1178	184	163	173	32	31	31	128	81	104	1021	1402	1510	97	112	606
923	633	781	120	54	92	19	19	19	19	22	21	1104	750	920	101	140	607
1005	941	973	60	40	55	22	40	31	308	264	444	1703	1021	1691	97	108	608
1157	854	1016	17	10	13	29	31	30	63	60	62	1290	944	1143	94	123	609
848	514	683	100	94	97	20	30	30	191	124	154	1255	815	1041	103	160	610
696	467	568	79	74	77	25	14	20	68	37	53	862	601	733	102	147	611
830	833	833	07	02	05	10	10	10	370	102	203	1043	644	873	100	155	612
830	833	833	35	35	35	32	34	35	73	09	72	805	500	624	101	130	613
1807	1237	1305	31	101	64	05	16	56	46	20	44	1838	1408	1473	100	119	614
738	738	738	...	...	...	31	32	29	79	67	73	910	921	918	108	104	615
1305	1037	1152	06	111	103	11	07	08	53	44	50	1428	1331	1850	100	117	616
872	610	739	...	...	...	31	40	45	73	40	60	1016	600	851	97	148	617
1133	1044	1099	71	08	30	41	30	36	59	61	60	1317	1143	1231	102	119	618
600	507	629	48	38	44	72	23	29	27	20	24	811	609	754	101	125	619
730	558	640	...	...	...	39	28	35	06	13	10	600	639	730	101	123	620
529	629	730	32	29	30	69	52	61	60	63	66	1001	775	888	103	123	621
620	514	571	02	24	43	57	11	23	543	271	300	1227	840	1050	66	139	622
609	681	775	56	44	50	31	37	30	152	104	129	1147	802	1020	100	129	623
676	692	784	57	44	51	33	26	20	161	112	136	1178	919	1040	101	129	624
1420	1179	1306	274	131	207	174	82	197	197	47	145	2131	1572	1864	101	150	625
778	431	602	733	500	645	111	108	109	136	129	142	1823	1228	1523	97	144	626
774	700	736	258	204	287	51	22	37	53	20	54	1223	908	1044	90	124	627
756	418	587	511	265	366	87	44	64	74	65	64	1473	794	1108	88	106	628
636	212	424	150	150	150	53	53	53	63	28	43	844	477	602	90	179	629
928	908	948	337	168	198	112	68	84	...	29	43	1034	1307	1514	101	123	630
1390	725	1052	316	181	247	380	302	371	130	61	209	1391	1783	93	143	631	
457	386	318	229	97	140	65	33	33	...	70	69	751	371	564	100	209	632
434	519	624	114	116	115	137	116	127	...	69	69	754	1123	934	102	79	633
935	493	716	94	80	90	91	73	42	52	129	90	1240	850	1040	102	161	634
1880	1820	1801	...	...	...	08	202	132	...	...	...	1045	2023	1938	100	100	635
2864	4727	5747	641	...	340	308	121	72	40	...	20	3825	2090	4237	114	70	636
895	787	938	444	248	308	121	72	102	...	...	...	1614	1242	1431	103	133	637
1043	686	740	608	246	479	172	200	131	141	68	43	2172	1006	1828	102	204	638
929	684	732	132	664	342	172	427	273	141	68	43	2172	1006	1828	102	204	639
668	702	685	273	122	194	91	30	69	121	123	121	1309	976	1168	100	144	640
1121	704	911	127	25	72	76	28	59	76	75	75	1401	800	1114	99	167	641
519	430	480	61	...	72	64	30	65	...	...	...	648	624	837	101	122	642
609	449	540	798	508	944	310	49	154	150	208	231	1016	1345	1621	93	135	643
1255	1745	1600	100	90	90	200	49	125	50	...	25	1607	1042	1751	99	84	644
808	766	836	160	209	183	52	157	104	...	...	...	1094	1154	1124	100	95	645
1314	1824	1217	159	220	189	159	...	81	318	386	551	1657	2044	1948	100	65	646
807	310	263	131	43	87	43	...	21	...	...	...	433	203	578	99	163	647
611	472	542	84	91	93	73	03	89	181	145	143	950	799	876	108	122	648
513	177	348	15	33	23	46	32	39	435	258	548	1058	544	807	103	90	649
608	833	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	232	433	114	300	650
1209	1036	1121	822	209	263	107	25	63	376	181	277	2123	1529	1890	95	134	651
320	441	580	98	75	85	45	25	34	270	207	242	872	852	877	100	99	652
510	393	451	70	84	77	30	63	42	54	30	42	607	509	678	98	112	653
208	231	257	55	75	60	12	12	12	508	370	468	978	716	848	108	140	654
827	610	721	113	60	91	84	69	77	320	104	248	1523	1165	1847	90	120	655
1675	892	1588	38	...	16	33	68	60	509	524	605	2374	1854	2119	103	151	656
108	46	78	30	07	18	07	...	08	...	07	07	159	61	110	101	202	657
206	148	177	27	21	24	35	27	31	63	43	44	410	530	576	101	122	658
577	480	518	144	100	123	66	49	55	103	122	143	1007	765	896	100	129	659
577	480	518	144	100	123	66	49	55	103	122	143	1007	765	896	101	129	660
1123	894	1059	98	74	70	...	...	...	1027	524	807	4203	2656	3011	113	183	661
924	215	260	32	15	19	16	07	12	90	74	87	505	345	427	90	144	662
716	490	610	87	16	22	18	08	11	55	53	54	657	604	733	104	144	663
710	492	608	87	44	72	16	11	13	65	44	55	940	633	795	104	180	664
508	106	230	30	17	28	17	10	14	33	24	30	422	263	324	99	162	665
190	718	170	06	09	07	15	16	16	06	09	07	158	127	127	101	102	666
746	53	665	35	44	35	20	18	19	97	60	64	1143	837	990	101	138	667
622	557	642	24	15	25	...	...	...	69	25	42	1114	630	908	105	107	668
396	396	396	10	05	07	08	...	02	30	06	12	481	624	628	106	117	669
254	181	218	23	21	22	03	06	04	128	88	108	581	491	491	100	145	670
328	187	555	41	23	26	...	...	...	10	06	08	584	427	491	101	701	671
424	294	350	31	21	26	11	07	09	08	51	09	623	445	520	101	144	672
420	290	354	32	21	26	11	07	09	74	53	63	625	456	546	101	146	673

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7										
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kannur.	Kannur.	668. Town—Gowhatty	7,119	4,373	11,492	115	65	180	11	13	24	93	55	177		
		Country Areas.														
		669. Choyrang	36,996	34,603	71,599	166	83	249	1	1	2	366	253	619		
		670. Kumulpore	43,980	39,893	83,873	22	18	40	7	9	16	180	70	250		
		671. Khalipa	9,439	8,732	18,171	25	6	31	1	1	2	64	45	109		
		672. Nulbaroo	56,990	52,311	109,301	227	204	433	20	7	27	571	478	1,049		
		673. Rungiah	23,115	23,231	46,346	72	45	117	1	1	2	313	140	453		
		674. Tamulpore	6,610	6,293	12,903	61	43	103	1	1	2	141	68	209		
		675. Bajalee	33,891	31,349	65,240	163	153	316	1	1	2	168	106	274		
		676. Burpotta	32,436	30,227	62,663	97	69	166	25	9	34	145	88	233		
		677. Raha	9,545	9,369	18,915	35	31	66	1	1	2	96	82	178		
		678. Gowhatty	51,166	28,573	79,739	314	183	497	21	15	36	1,000	500	1,500		
		Total of Country Areas ...	283,509	264,620	548,129	1,182	839	2,021	77	41	118	2,065	1,490	3,555		
		District Total ...	292,648	298,993	591,641	1,297	904	2,201	88	54	142	2,187	1,575	3,762		
Idarung.	Idarung.	Country Areas.														
		679. Tespore	20,000	18,581	38,581	24	22	46	12	13	25	193	147	340		
		680. Kootash	9,728	8,983	18,711	6	1	7	12	25	37	104	93	197		
		681. Kootash or Cheedooar ...	5,180	4,478	9,658	8	5	13	2	9	11	96	65	161		
		682. Koroopore	13,126	12,245	25,371	6	7	13	1	5	6	143	111	254		
		683. Chatgoroo	17,857	15,940	33,797	45	30	75	1	2	3	237	180	397		
		684. Mungledyo, including Kur-rooh ...	56,527	53,047	109,574	225	211	436	6	8	14	644	500	1,144		
		Total of Country Areas ...	122,637	113,172	235,809	314	276	590	33	61	94	1,417	1,076	2,493		
		District Total ...	122,637	113,172	235,809	314	276	590	33	61	94	1,417	1,076	2,493		
		Nowgong.	Nowgong.	Country Areas.												
				685. Duboka	22,304	20,066	42,370	56	47	103	6	8	14	137	92	229
				686. Jagoo	27,704	25,802	53,506	5	2	7	17	17	34	36	25	61
				687. Koluabar	8,477	7,447	15,924	8	5	13	2	2	4	66	40	126
				688. Baha	12,761	11,857	24,618	15	5	20	2	2	4	66	40	126
689. Nowgong	61,857			58,190	119,947	17	23	40	8	8	16	308	241	549		
Total of Country Areas ...	133,107			123,283	256,390	91	77	168	35	35	70	715	498	1,213		
District Total ...	133,107			123,283	256,390	91	77	168	35	35	70	715	498	1,213		
Seebaugor.	Seebaugor.			Country Areas.												
				690. Birtola	20,786	17,943	38,729	24	26	50	4	2	6	114	73	187
				691. Jorehat	61,104	55,752	116,856	10	20	30	7	5	12	423	379	802
				692. Golahat	39,532	36,854	76,386	28	35	63	12	7	19	379	319	698
				693. Seebaugor	31,538	31,001	62,539	176	199	375	13	6	19	378	200	578
				Total of Country Areas ...	154,960	141,640	296,600	247	290	537	35	20	55	1,194	971	2,165
		District Total ...	154,960	141,640	296,600	247	290	537	35	20	55	1,194	971	2,165		
		Luckimpore.	Luckimpore.	Country Areas.												
				694. Debrooghur	32,313	27,903	60,216	23	21	43	9	9	18	231	164	395
				695. Dumduma	4,435	3,678	8,113	1	1	2	3	3	6	39	23	62
				696. Jaipore	4,297	4,000	8,297	1	1	2	3	3	6	31	24	55
				697. Buddyah	3,341	2,940	6,281	1	1	2	3	3	6	23	14	37
				698. Dhukwakhana	6,188	5,043	11,231	34	32	66	1	1	2	40	48	88
				699. Luckimpore	14,140	12,809	26,949	137	129	266	2	2	4	107	82	189
Total of Country Areas ...	64,693			56,575	121,268	193	184	377	14	9	23	490	368	858		
District Total ...	64,693			56,575	121,268	193	184	377	14	9	23	490	368	858		
Khas & Jynteah Hills.	Khas & Jynteah Hills.			Country Areas.												
				700. Shillong	837	426	1,263	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
				701. Cherrapunjee	220	223	443	21	6	27	1	1	2	1	1	2
				702. Jowai	2,039	2,443	4,482	1	2	3	1	1	2	117	116	233
				Total of Country Areas ...	3,216	3,092	6,308	23	10	33	1	1	2	123	119	242
		District Total ...	3,216	3,092	6,308	23	10	33	1	1	2	123	119	242		
		Naga Hills.	Naga Hills.	Country Areas.												
				703. Samaguting	557	309	866	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
				704. Dimpore	104	53	157	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
				Total of Country Areas ...	661	362	1,023	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
				District Total ...	661	362	1,023	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873. —(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14		
CAUSES OF DEATH.																				
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																	
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
67	33	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	6	8	14
46	21	67	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	6	8	4	12
201	171	372	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	2	8	23	6	31	23	17	40
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	6	1	7
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	4	..	14
16	11	27	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	8	8	11	9	5	16
29	25	54	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	4	3	2	5
8	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	5
221	24	245	7	10	17	1	..	1	1	3	4	3	2	5	11	16	27			
481	303	784	7	11	18	3	4	9	13	7	20	57	15	72	63	40	103			
494	336	830	7	11	18	3	4	9	13	7	20	59	19	78	64	41	105			
..			
40	35	75	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	6	6	4	10
42	38	80	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	6	2	1	3	3	5	8
20	9	29	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
8	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	1	4
129	73	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	1	8	8	1	9
214	163	377	1	3	4	1	..	1	2	7	9	4	8	12	8	18	26			
492	321	813	2	6	8	2	..	2	7	11	18	20	8	28	31	25	56			
482	321	803	2	6	8	2	..	2	7	11	18	20	8	28	31	25	56			
..			
14	8	22	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	4	3	4	7	6	5	11
60	42	102	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	13	13	..	26
10	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2
5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3	3	..	6
96	67	163	..	1	1	3	..	3	11	8	19	12	3	15	15	13	28			
194	124	318	1	1	2	4	..	4	15	9	24	43	7	50	53	17	70			
194	128	322	1	1	2	4	..	4	15	9	24	42	7	49	52	17	69			
..			
50	49	99	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	2	..	1	1	4	2	6
184	140	324	4	3	7	2	..	2	5	2	7	8	1	9	15	6	21			
87	65	152	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	5	3	..	6	11	2	13
134	83	217	1	..	1	2	..	2	7	1	8	6	2	8	9	3	12			
465	329	794	9	3	12	4	..	4	10	6	16	10	4	14	37	13	50			
465	329	794	9	3	12	4	..	4	10	6	16	10	4	14	37	13	50			
..			
64	56	120	2	..	2	4	2	6	2	..	2	5	..	5	13	2	15			
9	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	11	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2
25	18	43	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	3	..	5
25	16	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	3	4	1	5
24	21	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	1	1	3	3	6
191	129	320	3	..	3	4	2	6	8	4	12	8	1	9	23	7	30			
191	129	320	3	..	3	4	2	6	8	4	12	8	1	9	23	7	30			
..			
8	2	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
40	36	76	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
48	38	86	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4
48	38	86	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4
..			
10	2	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
..			
10	2	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
10	2	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

		14			15			16			17					
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)													
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kamrup.	Kamrup.	666. Town—Gowhaty	19	20	39	306	217	523	10'15	14'36	10'08	1'54	2'07	2'08		
		Country Areas.														
		669. Choygang	39	37	76	532	376	908	4'48	2'39	3'47	'02		'01		
		670. Kuntulpore	40	32	72	260	162	412	'50	'45	'47	'15	'22	'19		
		671. Khalipa	4	5	9	88	61	149	2'04	'05	1'70	'10	'11	'10		
		672. Nulbaroe	9	7	16	1,057	875	1,932	3'38	3'08	3'36	'35	'13	'24		
		673. Bungleah	63	52	115	355	239	594	3'36	1'93	2'43	'03		'02		
		674. Tamulpore	12	11	23	221	123	344	9'22	6'67	7'98					
		675. Bajalee	7	11	18	364	248	612	4'95	4'97	4'96	'08		'01		
		676. Burpetta	17	7	24	330	200	530	2'35	2'28	2'33	'76	'29	'53		
		677. Baha	16	14	30	187	129	316	3'06	3'30	3'48					
		678. Gowhaty	28	17	45	677	453	1,130	10'07	6'46	8'31	'37	'33			
		Total of Country Areas ...	244	193	437	4,081	2,906	6,987	4'13	3'17	3'67	'36	'15	'21		
		District Total ...	263	213	476	4,387	3,123	7,510	4'43	3'36	3'91	'30	'20	'25		
Durrug.	Durrug.	Country Areas.														
		679. Teapore	20	10	30	324	230	554	1'14	1'18	1'16	'37	'64	'60		
		680. Sooteah	14	13	27	183	175	358	'61	'11	'37	'12	'21	'18		
		681. Gohpore or Cheedooar				128	89	217	1'04	1'11	1'34	'38	'20	'13		
		682. Korpore				159	127	286	'45	'57	'51		'40	'19		
		683. Chatgoroe	68	39	106	438	304	742	2'59	1'88	2'25	'05	'12	'09		
		684. Mungledye, including Kur-roah	26	18	44	1,123	913	2,036	5'06	3'97	3'98	'10	'15	'12		
		Total of Country Areas ...	128	79	207	2,405	1,838	4,243	2'56	2'43	2'40	'26	'53	'39		
		District Total ...	128	79	207	2,405	1,838	4,243	2'56	2'43	2'40	'26	'53	'39		
		Nowgong.	Nowgong.	Country Areas.												
				685. Duboka	5	2	7	166	105	273				'26	'39	'23
				686. Jagee	11	10	21	299	209	508	2'02	1'63	1'92	'00		'08
				687. Koliabar	2	6	8	99	57	156	'35	'23	'31	2'00	'25	2'13
				688. Roha	6	5	11	120	56	176	1'17	'42	'81	'15	'16	'16
689. Nowgong	52			15	47	497	360	857	'27	'39	'33	'13	'13	'13		
Total of Country Areas ...	56			38	94	1,163	793	1,946	'68	'62	'65	'36	'28	'27		
District Total ...	56			38	94	1,163	793	1,946	'68	'62	'65	'36	'28	'27		
Seebaugor.	Seebaugor.			Country Areas.												
				690. Birtola	3		3	199	144	343	1'15	1'44	1'29	'10	'11	'15
				691. Jorehat	13	5	18	659	555	1,214	'31	'35	'33	'11	'09	'10
				692. Colahat	13	18	31	530	446	976	'70	'94	'83	'30	'18	'24
				693. Seebaugor	23	38	61	632	529	1,161	5'24	6'41	5'81	'35	'19	'28
				Total of Country Areas ...	53	61	113	2,020	1,674	3,694	1'59	1'97	1'77	'23	'14	'18
		District Total ...	53	61	113	2,020	1,674	3,694	1'59	1'97	1'77	'23	'14	'18		
		Luckimpore.	Luckimpore.	Country Areas.												
				694. Dobrooghur	15	17	32	344	269	613	'68	'76	'72	'37	'32	'30
				695. Dumduma	1		1	53	35	87				'67		'36
				696. Jaipore	15	9	24	71	45	116						
				697. Sudiyah	5	2	7	84	44	128		'74	'38			
				698. Dhukwahanna	5	6	11	109	103	212	5'51	5'29	5'40			
				699. Luckimpore	2	5	7	285	240	525	9'68	10'07	9'87	'14		'07
Total of Country Areas ...	43			39	82	944	736	1,680	2'06	2'25	2'10	'21	'15	'18		
District Total ...	43			39	82	944	736	1,680	2'06	2'25	2'10	'21	'15	'18		
Khas & Jynteah Hills.	Khas & Jynteah Hills.			Country Areas.												
				700. Shillong	10	3	13	23	6	29	1'08		'73			
				701. Cherrapunjee	19	5	24	44	15	59	35'45	35'37	35'46			
				702. Jowai	11	11	22	171	165	336	'45	'51	'48			
				Total of Country Areas ...	40	19	59	237	186	423	7'15	5'23	5'23			
		District Total ...	40	19	59	237	186	423	7'15	5'23	5'23					
		Naga Hills.	Naga Hills.	Country Areas.												
				703. Samaguting	1		1	24	7	31						
				704. Dimapore				1		1						
				Total of Country Areas ...	1		1	25	7	32						
				District Total ...	1		1	25	7	32						

in the Towns and Rural Circles of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

18			19			20			21			22			23			24			25		
Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.		Number.	
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.											
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
1808	1948	1540	941	784	570	24	22	20	207	487	339	4298	4003	4580	163	141	608						
860	731	844	02	01	24	08	05	16	105	106	104	1573	1086	1348	107	153	609						
895	178	258	100	55	01	09	05	07	111	80	101	801	540	401	110	171	800						
873	812	548	21	48	21	11	16	42	38	38	40	932	604	817	109	104	931						
1001	904	955	354	720	140	50	21	54	15	15	14	1654	1672	1707	100	181	1653						
848	803	730	01	02	24	04	04	14	260	227	217	1415	1020	1328	106	140	1414						
2183	1081	1620	30	71	81	75	14	38	181	174	174	2843	1908	2007	105	130	2842						
810	824	424	44	55	12	17	10	21	21	21	24	1106	918	1014	106	137	1105						
880	941	874	44	82	15	12	08	00	51	51	24	974	601	824	104	100	973						
874	800	973	84	59	04	11	15	107	149	149	158	1844	1485	1604	102	113	1843						
674	600	600	807	254	514	11	12	63	80	59	75	1544	1545	1601	100	140	1543						
728	803	646	150	111	133	24	13	22	85	72	70	1420	1008	1209	107	140	1419						
730	880	664	170	124	145	25	13	22	89	70	84	1404	1100	1317	100	140	1404						
023	791	860	930	174	261	24	21	25	95	53	75	1611	1217	1408	112	141	1610						
1000	1046	1050	431	427	500	11	10	53	184	140	143	2881	1071	1023	100	100	2880						
1840	1451	1065	381	280	2100	22	11	11	184	140	143	1110	1007	2244	110	144	1109						
1000	900	1001	00	24	11	15	04	11	11	11	11	1211	1114	1127	107	185	1210						
1365	1003	1102	732	457	600	40	00	20	801	234	514	2411	1007	2476	100	181	2410						
1130	942	1044	376	507	544	11	24	19	45	35	60	1080	1721	1854	100	123	1079						
1158	950	1050	502	251	140	15	22	27	104	11	87	1057	1024	1707	100	120	1056						
1153	950	1050	302	251	140	25	22	25	104	10	87	1054	1024	1707	100	120	1053						
614	408	510	02	59	11	20	25	25	22	09	10	753	523	644	111	100	752						
520	426	474	240	112	207	54	25	25	40	18	30	1079	810	949	104	144	1078						
424	335	441	117	01	100	11	00	25	80	60	811	71	71	114	101	547							
630	57	510	10	54	1	11	1	1	47	40	14	472	714	108	104	471							
407	614	407	135	115	115	20	40	40	51	25	53	805	020	710	107	146	804						
537	403	471	145	103	125	4	11	31	42	40	90	805	043	754	108	145	804						
537	403	471	145	103	125	40	15	30	42	40	90	805	043	754	108	145	804						
603	406	483	240	229	265	17	11	15	14	07	07	605	602	840	110	146	604						
603	679	603	301	21	27	21	11	10	21	09	15	1074	500	1784	100	110	1073						
950	803	912	220	173	107	27	05	17	2	44	90	1541	120	1278	107	110	1540						
820	645	740	340	207	240	36	09	18	64	122	701	1881	1700	1700	105	110	1880						
770	685	729	293	211	264	28	00	10	53	51	55	1101	1181	1415	102	121	1100						
770	685	729	293	212	264	25	00	16	53	44	44	1105	1181	1245	102	121	1104						
635	6006	645	194	215	201	40	07	25	40	02	75	1064	946	1024	118	121	1063						
879	701	825	201	100	107	21	24	25	2	2	2	1172	951	1072	121	140	1171						
731	601	656	654	270	414	21	24	25	540	221	240	1172	951	1072	121	140	1171						
1050	820	1250	749	671	714	50	55	110	110	74	110	2011	1641	2125	125	191	2010						
604	794	730	403	264	553	04	16	40	81	99	100	1711	1704	1724	102	105	1710						
756	640	701	240	144	204	21	21	22	14	80	20	2015	1871	1944	110	110	2014						
757	650	707	279	224	255	55	12	24	60	64	07	1450	11000	1160	114	128	1449						
757	650	707	279	225	256	55	12	24	60	64	07	1450	11000	1160	114	128	1449						
171	234	820	855	400	783	106	75	1007	704	954	2347	1408	8054	219	807	1407							
1800	230	1138	4	455	455	455	225	4000	2244	6417	200	6720	13418	90	203	6719							
5600	4744	3042	1478	1044	1044	97	44	544	400	400	400	400	400	400	104	104	3999						
8700	3840	8020	1428	824	1503	124	03	1244	614	986	7309	6015	6705	104	127	6014							
8700	3840	8020	1428	824	1503	124	03	1244	614	986	7309	6015	6705	104	127	6014							
2004	1013	3144	1808	950	1808	196	478	204	186	184	184	4409	3310	4156	237	848	4408						
2000	1010	3140	1800	950	1800	196	478	221	184	184	184	4409	3310	4156	237	848	4408						
2000	1010	3140	1800	950	1800	196	478	221	186	184	184	4409	3310	4156	237	848	4408						

STATEMENT No. 4.—Mortality according to AGE registered in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AREAS.			DEATHS.												
			Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 6 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total	Ratio of deaths under 6 years to total mortality.
SUMMARY.															
Of Towns	Including Calcutta	...	1,047	6,899	6,889	13,498	8,521	5,953	6,947	5,749	4,619	3,739	4,983	46,888	26.77
	Excluding ditto	...	1,047	4,433	5,750	10,185	5,009	2,991	4,935	4,190	3,339	3,933	5,661	35,311	20.44
Of Country Areas	Including Suburbs of Calcutta	...	No data received from the Suburbs.												
	Excluding ditto	...	5,314	30,083	60,033	90,120	42,785	14,419	71,716	63,900	51,504	47,972	43,099	467,430	19.94
Of Entire Area	Including Calcutta	...	6,341	30,092	66,922	103,614	44,300	18,373	78,583	69,534	58,153	51,701	50,060	504,297	26.74
	Excluding ditto	...	6,361	34,529	65,783	100,311	43,834	47,419	76,651	67,990	54,962	50,904	48,730	462,740	20.30
Divisional Abstracts.															
Burdwan	Towns	...	127	332	731	1,083	738	870	1,123	1,112	656	635	877	7,338	14.98
	Country Areas	...	592	2,440	3,373	8,964	7,347	8,198	11,501	11,240	9,124	8,933	8,561	73,674	15.03
Total			719	2,821	7,106	9,927	8,000	9,068	12,613	12,348	9,780	9,568	9,438	80,912	15.20
Presidency	Towns	...	38	2,430	1,448	3,887	616	1,129	2,218	1,849	1,540	1,033	1,040	14,081	27.79
	Country Areas	...	39	273	309	644	104	107	300	320	279	236	348	2,464	23.76
Total			77	2,703	1,757	4,531	720	1,236	2,518	2,169	1,819	1,269	1,388	16,545	25.77
No information received from the Suburbs.															
Rajshahy	Towns	...	69	109	291	460	261	104	380	371	243	206	233	2,465	10.95
	Country Areas	...	664	2,992	6,732	9,664	5,723	5,800	10,097	9,380	7,017	6,054	6,258	60,098	18.08
Total			733	3,101	7,023	10,124	5,984	6,004	10,477	9,757	7,259	6,260	6,491	62,563	16.23
Cooch Behar	Towns	...	16	40	54	107	45	20	60	60	40	37	61	435	24.59
	Country Areas	...	146	538	719	1,214	436	556	1,062	1,160	940	936	1,063	7,418	16.93
Total			162	578	773	1,321	481	576	1,122	1,220	980	973	1,124	7,853	17.25
Dacca	Towns	...	119	348	422	889	232	280	475	350	240	209	354	2,940	27.21
	Country Areas	...	648	2,300	5,700	7,900	4,253	4,562	7,390	6,208	4,679	4,534	4,911	44,340	17.77
Total			767	2,648	6,122	8,789	4,485	4,842	7,865	6,558	4,919	4,743	5,265	47,280	18.36
Chittagong	Towns	...	61	131	103	294	184	125	307	310	244	97	98	1,908	23.29
	Country Areas	...	184	1,130	2,582	3,712	2,584	3,070	4,300	3,423	2,436	2,178	2,320	24,996	14.91
Total			245	1,261	2,685	3,906	2,768	3,201	4,607	3,843	2,680	2,275	2,418	26,904	18.31
Patna	Towns	...	327	1,763	2,644	4,227	507	823	1,330	933	615	838	942	10,043	25.33
	Country Areas	...	931	7,044	13,395	23,179	8,316	7,974	18,152	19,011	9,862	8,254	6,968	66,711	20.13
Total			1,258	8,807	16,039	27,406	9,413	8,797	19,482	20,044	10,477	9,113	7,806	76,754	21.56
Bhagalpur	Towns	...	97	908	977	1,945	262	1,102	307	310	244	248	301	2,638	64.79
	Country Areas	...	403	2,513	7,171	9,987	4,332	3,905	7,340	5,844	4,495	4,900	2,900	43,722	23.13
Total			500	3,421	8,148	11,932	4,594	5,007	7,647	6,154	4,739	5,195	3,201	46,360	22.96
Orissa	Towns	...	136	508	201	845	108	130	314	314	250	230	329	2,685	23.61
	Country Areas	...	579	4,381	3,446	7,927	1,913	2,119	3,688	3,101	2,338	2,373	3,902	26,597	20.71
Total			715	4,889	3,647	8,772	1,721	2,249	3,802	3,415	2,588	2,613	4,231	29,282	20.06
Chota-Nagpore	Towns	...	30	269	290	549	123	115	190	153	126	105	145	1,485	26.96
	Country Areas	...	406	2,709	4,019	6,737	2,275	2,837	3,597	3,157	2,682	3,017	2,586	26,073	23.63
Total			436	3,037	4,309	7,286	2,408	2,952	3,787	3,310	2,768	3,143	2,691	27,558	24.14
Assam	Towns	...	17	63	104	167	57	36	78	62	42	43	88	523	31.96
	Country Areas	...	633	1,573	2,449	4,663	1,404	1,229	2,019	2,061	2,731	2,410	1,609	19,006	21.37
Total			650	1,636	2,553	4,830	1,461	1,265	2,097	2,123	2,773	2,453	1,697	19,529	21.65
Burdwan	Calcutta Suburbs of Calcutta	...	No data received.												
	Town—Burdwan	...	12	75	152	227	223	245	333	239	204	139	116	1,764	13.66
	Country Areas	...	314	733	2,010	2,743	3,351	2,663	3,927	4,107	3,146	2,128	1,926	24,199	11.23
	District Total	...	326	808	2,162	2,970	3,574	2,908	4,260	4,346	3,350	2,267	2,042	25,963	11.71
	Bankoora	...	2	48	53	101	42	36	67	68	47	33	46	487	26.11
Bankoora	Town—Bankoora	...	0	130	383	544	377	361	677	476	408	447	449	2,640	14.94
	District Total	...	11	203	440	645	419	397	644	544	455	485	495	4,077	15.23

STATEMENT No. 4.—Mortality according to AGE registered in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

		DEATHS.														
DISTRICT.	AREAS.	Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 6 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.			
Barrackpore.	Town—Barrackpore ...	24	41	17	82	23	19	31	29	20	28	28	293	21.00	21.00	
	Country Areas ...	116	526	1,355	1,991	1,612	1,231	9,006	1,090	1,290	1,642	1,466	18,086	12.73	12.73	
	District Total ...	140	567	1,372	1,990	1,634	1,250	9,037	2,008	1,300	1,678	1,513	18,379	12.86	12.86	
Midnapore.	Town—Midnapore ...	4	19	50	69	30	48	81	70	70	84	108	540	12.71	12.71	
	Country Areas ...	212	678	1,644	2,322	1,676	2,160	2,815	2,964	2,736	2,998	2,358	20,970	12.30	12.30	
	District Total ...	216	697	1,694	2,391	1,714	2,214	2,894	3,034	2,706	2,780	2,467	21,510	12.71	12.71	
Hooghly.	Town—Hooghly and Chinsurah	0	73	108	181	22	65	117	111	14	61	86	606	21.96	21.96	
	Country Areas ...	14	231	325	550	470	714	894	710	233	498	606	6,000	12.31	12.31	
	District Total ...	23	304	433	739	542	799	951	827	147	578	691	6,606	12.63	12.63	
Serampore.	Town—Serampore ...	7	25	64	96	47	55	59	84	80	60	74	500	12.66	12.66	
	Country Areas ...	14	51	324	375	418	517	740	644	154	438	534	3,900	12.31	12.31	
	District Total ...	21	76	392	468	465	572	804	708	573	597	514	4,400	12.60	12.60	
Howrah.	Town—Howrah ...	60	31	251	332	308	381	435	444	452	580	868	2,921	12.80	12.80	
	Country Areas ...	10	51	332	393	344	440	549	550	531	298	487	5,136	12.72	12.72	
	District Total ...	68	102	613	715	652	827	984	994	983	878	1,355	8,057	12.76	12.76	
24 Pargunnahs.	Town—Aradaha ...	26	120	166	276	41	83	138	128	95	91	119	1,014	12.73	12.73	
	Country Areas ...	120	704	2,374	3,077	1,945	1,820	3,100	2,630	2,630	1,941	2,000	18,711	12.64	12.64	
	District Total ...	146	824	2,540	3,353	2,026	2,033	3,238	2,758	2,724	1,975	2,219	19,725	12.60	12.60	
Nuddea.	Town—Nuddea	4	107	65	171	25	37	40	30	53	40	77	500	12.60	12.60	
	Country Areas ...	70	605	1,267	1,972	1,023	933	1,313	1,237	1,190	930	1,162	9,631	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	74	712	1,332	2,143	1,048	1,004	1,353	1,267	1,243	1,030	1,239	10,131	12.60	12.60	
	Town—Nuddea	4	107	65	171	25	37	40	30	53	40	77	500	12.60	12.60	
	Country Areas ...	70	605	1,267	1,972	1,023	933	1,313	1,237	1,190	930	1,162	9,631	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	74	712	1,332	2,143	1,048	1,004	1,353	1,267	1,243	1,030	1,239	10,131	12.60	12.60	
	Town—Nuddea	4	107	65	171	25	37	40	30	53	40	77	500	12.60	12.60	
	Country Areas ...	70	605	1,267	1,972	1,023	933	1,313	1,237	1,190	930	1,162	9,631	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	74	712	1,332	2,143	1,048	1,004	1,353	1,267	1,243	1,030	1,239	10,131	12.60	12.60	
	Town—Nuddea	4	107	65	171	25	37	40	30	53	40	77	500	12.60	12.60	
Country Areas ...	70	605	1,267	1,972	1,023	933	1,313	1,237	1,190	930	1,162	9,631	12.60	12.60		
Jessore.	Town—Jessore ...	2	4	10	16	23	13	23	30	27	18	18	197	12.77	12.77	
	Country Areas ...	114	610	1,031	2,247	1,426	1,544	2,349	2,079	1,903	1,449	1,666	14,223	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	116	614	1,041	2,263	1,449	1,597	2,369	2,109	1,932	1,467	1,684	14,420	12.60	12.60	
Moorthadabad.	Town—Moorthadabad	3	21	50	71	35	30	90	97	60	52	47	467	12.77	12.77	
	Country Areas ...	250	1,153	2,382	3,450	1,920	1,907	2,352	1,977	1,500	1,447	1,982	15,931	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	253	1,174	2,432	3,527	1,955	1,937	2,442	2,064	1,560	1,499	2,029	16,418	12.61	12.61	
Dinapore.	Town—Dinapore	5	7	24	35	52	41	84	87	53	48	40	480	12.77	12.77	
	Country Areas ...	40	210	601	811	550	602	1,450	1,502	1,101	885	585	7,700	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	45	217	625	846	602	643	1,534	1,589	1,154	933	625	8,180	12.60	12.60	
Maldah.	Town—English Bazar	17	30	59	90	37	54	60	55	16	61	80	590	12.60	12.60	
	Country Areas ...	101	759	1,563	2,312	1,020	1,022	1,724	1,724	1,101	885	585	9,720	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	208	789	1,622	2,402	1,040	1,076	1,848	1,849	1,202	935	667	10,312	12.60	12.60	
Rajshahy.	Town—Rajshahy	37	50	57	147	37	7	14	15	15	15	15	270	12.77	12.77	
	Country Areas ...	10	203	921	1,124	905	734	1,450	1,502	1,101	885	585	7,700	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	47	253	978	1,271	942	766	1,564	1,589	1,216	900	600	8,470	12.60	12.60	
Rangpore.	Town—Rangpore	3	5	23	24	19	30	30	46	24	33	270	12.60	12.60		
	Country Areas ...	25	94	372	490	511	702	1,381	1,381	1,101	885	585	7,700	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	28	99	395	514	625	732	1,411	1,427	1,201	1,218	657	8,400	12.60	12.60	
Rongpur.	Town—Rongpur	14	13	9	24	14	12	24	14	18	21	10	135	12.60	12.60	
	Country Areas ...	47	102	261	390	410	473	870	830	709	505	640	5,045	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	61	115	270	414	424	485	944	873	716	526	640	5,180	12.60	12.60	
Fulbari.	Town—Fulbari	10	71	65	136	71	31	43	40	47	36	37	440	12.60	12.60	
	Country Areas ...	40	320	757	1,077	710	610	946	927	714	564	480	6,480	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	50	391	822	1,213	781	647	989	1,006	765	610	457	6,920	12.60	12.60	
Darjeeling.	Country Areas ...	3	36	36	75	20	50	107	92	41	42	47	440	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	3	36	36	75	20	50	107	92	41	42	47	440	12.60	12.60	
	Town—Fakergunge	5	12	17	39	13	3	17	17	17	31	41	187	12.60	12.60	
Jalpaiguri.	Country Areas ...	40	113	132	285	194	116	202	312	336	369	437	2,400	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	51	125	149	324	207	119	219	329	353	390	478	2,587	12.60	12.60	
	Town—Gowalpara	11	37	41	79	85	17	49	42	25	18	20	375	12.60	12.60	
Gowalpara.	Country Areas ...	37	360	522	941	365	264	734	702	659	666	661	4,765	12.60	12.60	
	District Total ...	108	426	563	1,019	380	281	805	794	684	684	681	5,140	12.60	12.60	

STATEMENT No. 4.—Mortality according to AGE registered in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District.	District.	AREAS.	DEATHS.												Ratio of deaths to population.
			Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	
Dacca	Dacca	Towns.	14	46	59	164	46	72	118	73	37	40	53	599	18.98
		Manickgunge	16	99	103	292	63	37	54	54	65	56	53	593	46.91
		Total of Towns	30	145	162	356	80	109	171	127	98	96	106	1,192	31.98
		Country Areas	147	745	1,539	2,334	1,918	1,090	1,720	1,490	1,178	1,320	1,654	11,588	19.78
Furongpore	Furongpore	District Total	177	890	1,841	2,730	1,107	1,208	1,891	1,607	1,276	1,416	1,760	13,078	20.90
		Country Areas	42	131	345	470	323	330	525	490	393	323	386	3,330	14.90
		District Total	42	131	345	470	323	330	525	490	393	323	386	3,330	14.90
		District Total	42	131	345	470	323	330	525	490	393	323	386	3,330	14.90
Buckergunge	Buckergunge	Towns.	6	15	13	29	8	18	30	51	19	18	33	214	13.90
		Dowlathkan	12	31	17	49	12	9	14	5	6	10	9	118	46.97
		Total of Towns	18	46	30	78	20	27	44	56	25	28	42	332	23.94
		Country Areas	112	571	2,116	2,987	1,392	1,469	2,254	1,823	1,400	1,300	1,319	13,756	19.54
Mymensing	Mymensing	District Total	130	617	2,146	2,764	1,412	1,496	2,397	1,779	1,400	1,373	1,361	14,077	19.69
		Towns.	31	37	42	79	41	30	51	40	31	31	35	337	33.44
		Kishoregunge	38	60	69	140	45	28	55	40	34	20	55	427	34.19
		Nurseabad	30	30	34	64	15	34	99	40	14	13	...	279	23.93
Sylhet	Sylhet	Total of Towns	69	133	156	289	101	101	205	120	83	61	80	1,043	27.76
		Country Areas	224	578	1,148	1,729	1,055	1,076	1,894	1,547	1,093	1,134	1,074	10,871	18.17
		District Total	293	711	1,304	2,015	1,156	1,177	2,100	1,767	1,176	1,195	1,154	11,714	17.29
		District Total	293	711	1,304	2,015	1,156	1,177	2,100	1,767	1,176	1,195	1,154	11,714	17.29
Cachar	Cachar	Town—Sylhet	2	25	14	39	22	41	40	47	40	27	60	330	11.84
		Country Areas	17	121	412	634	303	404	621	609	473	363	372	4,143	12.94
		District Total	19	146	426	672	415	445	667	717	513	390	432	4,473	12.76
		District Total	19	146	426	672	415	445	667	717	513	390	432	4,473	12.76
Chittagong	Chittagong	Country Areas	6	54	90	144	72	84	135	131	89	70	76	890	19.9
		District Total	6	54	90	144	72	84	135	131	89	70	76	890	19.9
		Town—Chittagong	27	71	63	134	40	66	141	93	51	47	46	624	21.67
		Country Areas	77	649	904	1,502	1,082	1,327	1,672	1,065	1,226	859	846	10,178	14.76
Noakhally	Noakhally	District Total	104	699	1,027	1,636	1,122	1,394	1,813	1,758	1,277	908	891	10,808	15.14
		Town—Sodhurn	14	39	52	91	45	22	50	28	20	16	17	280	31.66
		Country Areas	55	331	898	1,235	786	877	1,372	968	707	643	563	7,028	17.40
		District Total	69	370	944	1,314	831	899	1,422	994	727	656	620	7,318	17.06
Tipperah	Tipperah	Town—Comilla	10	21	14	45	41	57	80	30	23	24	33	340	19.77
		Country Areas	50	290	726	987	739	872	1,323	1,192	908	770	923	7,693	12.93
		District Total	60	311	740	1,032	780	929	1,403	1,222	928	794	956	8,033	12.18
		District Total	60	311	740	1,032	780	929	1,403	1,222	928	794	956	8,033	12.18
Patna	Patna	Towns.	72	447	500	947	159	170	241	209	182	175	345	2,435	38.99
		Barh	10	118	145	283	49	29	54	57	42	41	39	546	48.16
		Bohar	15	31	117	164	35	25	47	35	33	29	50	408	41.79
		Total of Towns	164	616	762	1,374	242	268	342	291	257	243	403	3,389	49.73
Gya	Gya	Country Areas	180	832	1,764	2,610	784	597	1,120	923	909	722	741	8,400	31.10
		District Total	236	1,408	2,326	3,984	1,026	860	1,468	1,204	1,137	967	1,144	11,789	35.67
		Towns	44	323	436	701	140	137	247	208	213	214	163	3,110	35.91
		Jehanabad	2	21	40	61	19	11	30	1	13	16	18	178	34.36
Shehabad	Shehabad	Total of Towns	46	344	476	822	165	148	277	209	226	230	181	3,287	35.78
		Country Areas	138	1,834	3,878	5,712	1,699	1,418	2,710	2,108	1,909	1,380	1,192	19,327	31.14
		District Total	204	2,178	4,354	6,534	1,964	1,566	2,987	2,334	2,135	1,610	1,373	20,614	31.96
		District Total	204	2,178	4,354	6,534	1,964	1,566	2,987	2,334	2,135	1,610	1,373	20,614	31.96
Moulteppore	Moulteppore	Town—Buxar	1	84	108	193	37	33	60	24	28	25	33	417	46.94
		Country Areas	241	1,508	3,120	4,854	1,974	1,638	2,592	1,904	1,609	1,366	1,359	12,333	29.90
		District Total	242	1,592	3,228	5,047	2,011	1,671	2,652	1,928	1,632	1,391	1,412	12,750	27.34
		District Total	242	1,592	3,228	5,047	2,011	1,671	2,652	1,928	1,632	1,391	1,412	12,750	27.34
Durrgha	Durrgha	Towns	41	97	146	249	63	50	95	82	46	67	46	603	26.06
		Durrgha	41	167	207	414	132	99	201	143	118	107	78	1,000	35.16
		Total of Towns	82	264	353	677	195	149	296	125	164	174	124	1,603	23.61
		Country Areas	299	1,290	2,801	4,181	2,023	2,114	3,473	2,567	1,923	1,794	1,444	19,125	31.65
Chuprah	Chuprah	District Total	291	1,494	3,314	4,858	2,218	2,271	3,769	2,702	2,097	1,968	1,618	21,104	27.72
		Towns.	42	251	358	659	150	103	179	96	100	93	127	1,401	45.88
		Bevilunge	27	73	102	207	51	34	63	35	35	35	49	525	44.98
		Bowan	9	68	56	114	18	33	53	14	12	13	13	247	40.18
un	un	Total of Towns	78	392	516	976	219	172	275	145	145	134	189	2,153	49.95
		Country Areas	128	1,601	2,904	4,588	1,350	1,213	2,598	2,347	2,324	1,766	2,041	15,100	29.25
		District Total	206	2,075	3,420	5,575	1,569	1,385	2,873	2,492	2,469	2,019	2,230	17,253	34.60
		District Total	206	2,075	3,420	5,575	1,569	1,385	2,873	2,492	2,469	2,019	2,230	17,253	34.60

STATEMENT No. 4.—Mortality according to AGE registered in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

DIVISION.		DISTRICTS.		AREAS.		DEATHS.													Ratio of deaths to every 1,000 of the population.	
						Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 6 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.			
PATNA-CHAND.	Champaran...	Towns.		0	54	74	139	34	72	80	39	64	30	24	400	27.00				
		Country areas		14	520	873	1,301	706	904	735	1,100	1,136	940	350	7,481	27.10				
		District total		14	574	947	1,440	740	976	769	1,200	1,216	970	380	7,881	27.10				
		Towns.		17	120	171	300	49	37	93	69	63	70	93	773	22.00				
		Country areas		22	830	2,654	3,484	1,217	965	2,339	1,927	1,900	2,057	723	14,000	24.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Monghyr...	Towns.		17	120	171	300	49	37	93	69	63	70	93	773	22.00				
		Country areas		22	830	2,654	3,484	1,217	965	2,339	1,927	1,900	2,057	723	14,000	24.00				
		District total		39	950	4,325	6,484	1,766	1,342	3,272	2,616	2,857	1,793	1,496	21,773	23.00				
		Towns.		25	95	100	201	70	83	71	64	47	61	80	716	40.00				
		Country areas		8	253	1,367	1,710	938	780	1,043	1,379	973	1,301	808	9,406	18.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Bhagulpore...	Towns.		25	95	100	201	70	83	71	64	47	61	80	716	40.00				
		Country areas		8	253	1,367	1,710	938	780	1,043	1,379	973	1,301	808	9,406	18.00				
		District total		33	448	1,467	2,001	1,008	1,613	1,445	1,447	1,418	1,362	678	10,311	18.00				
		Towns.		6	14	35	40	84	71	119	80	65	91	80	544	8.00				
		Country areas		44	274	541	817	950	1,257	1,010	1,448	1,101	838	513	6,653	8.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Purneah...	Towns.		6	14	35	40	84	71	119	80	65	91	80	544	8.00				
		Country areas		44	274	541	817	950	1,257	1,010	1,448	1,101	838	513	6,653	8.00				
		District total		50	290	676	857	1,014	1,328	1,789	1,532	1,256	929	543	7,197	8.00				
		Towns.		17	54	64	114	30	24	47	59	24	15	42	330	22.00				
		Country areas		28	82	92	164	20	11	27	23	24	20	33	340	48.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Southal-Pgs.	Towns.		17	54	64	114	30	24	47	59	24	15	42	330	22.00				
		Country areas		28	82	92	164	20	11	27	23	24	20	33	340	48.00				
		District total		45	136	156	278	50	35	74	82	48	35	75	670	20.00				
		Towns.		70	305	88	393	40	28	139	151	105	95	174	1,104	20.00				
		Country areas		14	92	51	144	10	7	57	33	34	29	20	344	41.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Cuttack...	Towns.		70	305	88	393	40	28	139	151	105	95	174	1,104	20.00				
		Country areas		14	92	51	144	10	7	57	33	34	29	20	344	41.00				
		District total		84	407	139	537	50	35	196	184	139	125	214	1,448	20.00				
		Towns.		4	25	31	56	20	25	54	63	50	63	37	307	18.00				
		Country areas		67	325	340	673	273	437	643	543	414	406	345	3,815	17.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Pooree...	Towns.		4	25	31	56	20	25	54	63	50	63	37	307	18.00				
		Country areas		67	325	340	673	273	437	643	543	414	406	345	3,815	17.00				
		District total		71	350	371	729	293	462	697	606	464	469	402	4,122	17.00				
		Towns.		23	104	70	174	24	30	84	82	46	44	68	400	20.00				
		Country areas		53	501	754	1,255	412	550	1,048	850	610	556	602	5,900	21.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Balasore...	Towns.		23	104	70	174	24	30	84	82	46	44	68	400	20.00				
		Country areas		53	501	754	1,255	412	550	1,048	850	610	556	602	5,900	21.00				
		District total		76	605	824	1,429	436	580	1,092	932	696	668	668	6,300	22.00				
		Towns.		6	91	76	167	23	21	30	20	21	14	30	236	40.00				
		Country areas		4	41	74	115	20	20	10	14	11	15	10	247	44.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Hazareebagh...	Towns.		6	91	76	167	23	21	30	20	21	14	30	236	40.00				
		Country areas		4	41	74	115	20	20	10	14	11	15	10	247	44.00				
		District total		10	132	150	282	43	41	40	34	32	29	44	483	42.00				
		Towns.		10	67	84	151	45	30	79	59	40	35	41	480	21.00				
		Country areas		77	1,292	1,490	3,152	1,010	1,000	1,472	1,025	1,219	1,704	978	12,540	23.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Lohardugga...	Towns.		10	67	84	151	45	30	79	59	40	35	41	480	21.00				
		Country areas		77	1,292	1,490	3,152	1,010	1,000	1,472	1,025	1,219	1,704	978	12,540	23.00				
		District total		87	1,359	1,574	3,303	1,055	1,030	1,551	1,084	1,259	1,737	1,019	12,920	23.00				
		Towns.		196	341	533	874	307	340	460	435	436	704	428	3,094	23.00				
		Country areas		196	341	533	874	307	340	460	435	436	704	428	3,094	23.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Singhbhoom...	Towns.		196	341	533	874	307	340	460	435	436	704	428	3,094	23.00				
		Country areas		196	341	533	874	307	340	460	435	436	704	428	3,094	23.00				
		District total		392	682	1,066	1,748	614	680	920	871	872	1,408	856	6,188	23.00				
		Towns.		4	17	19	36	11	12	47	23	23	10	13	200	10.00				
		Country areas		91	444	632	1,118	442	504	820	631	504	406	744	6,534	23.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Manbhoom...	Towns.		4	17	19	36	11	12	47	23	23	10	13	200	10.00				
		Country areas		91	444	632	1,118	442	504	820	631	504	406	744	6,534	23.00				
		District total		95	461	651	1,154	453	516	867	654	527	416	757	6,734	23.00				
		Towns.		17	65	104	167	57	30	79	59	40	35	41	480	21.00				
		Country areas		177	725	978	1,710	554	490	994	994	867	704	707	6,987	24.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Kamroop...	Towns.		17	65	104	167	57	30	79	59	40	35	41	480	21.00				
		Country areas		177	725	978	1,710	554	490	994	994	867	704	707	6,987	24.00				
		District total		194	790	1,082	1,767	611	520	1,073	1,093	929	816	748	7,467	24.00				
		Towns.		15	151	240	391	163	100	204	324	316	240	212	1,946	20.00				
		Country areas		15	151	240	391	163	100	204	324	316	240	212	1,946	20.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Darrung...	Towns.		15	151	240	391	163	100	204	324	316	240	212	1,946	20.00				
		Country areas		70	183	335	729	230	280	563	618	540	301	319	3,094	10.00				
		District total		85	334	575	1,120	393	380	767	942	856	541	531	5,040	10.00				
		Towns.		15	151	240	391	163	100	204	324	316	240	212	1,946	20.00				
		Country areas		15	151	240	391	163	100	204	324	316	240	212	1,946	20.00				
BRABHUPUR.	Dumra...	Towns.		15	151	240	391	163	100	204	324	316	240	212	1,946	20.00				
		Country areas		15	151	240	391	163	100	204	324	316	240	212	1,946	20.00				
		District total		30	302	480	782	326	200	408	648	632	480	424	3,892	20.00				
		Towns.		15	151	240	391	163	100	204	324	316	240	212	1,946	20.00				
		Country areas		15	151	240	391	163	100	204	324	316	240	212	1,946	20.00				

STATEMENT NO. 4.—*Mortality according to AGE registered in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS	DEATHS.												Ratio of deaths to number 6 years to total mortality.
			Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 6 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	
AMAR.-(contd.)	Luckimpore.	Country areas	101	145	220	365	137	154	342	248	236	139	58	1,690	31.73
		District total	101	145	220	365	137	154	342	248	236	139	58	1,690	31.73
	Khasia and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	88	62	51	116	33	29	54	66	37	23	40	483	27.46
		District total	88	62	51	116	33	29	54	66	37	23	40	483	27.46
	Naga Hills...	Country areas	2	...	1	1	1	5	6	14	4	1	...	22	3.12
		District total	2	...	1	1	1	5	6	14	4	1	..	22	3.12

STATEMENT No. 5.

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the Towns

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
AREAS.			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
(a) Of Towns	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	...	84,407	1,311,841	557,154	1,025	11,569	1,916,097
	{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	...	13,061	1,020,647	424,027	134	10,617	1,458,486
(b) Of Country areas	{ Inclusive of the Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	No information received from the Suburbs.					
	{ Exclusive of the Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	54,544	40,190,345	19,994,293	87,454	1,659,013	61,389,654
(c) Of the entire area	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	...	88,955	41,502,196	20,555,453	39,477	1,670,386	63,385,733
	{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	...	67,509	41,210,092	20,422,322	87,008	1,669,030	63,408,161
Divisional Abstracts.								
(d) Burdwan	{ Towns ...	...	3,133	197,164	45,405	...	800	246,592
	{ Country areas ...	...	1,272	6,014,800	883,986	...	126,301	7,040,365
	Total	...	4,405	6,216,080	929,891	...	137,101	7,386,957
(e) Presidency	{ Towns ...	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	22,252	344,401	187,044	809	1,133	676,186
		{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	896	95,607	53,917	...	82	126,592
	{ Country areas ...	{ Inclusive of Suburbs of Calcutta ...	No information received from the Suburbs.					
		{ Exclusive of Suburbs of Calcutta ...	15,984	2,707,059	2,894,259	...	9,940	5,716,261
	Total	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	38,240	3,181,950	3,085,307	809	10,182	6,296,534
		{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	16,980	2,809,756	2,948,170	...	9,131	5,839,693
(f) Rajshahiye	{ Towns ...	...	208	57,255	61,718	...	278	109,469
	{ Country areas ...	...	950	3,370,100	5,360,242	366	43,372	8,784,279
	Total	...	1,147	3,427,715	5,420,960	366	43,650	8,893,738
(g) Cooch Behar	{ Towns ...	...	26	6,216	5,285	8	807	12,542
	{ Country areas ...	...	707	557,408	325,459	1,368	22,726	818,069
	Total	...	733	563,625	330,744	1,376	23,533	830,411
(h) Dacca	{ Towns ...	...	766	70,838	76,801	4	185	148,662
	{ Country areas ...	...	13,085	3,770,750	5,550,001	4,008	24,302	9,369,446
	Total	...	13,851	3,841,588	5,626,802	4,012	24,487	9,517,498
(i) Chittagong	{ Towns ...	...	803	12,008	20,840	122	3	45,615
	{ Country areas ...	...	890	1,008,439	2,591,041	30,038	95	3,631,653
	Total	...	1,782	1,020,447	2,611,881	30,160	98	3,675,267
(j) Patna	{ Towns ...	...	2,300	814,237	1,10,773	...	247	446,097
	{ Country areas ...	...	5,204	11,250,890	1,305,250	1	1,502	12,056,656
	Total	...	7,504	11,865,127	1,516,023	1	1,749	13,122,746
(k) Bhagalpore	{ Towns ...	...	1,250	94,994	37,012	10	1,462	141,745
	{ Country areas ...	...	1,213	5,820,714	1,084,018	34	650,030	6,971,013
	Total	...	2,463	5,915,708	1,121,030	44	651,492	6,613,366
(l) Orissa	{ Towns ...	...	2,454	97,480	12,040	...	911	113,271
	{ Country areas ...	...	994	2,810,180	54,437	28	51,783	2,921,419
	Total	...	3,448	2,907,660	66,477	28	52,694	3,054,680
(m) Chota Nagpore	{ Towns ...	...	807	32,654	10,303	...	2,801	46,460
	{ Country areas ...	...	14,001	2,504,853	136,365	...	802,621	3,389,740
	Total	...	15,708	2,427,511	146,668	...	805,422	3,415,380
(n) Assam	{ Towns ...	...	152	8,794	2,514	1	1	11,492
	{ Country areas ...	...	1,358	1,372,476	63,707	1,471	8,633	1,467,655
	Total	...	1,510	1,381,270	66,221	1,472	8,634	1,479,167
BURDWAN.	Districts	AREAS.						
		Calcutta	21,356	291,194	158,181	860	1,051	447,701
		Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received.					
		Town Burdwan	223	22,013	9,937	...	156	32,331
		Country areas	667	1,057,350	538,097	...	6,510	2,662,424
		District Total	890	1,079,363	548,034	...	6,666	2,694,755
		Town Bankoora	66	15,079	711	...	38	16,794
		Country areas	4	471,907	12,780	...	28,578	500,978
		District Total	70	486,986	13,500	...	28,616	517,772

* Exclusive of the Western Doars in Julpigoree, of which the Class population

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Provinces, during the year 1873.

DEATHS						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						Totals.
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
997	22,924	13,375	13	519	46,864	27.23	24.41	24.00	12.70	44.43	24.44	(a)
284	24,431	10,006	13	507	35,311	24.22	23.94	23.80	14.43	47.73	24.44	
472	308,342	127,453	868	10,000	437,141	8.65	7.67	6.38	23.13	11.81	7.88	(b)
1,400	547,408	141,230	879	20,125	694,049	13.16	8.20	6.87	22.84	12.04	7.90	(c)
736	332,413	187,461	879	20,113	492,402	10.48	8.07	6.75	23.80	12.04	7.70	
20	8,800	1,774	....	64	7,338	0.23	20.46	29.35	....	80	23.75	(d)
14	68,116	8,921	....	1,623	73,674	11.00	10.48	10.09	....	11.90	10.46	
43	64,925	10,267	....	1,087	80,912	0.70	11.08	11.09	....	19.80	11.10	(e)
603	9,404	3,776	....	64	14,021	31.14	24.63	22.90	....	26.44	26.33	(f)
20	1,393	407	....	52	2,444	22.32	20.22	14.05	....	63.61	19.16	
110	22,197	10,800	....	578	42,564	6.47	7.90	6.88	....	20.46	7.45	(g)
603	31,593	23,343	....	602	55,545	20.00	9.02	7.71	....	20.13	9.90	(h)
130	24,002	20,300	....	500	45,025	7.10	8.30	6.94	....	64.01	7.71	
2	1,000	1,117	....	41	2,453	0.61	19.13	25.46	....	14.74	22.43	(i)
13	24,733	34,324	....	1,014	60,078	13.84	7.33	6.39	....	23.63	6.84	
15	25,824	35,645	....	1,055	62,534	13.07	7.54	6.57	....	24.23	7.08	(j)
5	104	107	....	40	453	....	81.85	37.31	....	40.56	34.54	(k)
5	3,773	1,990	....	1,008	7,170	7.07	6.94	8.42	....	67.62	8.76	
5	4,071	2,183	....	1,340	7,603	6.82	7.20	9.05	....	67.10	9.15	(l)
21	1,300	1,593	....	15	2,940	27.41	18.47	20.75	....	41.04	19.77	(m)
53	14,070	25,222	41	439	44,876	4.05	4.94	6.54	10.40	18.10	6.76	
74	19,946	26,917	43	634	47,470	6.94	5.19	4.70	10.44	18.87	6.97	(n)
35	200	954	13	1,202	2,400	39.19	20.14	32.13	106.56	34.98	34.98	(o)
35	6,414	17,227	823	3	24,990	24.12	0.75	7.51	27.33	31.57	7.47	
60	7,076	14,181	856	3	26,159	33.07	6.92	7.63	27.67	30.01	7.74	(p)
65	4,175	2,784	....	19	10,043	20.70	23.74	22.52	....	61.29	24.47	(q)
76	77,203	10,923	....	444	88,711	23.10	6.46	7.83	....	44.08	7.80	
140	85,434	13,000	....	407	99,066	25.02	7.36	4.98	....	203.89	7.59	(r)
18	2,017	846	....	123	3,003	14.33	20.37	22.85	....	27.34	31.18	(s)
18	34,577	6,332	....	3,777	45,722	13.19	0.90	6.55	....	6.70	6.70	
34	35,594	7,193	....	3,509	46,725	13.77	7.22	6.41	....	6.91	7.04	(t)
47	2,231	253	....	8	2,663	10.80	23.01	21.17	....	4.70	22.63	(u)
34	25,793	403	....	64	26,337	34.44	9.17	7.92	....	64	9.01	
81	23,049	718	....	62	24,060	23.08	9.64	10.18	....	94	9.62	(v)
21	1,004	313	....	146	1,463	23.41	30.80	30.31	....	62.13	31.33	(w)
106	15,410	1,500	....	9,609	26,529	7.24	6.43	9.59	....	11.91	7.89	
120	14,416	1,512	....	9,706	26,063	5.10	6.70	10.47	....	12.06	6.41	(x)
6	414	103	....	823	1,340	39.47	47.07	40.45	....	60.40	45.60	(y)
19	17,010	1,122	....	854	19,005	13.98	12.39	13.39	....	60.40	12.94	
20	17,424	1,325	....	854	19,598	16.55	12.01	14.19	....	60.45	13.20	(z)
673	7,593	3,679	....	13	11,357	31.21	26.07	24.03	....	6.25	25.61	(aa)
7	1,215	341	....	1	1,764	31.39	56.19	54.40	....	6.32	64.67	(ab)
6	20,196	3,003	....	162	24,199	4.99	12.17	11.43	....	22.50	12.08	
13	31,408	4,406	....	143	25,963	14.60	12.74	12.06	....	22.11	12.75	(ac)
...	415	23	....	....	437	...	25.97	30.94	...	6.47	26.02	(ad)
...	3,201	106	....	144	3,440	...	7.13	6.21	...	6.47	7.13	
.....	3,205	127	....	144	4,077	...	7.80	9.40	...	6.06	7.73	(ae)

is not given in the Census Tables.

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the TOWNS

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Bodhisattas	Other classes	Total.
BUREWAL.—(Continued.)	3 Beerbhoom ...	Town Soory Country areas District Total	187 63 240	6,746 570,162 576,908	2,026 100,739 111,795	.. .. ..	13 6,937 6,940	8,001 696,939 696,931
	4 Midnapore ..	Town Midnapore Country areas District Total	273 840 613	23,831 2,201,737 2,245,568	7,232 149,815 157,047	.. .. ..	136 97,590 97,726	31,461 2,349,473 2,349,463
	5 Hooghly ..	Town Hooghly and Chinsurah .. Country areas District Total	328 61 399	27,429 337,698 365,127	6,933 106,874 113,326	.. .. ..	62 23 75	34,701 464,666 464,637
	6 Serampore ..	Town Serampore Country areas District Total	672 20 691	21,831 802,609 824,440	2,046 66,790 68,836	.. .. ..	31 16 47	24,440 869,424 869,864
	7 Howrah ..	Town Howrah Country areas District Total	1,484 102 1,586	79,315 897,233 976,548	10,611 100,709 117,313	.. .. ..	354 57 391	97,784 1,008,051 1,008,056
	8 24-Pergunnahs	Town Arsatahn Country areas District Total	40 9,725 9,771	24,215 1,150,650 1,154,811	2,076 783,184 786,184	.. .. ..	26 806 921	27,863 1,933,674 1,931,187
	9 Nuddea ..	Towns.	560	18,114	8,076	..	..	26,750
		Kishnaghur	8	8,520	339	..	..	8,963
		Nandipore	11	20,542	8,079	..	..	28,636
		Kanaghat	6	7,207	1,598	..	..	8,871
	10 Jessore ..	Koodita	60	3,692	5,494	..	..	9,286
		Meherpore	1	5,732	1,820	..	..	5,662
		Commercolly	13	3,253	1,063	..	..	5,251
		Total of Towns	671	66,110	27,326	..	..	93,177
PRESIDENCY.		Country areas	5,300	765,922	950,710	..	1,690	1,719,618
		District Total	5,977	821,032	981,106	..	1,690	1,812,793
	11 Moorshedabad	Town Moorshedabad Country areas District Total	38 400 537	27,211 705,845 733,056	18,824 584,740 603,564	.. .. ..	100 16,360 16,460	46,183 7,307,444 7,307,444
	12 Dinapore ..	Town Dinapore Country areas District Total	80 172 251	5,847 690,384 702,235	7,010 780,193 793,215	.. 295 295	80 5,828 5,908	18,042 1,486,862 1,501,924
	13 Maldah ..	Town English Bazar Country areas District Total	10 83 93	7,005 848,093 855,098	5,218 305,672 310,890	.. .. ..	26 9,160 9,186	12,869 863,567 863,567
	14 Rajshahy ..	Town Nattore Country areas District Total	109 109 109	8,805 283,065 291,870	5,460 1,012,110 1,017,579	.. .. ..	63 5,767 5,767	6,074 1,301,053 1,301,053
	15 Rungpore ..	Town Rungpore Country areas District Total	73 73 73	2,090 854,608 856,698	5,317 1,584,118 1,589,435	.. 61 61	63 1,012 1,075	6,100 2,143,879 2,149,972
	16 Bogra ..	Town Bogra Country areas District Total	22 22 22	2,650 128,091 130,741	3,300 553,329 556,629	.. .. ..	.. 2,181 2,181	5,978 683,500 683,500
	17 Pubna ..	Town Pubna Country areas District Total	30 59 89	7,347 353,707 361,054	8,144 830,093 838,237	.. .. ..	.. 2,935 2,935	15,730 1,185,864 1,211,594
	18 Darjeeling ..	Country areas District Total	366 366	69,831 69,831	6,244 6,244	1,368 1,368	16,709 16,709	94,713 94,713
COCK BUREAU.	19 Julpigore ..	Town Pukeergunge Country areas District Total	4 32 36	8,216 170,130 182,375	2,743 142,193 144,980	.. .. ..	8 369 369	6,281 321,704 327,985
	20 Goalpara ..	Town Goalpara Country areas District Total	23 119 141	3,000 808,410 811,410	2,500 87,416 89,916	.. .. ..	530 5,999 6,238	6,061 898,825 898,825

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

DEATHS						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						Numbers.
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
1	184	50	...	1	235	16.04	27.27	24.71	...	83.83	26.44	1
...	11,063	1,804	...	80	13,046	16.34	19.34	17.30	...	12.70	18.97	
2	11,237	1,944	...	90	13,271	12.04	19.47	17.34	...	12.91	19.97	2
...	18,494	91	...	12	18,617	18.81	12.90	...	...	77.41	17.14	
3	18,038	1,023	...	1,257	21,310	3.20	8.31	6.51	...	15.06	8.34	3
...	3,833	1,104	...	3	5,003	6.09	23.17	26.05	...	205.38	24.10	
4	4,408	1,349	...	23	5,841	5.14	11.60	11.90	...	293.83	11.70	4
...	406	26	...	...	501	12.04	21.54	12.90	...	...	20.48	
5	8,524	402	...	...	2,190	206.89	11.02	6.95	...	...	10.90	5
...	14	2,944	408	...	4,400	23.29	12.27	7.13	...	...	11.30	
6	2,450	422	...	31	2,901	0.06	20.08	25.40	...	87.57	29.97	6
...	2,638	408	...	...	3,190	6.81	4.94	...	...	4.89	7	
7	5,097	910	...	31	6,037	5.64	10.60	7.84	...	7.98	10.16	7
...	908	108	...	...	1,014	37.41	3.02	...	...	...	87.19	
8	11,009	6,943	...	71	18,711	9.04	10.27	8.98	...	79.51	9.73	8
...	12,515	7,051	...	71	19,725	0.00	10.84	8.06	...	7.70	10.10	
9	277	105	...	...	500	35.71	20.81	12.76	...	...	18.00	9
...	190	49	...	...	175	...	14.74	146.20	...	...	19.74	
10	252	70	...	...	301	...	15.73	9.77	...	...	12.00	10
...	87	18	...	...	105	...	11.97	11.26	...	...	11.83	
11	4	13	...	...	16	...	1.04	2.18	...	...	1.78	11
...	24	8	...	...	82	...	0.43	4.37	...	...	8.78	
12	42	52	...	...	94	...	12.91	20.19	...	...	17.90	12
...	942	321	...	...	1,263	29.90	14.46	11.71	...	...	13.76	
13	4,471	5,048	...	92	9,611	3.70	5.91	5.27	...	54.70	5.00	13
...	5,415	6,800	...	92	10,914	0.00	0.89	5.45	...	54.76	6.02	
14	47	64	...	82	107	...	10.75	19.44	...	92.87	20.44	14
...	6,027	7,818	...	575	14,222	2.07	6.61	0.90	...	5.79	6.00	
15	6,074	7,898	...	427	14,399	1.75	6.88	6.84	...	56.89	6.98	15
...	252	216	...	19	497	...	6.26	11.17	...	174.31	10.84	
16	9,043	6,511	...	247	15,811	30.04	12.58	11.13	...	15.00	12.10	16
...	9,815	6,727	...	290	16,318	14.02	12.70	11.10	...	16.16	12.06	
17	161	240	...	8	430	...	27.73	30.64	...	100	85.06	17
...	3,011	4,403	...	196	7,700	...	4.32	5.71	...	31.08	5.17	
18	3,172	4,763	...	204	8,150	...	4.51	6.00	...	33.53	5.41	18
...	223	164	...	5	390	...	20.52	31.42	...	115.38	50.82	
19	5,652	4,950	...	130	9,922	30.30	10.15	11.27	...	14.17	14.60	19
...	5,455	4,229	...	173	10,212	21.23	16.43	17.54	...	14.40	15.09	
20	92	184	...	...	276	...	24.17	31.43	...	...	24.88	20
...	1,265	5,416	...	261	7,330	...	4.40	5.74	...	48.52	5.63	
21	1,355	6,900	...	251	7,606	...	4.72	5.99	...	43.53	5.90	21
...	114	149	...	11	279	...	43.96	44.51	...	174.60	48.78	
22	2,097	6,071	...	163	7,192	27.18	3.14	3.93	...	160.07	5.09	22
...	2,806	5,220	...	173	8,201	41.09	8.27	4.04	...	160.98	3.81	
23	53	81	...	...	135	...	20.78	24.54	...	...	22.90	23
...	943	4,082	...	1	5,045	45.45	7.61	7.37	...	...	7.38	
24	1,016	4,163	...	1	5,180	45.45	7.70	7.47	...	...	7.51	24
...	196	233	...	...	440	...	23.97	31.06	...	...	24.54	
25	2,116	4,296	...	27	6,438	...	5.97	6.11	...	9.13	5.39	25
...	2,811	5,549	...	27	6,957	...	6.89	5.86	...	9.18	5.68	
26	335	57	...	91	433	5.39	4.79	9.12	...	6.44	5.15	26
...	395	57	...	91	446	5.39	4.79	9.12	...	6.44	5.15	
27	80	80	...	13	167	...	20.21	28.72	...	44.77	24.99	27
...	893	856	...	62	1,742	31.25	4.98	6.01	...	163.22	5.60	
28	985	996	...	64	1,979	27.27	5.25	6.45	...	119.21	5.97	28
...	133	117	...	28	274	...	44.33	44.62	...	51.94	44.90	
29	2,445	1,073	...	1,163	4,543	9.40	8.67	18.04	...	204.07	12.65	29
...	2,770	1,190	...	1,191	5,160	7.00	8.92	15.23	...	199.92	12.85	

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the Towns

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
Districts.	AREAS		Christians.	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total
Dacca.	21 Dacca	Towns.						
		Dacca	479	34,433	34,275	4	21	69,212
		Manickgunge		8,341	8,139		2	11,548
		Total of Towns	479	40,914	39,514	4	23	80,755
	22 Puroadpore	Country areas	7,363	752,975	1,910,697		1,292	1,772,329
		District Total	7,842	793,789	1,949,131	4	1,315	1,853,203
	23 Backergunge	Country areas	463	420,984	598,299		2,930	1,012,266
		District Total	463	420,984	598,299		2,930	1,012,266
	24 Mymensingh	Towns.						
		Hurriabul	160	4,004	2,821		9	7,094
		Dowlakhian	1	1,294	4,004		22	5,321
		Total of Towns	161	5,298	6,825		31	12,025
CHITTAGONG.	25 Sylhet	Country areas	4,091	821,583	1,571,040	4,049	143	2,364,306
		District Total	4,052	827,305	1,540,935	4,049	174	2,377,433
	26 Cachar	Towns.						
		Jamulpore		4,151	9,740		20	14,812
		Kishoreganj		6,294	7,333		4	13,627
		Nasrabad	54	4,611	5,778		1	10,664
		Total of Towns	54	15,056	22,851		25	38,017
	27 Chittagong	Country areas	60	802,546	1,497,182		12,066	2,311,900
		District Total	124	817,602	1,519,635		12,106	2,349,917
	28 Noakholly	Town Sylhet	64	4,087	8,049		2	12,142
		Country areas	91	850,547	846,042		6,013	1,702,603
		District Total	155	854,634	854,091		6,015	1,710,539
	29 Tipperah	Country areas	400	124,219	74,341	40	1,950	205,627
		District Total	400	124,219	74,341	40	1,950	205,627
PATNA.	30 Patna	Town Chittagong	744	4,647	16,031	122		21,544
		Country areas	340	290,151	779,962	30,027	18	1,100,299
		District Total	1,084	307,159	795,993	30,149	18	1,127,402
	31 Gya	Town Sudharan	79	2,644	7,138			10,001
		Country areas	473	177,697	625,713	61	15	703,471
		District Total	552	180,341	632,851	61	15	713,954
	32 Shahabad	Town Commillah	70	6,375	7,300		3	13,948
		Country areas	70	504,381	944,264		62	1,550,963
		District Total	140	510,756	951,564		65	1,564,911
	33 Patna	Towns.						
		Patna	502	119,502	38,729		277	158,000
		Barh	5	8,130	2,915			11,049
		Bohar		7,638	2,416			10,054
PATNA.	34 Patna	Total of Towns	507	135,155	44,060		277	179,939
		Country areas	2,103	1,224,136	146,028		342	1,579,639
		District Total	2,700	1,359,301	190,088		619	1,559,578
	35 Gya	Towns.						
		Gya	134	52,265	14,448			66,713
		Jehanabad		12,413	8,809			21,222
		Total of Towns	134	64,678	23,257			87,935
	36 Shahabad	Country areas	69	1,603,221	196,879		316	1,800,436
		District Total	203	1,727,899	219,134		316	1,947,349
	37 Shahabad	Town Butar	175	9,008	3,935			12,943
		Country areas	256	1,596,976	128,796		199	1,726,971
		District Total	431	1,605,984	132,731		199	1,738,914

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

DEATHS.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						Numbers.
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
7	348	284	...	9	538	14.61	7.30	6.37	...	48.87	8.98	21
...	345	237	...	...	582	...	54.08	65.38	...	...	59.08	
7	883	631	...	9	1,340	14.61	14.61	10.00	...	301.80	15.88	22
20	5,781	6,971	...	63	11,933	3.95	7.47	5.00	...	46.25	6.07	
26	6,374	6,603	...	61	12,973	4.28	8.92	6.39	...	40.79	7.05	23
...	1,448	1,683	...	108	3,239	...	8.45	3.88	...	28.04	5.19	
...	1,448	1,683	...	108	3,239	...	8.45	3.88	...	28.04	5.19	24
8	78	159	...	...	214	50	18.41	45.37	...	...	27.88	
...	16	97	...	...	113	...	13.05	23.86	...	...	21.11	25
8	94	225	...	...	327	48.68	15.77	33.07	...	...	26.08	
23	6,464	9,221	43	...	15,750	4.68	5.43	6.01	10.61	...	5.91	26
20	4,838	9,440	43	...	14,977	6.18	5.00	0.12	10.61	...	5.98	
...	118	217	...	2	337	...	26.50	22.27	...	10.06	23.54	27
...	106	228	...	8	437	...	31.45	30.81	...	375	31.51	
...	108	167	...	1	279	51.72	23.32	31.06	...	1000	27.71	28
8	484	610	...	6	1,043	57.72	27.67	27.16	...	46.51	27.48	
2	4,616	6,670	...	143	10,671	80.80	5.78	3.92	...	15.16	4.01	29
8	4,040	6,480	...	159	11,714	40.32	0.16	4.96	...	15.40	6.98	
3	108	120	...	...	330	44.11	22.79	15.04	...	...	19.38	30
...	1,922	2,144	...	77	4,143	...	2.23	2.63	...	12.85	2.45	
8	2,130	2,273	...	77	4,473	18.80	2.80	2.68	...	12.80	2.80	31
...	448	333	...	19	800	...	3.40	4.67	...	9.55	5.90	
...	448	333	...	19	800	...	3.40	4.67	...	9.55	5.90	32
...	82	404	13	...	534	41.94	17.40	33.08	106.55	...	30.24	
16	2,533	7,007	823	...	10,178	47.05	7.08	8.98	27.40	...	9.19	33
67	2,614	7,505	836	...	10,952	45.55	8.01	9.44	27.73	...	9.58	
...	74	215	...	...	293	...	27.08	29.39	...	...	23.71	34
...	1,773	5,246	...	3	7,026	5.45	9.09	9.97	...	200	9.98	
4	1,447	5,461	...	3	7,513	7.24	10.24	30.24	...	200	10.24	35
4	104	241	...	...	349	57.14	18.62	33.01	...	...	26.95	
5	2,713	4,974	...	...	7,692	65.74	5.07	5.06	...	...	5.06	36
9	2,617	5,218	...	...	8,061	50.27	5.21	5.24	...	...	5.24	
...	1,533	597	...	16	2,435	...	15.74	15.15	...	57.76	15.78	37
...	478	140	...	...	645	...	40.97	54.02	...	...	48.41	
...	316	86	...	...	402	...	41.80	50.50	...	...	60.00	38
...	2,554	513	...	16	3,185	...	14.09	14.40	...	57.78	14.79	
16	7,053	1,281	...	79	8,409	7.20	5.72	6.00	...	20.80	8.09	39
16	9,287	2,004	...	95	11,792	5.92	7.03	10.88	...	144.17	7.55	
...	1,467	456	...	...	2,119	7.46	31.00	31.21	...	...	31.70	40
...	140	35	...	...	178	...	11.27	4.41	...	...	8.45	
1	1,907	480	...	...	2,397	7.40	27.93	21.21	...	...	26.14	41
4	15,474	2,490	...	360	18,327	57.07	9.20	12.08	...	1130.24	9.94	
5	17,681	1,373	...	369	20,044	24.65	9.08	13.57	...	1130.24	10.07	42
2	325	80	...	...	417	11.42	24.03	20.35	...	...	24.27	
6	15,408	1,761	...	...	17,233	37.97	9.75	13.07	...	...	10.07	43
10	15,796	1,841	...	...	17,640	31.60	90	13.57	...	...	10.03	

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to Class in the Towns

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
Division.	Districts.	Area.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.
PATA.—(Continued.)	33 Tirhoot ...	Towns.						
		Mosufferpore ...	223	27,226	10,671	...	9	28,225
		Durbhunga ...	67	23,224	13,947	...	...	27,458
		Total of Towns ...	290	60,856	24,518	...	9	85,673
	34 Sarun ...	Country areas		428	2,794,135	504,897	...	3,223,029
		District Total ...	716	2,854,991	529,415	...	304	4,384,708
		Towns.						
		Chupra ...	85	25,906	10,226	...	1	36,137
	35 Chumpan ...	Mevelgunge ...	...	11,125	2,200	...	...	13,415
		Sewan ...	10	6,297	4,192	...	...	11,009
		Total of Towns ...	95	53,230	16,777	...	1	70,001
		Country areas ...	114	1,768,118	224,913	1	13	1,993,052
	36 Monghyr ...	District Total ...		207	1,822,048	241,590	1	2,063,680
		Towns.						
		Bettiah ...	1,173	13,726	4,909	...	...	19,708
		Motiharree ...	18	6,227	2,021	...	...	8,266
BHAGLPORE	37 Bhagulpore ...	Total of Towns ...		1,191	19,953	6,930	...	27,974
		Country areas ...	116	1,220,411	192,407	...	7	1,412,841
		District Total ...	1,307	1,240,364	199,337	...	7	1,440,015
		Towns.						
	38 Purneah ...	Monghyr ...	60	18,570	7,626	...	7	26,274
			618	7,220	2,515	...	...	10,463
		Total of Towns ...	678	25,790	10,141	...	7	36,727
		Country areas ...	464	1,587,647	178,126	34	15,968	1,779,369
	39 Southal Pergah ...	District Total ...		1,142	1,613,646	182,269	34	1,812,996
		Towns.						
		Town Bhainpore ...	512	50,673	18,465	19	189	69,678
		Country areas ...	190	1,599,276	180,071	...	16,176	1,794,612
CUTTACK.	40 Cuttack ...	District Total ...		532	1,639,949	189,426	19	1,829,390
		Towns.						
		Town Purneah ...	227	9,646	6,185	...	...	16,057
		Country areas ...	176	1,012,364	683,944	...	2,234	1,698,738
	41 Pooree ...	District Total ...		403	1,022,009	690,149	...	1,712,158
		Towns.						
		Rajmahal ...	8	6,096	1,040	...	15	8,096
		Doomka ...	6	6,000	243	...	4,251	11,198
	42 Balasore ...	Total of Towns ...		9	12,779	3,229	...	16,008
		Country areas ...	243	637,451	77,567	...	534,633	1,349,044
		District Total ...	302	650,230	70,796	...	534,890	1,265,257
		Towns.						
CHOTA NAGPORE	43 Hasareebagh ...	Outtack ...	1,908	40,849	7,436	...	625	50,878
			10	10,161	576	...	6	10,743
		Jajpore ...	10	9,448	1,225	...	6	10,689
		Kondrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44 Cuttack ...	Total of Towns ...		1,928	60,483	9,237	...	72,113
		Country areas ...	326	1,309,596	20,776	19	21,762	1,332,171
		District Total ...	2,314	1,430,040	40,013	19	22,208	1,472,274
		Towns.						
	45 Pooree ...	Town Pooree ...	14	22,340	217	...	124	22,685
			562	717,206	11,369	8	17,744	746,979
		Country areas ...	576	739,636	11,586	8	17,968	769,274
		District Total ...	576	739,636	11,586	8	17,968	769,274
	46 Balasore ...	Town Balasore ...	452	15,004	2,556	...	151	18,113
			96	723,302	16,592	...	12,271	742,167
		Country areas ...	650	738,306	18,570	1	12,427	756,803
		District Total ...	650	738,306	18,570	1	12,427	756,803
	47 Hasareebagh ...	Towns.						
		Hasareebagh ...	52	7,240	2,284	...	374	11,000
		Nohack ...	...	7,664	1,207	...	122	9,053
		Chutira ...	...	6,519	2,196	...	103	8,818
	48 Hasareebagh ...	Total of Towns ...		52	21,423	6,787	...	28,682
		Country areas ...	1,331	636,603	65,651	...	42,306	745,191
		District Total ...	1,383	658,026	72,438	...	42,683	773,173
		Towns.						

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

DEATHS.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						Number.
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
6	456	231	687	26'90	16'99	21'54	18'18	33
8	821	323	.....	...	1,308	29'85	27'46	27'89	.....	.....	27'96
8	1,877	616	.....	...	2,001	27'53	23'62	25'12	.....	.....	26'35
11	16,366	2,623	9	19,163	25'80	4'86	5'12	...	23'27	4'48	34
19	17,935	2,301	.....	9	21,146	26'53	4'45	6'07	...	23'24	4'98
10	1,145	216	...	...	1,461	120'48	32'44	30'69	...	.....	32'31
.....	430	108	538	...	27'87	47'16	36'35	35
.....	163	85	...	...	247	...	23'49	20'27	...	...	23'20
10	1,747	509	...	...	2,256	107'52	32'59	30'33	...	...	32'00
.....	16,366	1,943	18,149	...	9'18	5'64	9'10	36
10	17,963	2,453	...	...	20,415	48'30	9'85	1'01	...	...	9'89
44	313	131	444	37'51	22'80	27'24	24'76	37
.....	48	46	...	...	91	...	7'23	22'76	...	...	11'00
44	356	177	...	.....	579	36'94	17'94	25'91	...	.....	26'89
24	6,529	896	7,421	31'03	5'25	4'50	5'28	38
80	6,887	1,448	...	...	8,010	61'30	5'25	5'23	...	...	5'45
4	627	241	778	68'66	24'26	21'59	26'28	39
.....	301	76	...	...	277	...	27'45	30'21	...	.....	26'49
4	728	317	...	...	1,049	5'89	28'10	31'25	...	...	26'54
4	12,477	1,474	...	54	14,009	8'62	7'65	6'66	...	5'37	7'02	40
8	12,205	1,791	...	54	14,054	7'00	8'18	9'88	...	5'37	8'30	
2	509	202	...	3	714	5'84	10'04	10'94	...	15'97	10'27	
.....	8,596	861	...	58	9,495	...	5'40	5'63	...	5'66	5'40	41
2	9,006	1,063	...	61	10,211	5'75	5'54	4'21	.....	3'72	5'29
12	812	224	...	...	514	52'90	20'56	26'21	...	...	24'12
8	8,426	3,122	...	66	8,533	24'40	5'37	4'65	...	20'54	5'06	42
697	5,748	3,540	...	60	9,180	42'18	5'62	4'83	...	20'54	5'30	
.....	253	95	...	119	350	...	43'54	47'23	45'28	43
.....	213	8	...	119	340	...	31'92	32'92	...	27'99	30'37	
.....	468	103	...	119	690	...	26'62	46'20	...	27'64	36'77	
7	7,078	902	...	3,599	11,586	14'27	11'11	11'68	...	6'66	9'34	44
7	7,646	1,065	...	3,718	12,376	17'64	11'00	12'59	...	7'05	9'74	
41	963	152	...	8	1,164	20'83	23'27	20'44	...	13'90	23'27	
1	352	18	366	...	32'68	20'45	21'99	45
1	178	24	...	...	198	100'	15'38	19'09	...	.....	18'08
43	1,463	188	...	8	1,706	21'12	24'44	20'36	...	12'27	23'59	
20	16,346	242	...	5	16,982	48'29	11'56	11'11	25	11'09	46
71	17,714	530	...	13	18,329	20'06	12'56	13'24	...	54	12'24	
.....	366	1	...	...	367	...	16'36	4'60	...	.....	16'17
.....	3,755	21	...	5	3,815	7'11	5'27	1'84	...	29	5'10	47
4	4,151	22	...	5	4,192	5'94	5'61	1'99	...	27	5'48	
8	419	85	...	...	469	11'57	27'75	25'55	...	...	26'35
1	5,763	190	...	24	5,900	10'20	7'67	6'12	...	2'65	7'54	48
6	6,184	188	...	24	6,390	11'52	8'37	4'79	...	5'75	8'29	
.....	342	96	.....	.....	336	...	23'42	26'26	.....	.....	20'54
.....	232	25	247	...	26'95	20'71	27'44	49
.....	155	55	...	...	220	...	25'31	26'04	...	...	24'94
.....	629	176	.....	...	806	.....	29'26	22'98	.....	.....	27'05
.....	4,445	419	1	5,055	7'41	6'25	1'02	6'36	50
.....	5,274	846	.....	1	5,961	.....	5'12	5'10	.....	1'02	7'30

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the Towns

1	2	3	POPULATION.					
			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.						
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)	44 Lohardugga.	Town Ranchi	814	6,441	2,643	.....	2,189	12,087
		Country areas	11,907	735,511	55,549	.....	421,900	1,325,927
		District Total	12,721	741,952	58,191	.....	424,179	1,337,129
	45 Singhbhum ..	Country areas	853	209,638	2,487	.....	197,840	410,821
		District Total	853	209,638	2,487	.....	197,840	410,821
	46 Manbhum ..	Town Purulia	31	4,794	804	.....	7	5,936
		Country areas	541	538,148	32,758	.....	128,413	699,274
		District Total	572	542,942	33,562	.....	128,420	705,479
	47 Kamroop ...	Town Gowhatti	152	8,794	2,544	1	1	11,492
		Country areas	52	506,230	43,379	181	447	550,129
		District Total	204	515,024	45,923	182	448	561,621
AREAS.	48 Durrung ...	Country areas	256	221,889	13,859	397	108	236,609
		District Total	256	221,889	13,859	397	108	236,609
	49 Nowgong ..	Country areas	179	245,615	10,066	291	289	256,260
		District Total	179	245,615	10,066	291	289	256,260
	50 Sechemuger ...	Country areas	283	282,909	12,619	155	565	296,466
		District Total	283	282,909	12,619	155	565	296,466
	51 Luckimpore	Country areas	316	115,638	3,826	449	1,058	121,987
		District Total	316	115,638	3,826	449	1,058	121,987
	52 Khalsa and Jynteah Hills.	Country areas	346	435	68	.....	5,357	6,106
		District Total	346	435	68	.....	5,357	6,106
AREAS.	53 Naga Hills ..	Country areas	24	200	50	.....	639	913
		District Total	24	200	50	.....	639	913

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMM. FOR BENGAL,
The 15th August 1874.

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873. — (Continued.)

DEATHS.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						Numbers.
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
19	193	133	....	146	480	27'34	29'80	44'35	....	66'09	39'71	46
100	8,523	707	....	6,368	15,600	8'35	7'33	13'73	....	15'00	10'30	
119	2,517	820	...	6,514	12,940	9'31	7'48	14'34	....	15'23	10'40	46
6	1,146	31	.	2,503	3,684	5'06	5'46	12'46	...	15'04	8'08	
8	1,146	31		2,503	3,684	5'06	5'46	12'46		15'04	8'06	46
2	185	18	...	...	200	64'81	38'55	18'04	...	5'16	35'11	
3	4,294	363	...	680	5,337	5'32	5'20	10'74	...	5'16	5'33	46
8	4,479	365		680	5,524	5'44	5'40	10'83	...	5'16	5'36	
6	614	103	..	..	523	39'47	47'19	40'44		106'14	46'50	47
4	6,333	603		47	6,987	76'03	12'51	13'93		106'14	15'09	
10	6,747	706		47	7,510	60'01	13'10	13'40		104'01	13'37	48
8	3,995	214		26	4,243	51'35	14'04	15'44		240'74	17'07	
8	3,995	214		26	4,243	51'35	14'04	15'44		240'74	17'07	48
3	1,771	95		74	1,940	16'75	7'21	9'73		300'08	7'64	
3	1,771	95		74	1,940	16'75	7'21	9'73		300'08	7'58	50
	3,461	121		113	3,694		12'23	9'58		104'23	15'45	
	3,461	121		113	3,694		12'23	9'58		104'23	12'40	51
	1,439	70		102	1,610		12'44	20'04	..	166'06	13'35	
	1,439	79		102	1,640		12'44	20'04		166'06	13'43	52
4	6	3		410	423	16'12	13'79	44'11		73'78	67'06	
4	6	3		410	423	16'12	13'79	44'11		73'78	67'06	53
...	5	4		23	32		20	50		36'56	25'45	
	6	4		23	32		25	80		36'56	38'43	

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the Towns

1	2	3	POPULATION.					
			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.
CHOTA NAGPUR—(Contd.)	44 Lohardugga ..	Town Ranchi	814	4,441	2,442	.....	2,129	12,006
		Country areas	11,907	735,511	55,569	...	451,904	1,353,057
		District Total	12,721	741,952	58,011	.....	454,179	1,397,122
	45 Singhbhoom ..	Country areas	553	200,032	2,487	.....	197,450	410,522
		District Total	553	200,032	2,487	.....	197,450	410,522
	46 Manbhoom ..	Town Purulia	31	4,794	866	.....	7	5,998
		Country areas	551	523,143	32,758	...	123,413	690,874
		District Total	582	527,937	33,624	.....	123,420	705,579
	47 Kamroop ..	Town Gowhatti	153	8,794	2,544	1	1	11,493
		Country areas	52	506,259	63,279	151	447	569,189
		District Total	204	515,053	65,823	152	448	581,681
ASALE.	48 Durrang ..	Country areas	255	221,359	13,259	397	105	235,469
		District Total	255	221,359	13,259	397	105	235,469
	49 Nowgong ..	Country areas	179	245,615	10,065	591	239	256,590
		District Total	179	245,615	10,065	591	239	256,590
	50 Seebaugor ...	Country areas	283	252,960	12,619	153	565	264,580
		District Total	283	252,960	12,619	153	565	264,580
	51 Luckimpore	Country areas	516	115,638	3,336	449	1,035	121,297
		District Total	516	115,638	3,336	449	1,035	121,297
	52 Khasia and Jynteah Hills.	Country areas	348	435	68	...	5,527	6,308
		District Total	348	435	68	.....	5,527	6,308
ASALE.	53 Naga Hills ..	Country areas	24	200	50	...	629	943
		District Total	24	200	50	.....	629	943

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMM. FOR BENGAL,
The 15th August 1874.

and RURAL CIRCLES as whole, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873. — (Continued.)

DEATHS.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						Numbers.
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
19	192	123	.. ..	146	660	23'24	29'20	45'35	.. ..	62'00	32'71	44
100	5,335	707	.. ..	4,368	12,800	8'25	7'23	12'72	.. ..	15'09	10'30	
110	5,517	830	.. ..	4,514	12,950	9'31	7'63	14'25	.. ..	16'35	10'40	45
5	1,146	31	.. ..	2,303	3,684	5'80	5'46	13'46	.. ..	12'84	8'96	
5	1,146	31	.. ..	2,303	3,684	5'80	5'46	12'46	.. ..	12'84	8'96	46
3	145	18	.. ..	680	900	64'51	39'38	15'04	.. ..	5'16	25'11	
3	4,294	332	.. ..	680	5,306	5'34	5'20	10'74	.. ..	5'16	8'29	47
5	4,479	345	.. ..	680	5,504	5'44	5'40	10'48	.. ..	5'18	8'38	
6	414	103	.. ..	47	533	39'47	47'19	40'48	.. ..	105'74	45'00	48
4	6,383	803	.. ..	47	6,997	76'92	12'51	13'03	.. ..	105'74	12'48	
10	6,747	706	.. ..	47	7,510	69'01	13'10	15'49	.. ..	104'91	12'57	49
5	3,906	214	.. ..	26	4,245	31'25	14'74	15'44	.. ..	240'74	17'97	
5	3,906	214	.. ..	26	4,245	31'25	14'04	15'44	.. ..	240'74	17'97	50
3	1,771	98	.. ..	74	1,944	16'75	7'21	9'73	.. ..	200'03	7'24	
3	1,771	98	.. ..	74	1,944	16'75	7'21	9'73	.. ..	200'03	7'24	51
...	3,461	121	.. ..	112	3,694	..	12'23	9'25	.. ..	194'23	12'45	
..	3,461	121	.. ..	112	3,694	..	12'23	9'24	.. ..	194'23	12'45	52
..	1,480	79	.. ..	162	1,721	..	12'44	20'04	.. ..	165'06	15'26	
..	1,480	79	.. ..	162	1,721	..	12'44	20'04	.. ..	165'06	15'26	53
4	6	3	.. ..	410	423	16'12	13'79	44'11	.. ..	73'78	67'05	
4	6	3	.. ..	410	423	16'12	13'79	44'11	.. ..	73'78	67'05	54
....	5	4	.. ..	23	32	..	25	60	.. ..	26'86	25'48	
...	5	4	.. ..	23	32	..	25	60	.. ..	26'86	25'48	55
...	5	4	.. ..	23	32	..	25	60	.. ..	26'86	25'48	

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the

			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
(a.)—Of towns ..	Including Calcutta		1,061,589	664,708	1,716,697	139	119	258
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population					13	13	13
	Excluding ditto		761,588	706,964	1,468,496	61	64	125
(b.)—Of country areas ..	Including Suburbs of Calcutta		Data not furnished from the suburbs.					
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population							
	Excluding ditto		30,926,739	31,103,596	62,030,335	2,530	1,831	4,191
(c.)—Of the entire area	Including Calcutta		31,988,128	31,968,804	63,946,432	2,469	1,976	4,459
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population					10	10	10
	Excluding Calcutta and the Suburbs		31,998,571	31,810,580	63,809,331	2,391	1,915	4,306
Divisional Totals.								
(d.)—Burdwan ..	Towns ..		129,362	117,330	246,692	18	18	31
	Country areas		3,442,746	3,597,819	7,040,565	432	370	602
	Total ..		3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	445	388	633
(e.)—Presidency	Towns	Including Calcutta	362,964	213,329	576,193	87	73	160
	Country areas	Excluding ditto	63,007	65,535	128,592	9	16	27
		Including Suburbs of Calcutta	Data not furnished from the suburbs.					
		Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta	2,808,274	2,842,067	5,710,361	501	377	878
	Total	Including Calcutta	3,231,136	3,055,416	6,286,554	588	450	1,038
(f.)—Rajshahye	Towns		57,363	52,196	109,559	4		4
	Country areas		4,391,590	4,302,600	8,784,279	330	216	546
	Total		4,448,953	4,444,896	8,893,738	334	216	550
(g.)—Cooch Behar	Towns		7,545	4,797	12,342			
	Country areas		472,539	426,210	908,749	28	31	59
	Total		480,084	431,007	921,091	28	31	59
(h.)—Dacca	Towns		62,185	66,467	128,652	10	4	14
	Country areas		4,764,346	4,604,310	9,368,656	315	233	548
	Total		4,766,531	4,730,967	9,517,499	323	237	560
(i.)—Chittagong	Towns		25,082	17,033	42,115	8	6	14
	Country areas		1,654,536	1,677,117	3,331,653	396	274	600
	Total		1,680,517	1,694,750	3,375,267	396	274	600
(j.)—Patna	Towns		233,810	232,277	466,087	2		2
	Country areas		6,343,546	6,413,110	12,756,656	13	6	19
	Total		6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	15	6	21
(k.)—Bhagalpore	Towns		72,745	60,000	132,745			
	Country areas		3,247,544	3,211,005	6,471,613	7	13	20
	Total		3,320,289	3,271,005	6,613,354	7	13	20
(l.)—Orissa	Towns		57,368	55,903	113,271	15	18	33
	Country areas		1,436,483	1,464,931	2,921,419	136	102	234
	Total		1,493,851	1,540,834	3,034,685	151	120	271
(m.)—Chota-Nagpore	Towns		25,146	21,503	46,649			
	Country areas		1,700,135	1,668,605	3,368,740	2	4	6
	Total		1,725,281	1,690,108	3,415,389	2	4	6
(n.)—Assam	Towns		7,119	4,373	11,492			
	Country areas		768,602	702,655	1,471,257	183	205	387
	Total		775,721	707,028	1,479,147	183	205	387

Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

7			8			9			10			11		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
278	128	406	280	254	534	402	207	709	233	214	447	268	247	515
26	10	36	24	20	44	46	25	71	26	25	51	24	20	44
181	84	265	258	190	448	272	263	535	223	189	412	244	218	462
17	13	30	29	24	53	46	27	73	27	25	52	29	20	49
1,595	1,229	2,824	2,044	2,273	4,317	4,784	3,319	8,103	4,597	3,811	7,708	5,441	5,222	10,663
96	94	190	98	97	195	115	116	231	14	16	30	11	10	21
1,273	1,427	2,700	1,946	2,259	4,205	5,248	3,664	8,912	4,746	3,827	8,573	5,430	5,232	10,662
1,785	1,855	3,640	2,044	2,483	4,527	5,122	3,682	8,804	4,680	3,600	8,160	2,764	2,862	5,626
98	94	192	98	97	195	116	111	227	14	10	24	11	10	21
78	51	129	115	89	204	124	59	183	73	29	101	87	10	97
200	225	425	623	265	1,248	826	428	954	256	159	415	205	124	329
433	286	719	768	644	1,412	624	467	1,141	306	184	490	322	208	530
163	82	245	163	90	273	184	59	243	129	70	199	99	49	148
16	10	26	24	24	48	15	15	30	25	23	48	23	18	41
290	283	573	442	350	792	523	577	1,100	526	400	926	104	102	206
453	505	958	625	440	1,065	927	636	1,563	625	470	1,125	206	181	387
206	228	434	270	374	644	534	592	1,126	340	423	763	141	117	258
21	11	32	51	46	97	25	23	48	13	5	17	1	7	8
193	144	337	489	411	900	989	673	1,662	353	271	624	27	76	173
314	155	469	490	647	947	1,004	695	1,699	505	276	781	98	78	176
1	1	2	6	6	12	1	13	14	4	1	5	11	5	16
1	1	2	6	6	12	1	13	14	4	1	5	11	5	16
1	1	2	6	6	12	1	13	14	4	1	5	11	5	16
121	91	212	171	124	295	201	406	1,007	433	285	1,417	429	228	657
124	93	217	171	126	297	203	429	1,113	473	291	1,474	433	234	667
8	3	11	4	3	7	6	17	23	11	12	23	5	1	6
103	130	233	142	114	256	249	222	471	263	197	460	104	74	178
154	122	276	146	120	266	259	236	495	274	200	474	107	78	185
1	2	3	15	13	28	74	61	135	76	52	127	90	44	134
18	1	19	34	31	65	325	293	618	1,027	944	2,311	1,165	848	2,013
10	3	13	53	64	97	412	356	768	1,402	1,036	2,438	1,264	920	2,184
1	1	2	5	4	9	74	70	144	16	17	32	14	6	20
4	4	8	13	79	217	465	415	1,290	397	277	674	331	228	559
7	4	11	165	83	248	230	455	1,484	412	294	706	325	259	584
15	11	26	14	11	25	210	225	435	7	9	16	39	45	84
377	279	656	529	312	1,201	210	225	435	60	65	125	247	274	521
392	290	682	603	323	1,126	216	225	441	76	74	150	326	323	649
24	9	33	15	16	31	48	19	67	2	1	3	4	2	6
24	9	33	15	16	31	43	19	62	74	51	125	121	84	205
54	62	116	34	20	54	60	45	105	21	4	25	68	30	98
54	62	116	34	20	54	64	47	111	294	153	447	511	243	754

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

		19			18		
		July			August		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
SUMMARY.							
(a.)—Of towns . . .	Including Calcutta . . .	441	329	770	418	386	804
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population . . .	41	34	40	39	45	42
	Excluding Calcutta . . .	408	309	711	400	375	775
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population . . .	32	25	28	28	25	26
(b.)—Of country areas . . .	Including Suburbs of Calcutta . . .	Data not furnished from the suburbs.					
	Excluding ditto . . .	4,638	3,583	8,221	4,162	3,521	7,683
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population . . .	14	11	13	13	11	12
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population . . .	14	11	13	13	11	12
(c.)—Of the entire area . . .	Including Calcutta . . .	5,079	3,923	8,991	4,580	3,909	8,489
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population . . .	15	12	14	14	12	13
	Excluding Calcutta and the Suburbs . . .	8,030	5,902	13,932	7,683	6,521	14,204
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population . . .	15	12	14	14	12	13
Divisional Totals.							
(d.)—Burdwan . . .	Towns . . .	30	11	41	18	11	29
	Country areas . . .	249	198	448	129	121	250
	Total . . .	279	197	476	147	132	279
(e.)—Presidency . . .	Towns . . .	48	34	70	19	16	35
	Excluding ditto . . .	7	4	11	1	3	4
	Country areas . . .	Data not furnished from the suburbs.					
	Excluding ditto . . .	67	39	106	18	11	29
	Total . . .	115	63	178	37	27	64
(f.)—Rajahmundry . . .	Towns . . .	21	3	24	21	17	38
	Country areas . . .	21	15	36	21	17	38
	Total . . .	42	18	60	42	34	76
(g.)—Cooh Behar . . .	Towns . . .	33	1	34	16	4	20
	Country areas . . .	22	31	53	16	4	20
	Total . . .	55	32	87	32	8	40
(h.)—Dacca . . .	Towns . . .	194	98	292	98	53	151
	Country areas . . .	194	89	283	98	53	151
	Total . . .	388	187	575	196	106	302
(i.)—Chittagong . . .	Towns . . .	32	19	51	48	40	88
	Country areas . . .	32	19	51	48	40	88
	Total . . .	64	38	102	96	80	176
(j.)—Patna . . .	Towns . . .	149	107	256	224	173	397
	Country areas . . .	2,309	1,790	4,100	3,160	2,731	5,891
	Total . . .	2,458	1,897	4,355	3,384	2,904	6,288
(k.)—Bhagalpore . . .	Towns . . .	17	9	26	6	8	14
	Country areas . . .	109	93	202	83	90	173
	Total . . .	126	102	228	89	98	187
(l.)—Orissa . . .	Towns . . .	101	104	205	10	11	21
	Country areas . . .	618	572	1,190	130	124	254
	Total . . .	719	676	1,395	140	135	275
(m.)—Chota-Nagpore . . .	Towns . . .	81	43	124	33	9	42
	Country areas . . .	330	271	601	210	168	378
	Total . . .	411	314	725	243	177	420
(n.)—Assam . . .	Towns . . .	17	27	44	1	1	2
	Country areas . . .	577	484	1,061	270	180	450
	Total . . .	594	511	1,105	271	181	452

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

14			15			16			17			18			19
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.															
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			Number.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
84	64	148	65	32	97	151	55	206	181	94	275	3,410	2,358	5,768	(a.)
100	109	209	106	103	209	114	108	222	117	110	227	3,521	2,588	6,109	
83	73	156	51	22	73	129	50	179	163	83	246	2,613	1,897	4,510	
10	10	20	03	03	06	16	07	23	21	11	32	3,43	2,09	5,52	(b.)
2,163	1,708	3,871	814	600	1,414	1,099	617	1,716	1,828	1,653	3,481	33,734	20,152	53,886	
07	06	13	02	01	03	02	01	03	06	04	10	1,000	74	1,074	
2,283	1,787	4,070	879	612	1,511	1,060	672	1,732	2,014	1,547	3,561	37,136	23,387	60,523	(c.)
07	06	13	02	01	03	03	02	05	06	04	10	1,110	74	1,184	
2,289	1,774	4,063	885	622	1,507	1,067	687	1,754	1,966	1,556	3,522	38,247	23,461	61,708	
07	05	12	02	01	03	03	02	05	06	03	09	1,116	76	1,192	(d.)
13	6	19	10	4	14	26	11	37	21	6	27	540	314	854	
27	31	58	12	8	20	6	14	20	25	9	34	2,000	2,160	4,160	
30	37	70	27	12	39	33	25	58	40	15	55	3,800	2,784	6,584	(e.)
15	18	33	16	12	28	24	7	31	19	11	30	1,013	476	1,489	
2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	136	119	255	
10	9	19	14	8	22	65	36	101	255	280	535	3,107	2,303	5,410	(f.)
33	23	56	30	20	50	69	43	112	274	241	515	4,040	2,809	6,849	
18	11	29	16	10	26	40	28	68	254	230	484	3,243	2,510	5,753	
1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	17	4	21	140	94	234	(g.)
4	3	7	6	4	10	59	38	97	204	100	304	2,754	2,063	4,817	
5	4	9	6	5	11	60	39	99	283	194	477	2,003	2,140	4,143	
5	7	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	10	7	17	(h.)
5	7	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	10	7	17	
5	7	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	10	7	17	
83	72	155	112	74	186	440	324	764	737	617	1,354	4,200	3,974	8,174	(i.)
83	72	155	110	73	183	531	371	902	700	684	1,384	4,443	3,090	7,533	
13	11	24	3	3	6	13	7	20	55	31	86	152	85	237	
92	91	183	14	10	24	221	134	355	443	352	795	2,182	1,604	3,786	(j.)
108	103	211	17	10	27	234	141	375	541	343	884	2,314	1,761	4,075	
41	35	76	17	10	27	4	2	6	7	5	12	100	70	170	
1,672	1,262	2,934	500	377	877	41	25	66	11	8	19	10,000	8,876	18,876	(k.)
1,713	1,325	3,038	524	387	911	45	27	72	15	6	21	11,500	9,001	20,501	
5	6	11	8	4	12	5	5	10	6	5	11	140	124	264	
56	39	95	32	11	43	5	5	10	6	5	11	2,020	1,247	3,267	(l.)
61	45	106	35	13	48	5	6	11	6	5	11	2,100	1,411	3,511	
11	4	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	214	213	427	
24	19	43	24	22	46	10	17	27	6	3	9	2,514	2,327	4,841	(m.)
30	23	53	37	32	69	11	17	28	9	3	12	2,729	2,440	5,169	
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	123	55	178	
48	43	91	12	8	20	16	7	23	6	4	10	994	676	1,670	(n.)
49	42	91	13	8	21	16	7	23	6	4	10	1,051	731	1,782	
183	109	292	65	48	113	30	17	47	21	13	34	1,115	66	1,181	
158	108	266	65	48	113	30	17	47	24	15	39	2,165	1,731	3,896	(o.)
158	108	266	65	48	113	30	17	47	24	15	39	2,165	1,731	3,896	
158	108	266	65	48	113	30	17	47	24	15	39	2,165	1,731	3,896	

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
Division.	District.	Area.	Population.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burdwan.	Burdwan.	1. Calcutta	209,857	147,744	447,601	78	55	133	147	42	189	155	66	221	119	44	108
		2. Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received.														
		3. Town—Burdwan	16,290	16,081	32,371	2	3	5	2	..	2	11	17	22	12	7	19
		Country Areas.															
		4. Khundghose	53,829	33,956	87,785	12	12	24	8	8	16	5	1	4	..	..	..
		5. Indas	24,210	24,874	49,084	23	9	32	0	9	15	12	2	14	..	1	1
		6. Seilmabad	41,074	43,624	84,698	11	25	36	..	..	..	14	13	29	1	..	1
		7. Gangporia	60,375	44,924	131,300	..	..	..	3	10	13	8	8	14	19	14	37
		8. Mahilgrunge	30,003	42,801	81,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	22	52	9	14	23
		9. Bhataria or Forbushullee	39,432	42,225	81,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	25	30
		10. Muntasir	39,544	43,617	83,161	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	3	3
		11. Katugram	37,706	44,358	82,064	4	4	8	35	23	58	46	40	86	24	17	41
		12. Mungleote	37,220	40,455	77,675	9	5	14	12	11	23	18	17	35	3	4	7
		13. Bood-Bood	45,069	45,343	90,412	14	2	20	..	..	19	19	16	35	4	8	13
		14. Aotigram	55,641	58,751	114,392	8	6	14	2	1	3	10	7	17	..	..	..
		15. Sonamookhee	28,535	40,002	79,537	11	13	24	5	5	8	1	1	2	19	14	33
		16. Kaka	10,080	21,342	31,422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	1
		17. Nainutpore or Assensole	54,111	55,342	109,453	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	1	..	..
		18. Goghat	64,302	69,944	134,246	12	13	25	17	18	35	7	6	13	..	..	..
		19. Kotalpore	54,059	54,210	108,269	44	42	86	61	47	108	49	69	117	16	19	35
		20. Royah	21,646	50,359	102,005	24	37	61	4	5	9	15	28	43	16	5	21
		21. Burdwan	11,251	19,814	31,065	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		22. Culna	64,415	65,045	129,460	2	4	6	4	11	15	11	11	22	17	10	27
		23. Cutwa	39,403	43,050	82,453	6	7	13	2	3	5	19	9	28	14	51	65
		24. Baneogunge	65,654	67,228	132,882	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15	33	16	49
25. Jhalnabad	63,303	65,000	128,303	2	1	3	..	..	..	8	11	19	7	9	16		
Total of Country Areas			979,528	1,022,800	2,002,328	100	140	370	155	151	306	271	202	533	180	349	
District Total			905,818	1,038,027	2,034,745	102	143	375	157	151	308	273	279	501	182	369	
Bankura.	Bankura.	26. Town—Bankura	8,095	8,099	16,194	3	4	7	21	53	54	30	19	49	7	..	7
		Country Areas.															
		27. Onda	60,313	61,040	121,351	3	10	13	..	..	20	22	42	7	10	17	3
		28. Chatra	32,230	31,779	64,015	..	..	5	8	6	3	1	4	1	..	1	1
		29. Gungajulhati	70,003	74,161	144,164	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	6
		30. Bankura	11,004	11,104	22,108	3	4	7	30	35	64	38	82	70	6	1	9
		31. Bishenpore	74,450	74,802	149,252	..	..	13	14	30	51	57	108	69	63	137	170
Total of Country Areas			252,065	258,083	509,979	6	14	20	64	72	130	114	113	227	90	170	
District Total			261,090	266,082	526,772	9	18	27	79	105	184	144	132	278	97	180	
Bachchan.	Bachchan.	32. Town—Soory	4,617	4,384	9,001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country Areas.															
		33. Soory, including Synthia and Mahomed Bazar	45,651	49,455	95,106	1	..	1	6	7	13	17	4	21	14	11	25
		34. Rajnuker	14,003	18,023	32,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		35. Doobrajore	90,447	70,744	161,191	4	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	7	2	9	..
		36. Kusab	54,432	57,901	112,333	4	5	9	2	..	2	5	3	..	..	..	..
		37. Sakoolipore	39,673	32,270	71,943	..	..	19	10	29	47	51	98	16	14	30	33
		38. Lohpore	34,309	37,630	71,939	35	34	73	8	10	18	11	8	19	14	12	26
		39. Barwan	30,030	33,537	64,567	12	8	20	7	6	13	9	8	17	2	1	3
		40. Mowressur	49,004	54,317	103,321	14	11	25	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Country Areas			329,933	350,047	680,920	94	91	185	43	34	77	91	76	167	89	160	
District Total			334,500	361,371	695,921	94	91	185	43	34	77	91	76	167	89	160	
Midnapore.	Midnapore.	41. Town—Midnapore.	16,110	15,381	31,491	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	1	5	7	6	13
		Country Areas.															
		42. Naralinghur	65,246	64,305	129,553	3	4	7	..	2	3	4	8	3	3	5	5
		43. Danton	50,004	55,944	115,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	..
		44. Gopeshullupore	50,003	50,704	100,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45. Jhargam	22,646	23,014	45,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		46. Bhuvnypore	36,534	37,753	74,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		47. Salhuni	23,234	25,000	48,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..
		48. Keshpore	53,019	53,510	106,529	..	..	2	3	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		49. Daspore	65,391	70,825	136,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50. Dobra	33,178	37,649	70,827	..	..	7	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51. Sahong	105,722	109,033	214,755	..	..	9	12	21	6	6	13	2	..	..	..
		52. Panchecorah	70,700	87,032	157,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		53. Moolundpore	32,130	35,032	67,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		54. Sootahatia	27,803	23,708	51,511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		55. Nandigram	54,402	58,345	112,747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		56. Contal	64,703	60,069	124,772	15	9	24	6	1	7	3	3	6	..	..	13
		57. Raghunathpore	27,344	27,003	54,347	4	5	9	..	..	..	6	9	15	3	2	5
		58. Eara	29,875	28,023	57,898	17	8	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		59. Keshoree	14,211	17,772	31,983	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60. Patnapore	40,503	40,020	80,523	3	4	7	1	..	..	3	3	6	3	6	9		
61. Bhugwanpore	41,859	45,153	87,012	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
62. Ghorbetta	72,199	73,003	145,202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63. Midnapore	69,234	71,947	141,181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64. Chundok	37,691	39,000	76,691	0	1	1	10	3	6	1	5	7	10	7	13		
65. Thumrakona	62,974	65,906	128,880	10	8	18	10	6	16	24	5	22	23	16	44		
66. Ghatal	30,884	32,339	63,223	6	9	15	1	..	1	4	2	6	2	9	11		
Total of Country Areas			1,241,044	1,268,888	2,509,932	67	43	110	40	40	89	74	49	123	74	140	
District Total			1,257,194	1,283,700	2,540,893	67	43	110	41	40	91	75	50	124	71	143	

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8														
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.				February.				March.				April.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
BENGAL.—(Continued)	Hooghly.	67. Town—Hooghly	17,114	17,647	34,761	2	5	7	4	2	6	17	14	31	11	10	21				
		Country Areas.																			
		68. Hooghly	15,870	16,967	32,777																
		69. Balaghur	29,017	32,034	60,055	1	2	3	2	5	7	2	4	14	9	23					
		70. Pundooah	30,514	40,819	77,333																
		71. Dhameakhali	65,335	81,160	146,601																
		72. Khanakool	64,381	71,095	1,35,192																
		73. Bansberia	19,742	21,567	41,309	2		2	1	1	2	5	4	9	4	4	8				
		Total of Country Areas	2,19,002	2,44,140	4,64,006	3	2	5	7	8	13	13	11	24	26	22	56				
		District Total	2,37,070	2,61,751	4,98,827	5	7	12	11	10	31	30	25	47	32	79					
BENGAL.—(Continued)	Serampore.	74. Town—Serampore	12,139	14,002	24,140										25	16	41				
		Country Areas.																			
		75. Haripal	54,822	56,507	1,11,089				1		1			7	12	4	1	8			
		76. Krishnougur	32,616	30,064	69,280	2		2			2		7	12	4	1	8				
		77. Chanditola	46,110	48,071	94,141	1		1	5	5	10		15	23	41						
		78. Serampore	7,321	6,760	14,023	11	8	19	3	2	5	4	4	8	5	1	4				
		79. Bidyabuty	30,713	40,678	80,291				1		1	3	5	8	13	12	28				
		Total of Country Areas	1,80,584	1,88,840	3,69,424	13	8	22	10	7	17	12	10	28	46	38	84				
		District Total	1,92,723	2,00,842	3,93,565	13	8	22	10	7	17	12	16	28	71	54	123				
		BENGAL.—(Continued)	Howrah.	80. Town—Howrah	54,008	43,086	97,794	0	5	12	43	16	59	53	38	91	60	21	87		
Country Areas.																					
81. Doonjoor	34,008			40,034	79,034	11	8	19	9	10	19	19	31	40	20	14	34				
82. Bankraai	20,140			19,547	40,003	0	7	13	7	4	11	23	18	41	3		3				
83. Jugguthullahpore	87,594			42,079	1,00,243	5	1	6	2	2	3	1	4	3							
84. Anpita	50,814			59,590	1,10,374	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	7	9		2	2				
85. Golohorah	34,031			33,875	69,906	16	7	23	7	3	10	4	1	5							
86. Bagman	27,411			30,987	58,004	13	5	18	5	1	6	8	4	12	4	2	6				
87. Shampore	20,389			31,035	50,123	0	7	12	7	8	10	10	16	33	4	4	8				
Total of Country Areas	2,34,000			2,50,421	4,08,091	58	32	90	38	23	61	78	68	140	31	22	63				
District Total	2,06,768	2,03,107	4,09,875	63	38	102	81	30	120	131	106	237	97	45	140						
BENGAL.—(Continued)	24 Parganas.	88. Town—Arundaha	14,848	12,013	27,263	6	13	19	13	9	24	10	11	21	3	7	10				
		Country Areas.																			
		89. Tollykunge	60,003	50,511	1,17,374	11	6	17				1	1	2	5	3					
		90. Sonapore	17,753	17,708	35,501	22	28	50	18	17	35	4	4	8	8	16					
		91. Arundaha	341	5	346																
		92. Goryaparah	20,070	28,152	47,831	4	4	8	7	5	12	7	5	12	13	20					
		93. Bidupore	30,015	37,314	67,329	23	18	41	22	14	36	10	10	26	7	12	24				
		94. Acheepore	20,088	20,444	40,152	32	27	59	18	17	35	21	7	28	6	7	13				
		95. Dum-Dum	18,132	15,840	34,201	4	1	5	6	3	9	7	2	9	6	6	10				
		96. Devgunge	16,684	10,925	33,509				25	17	43	2	2	7	7	0	16				
BENGAL.—(Continued)	24 Parganas.	97. Tabarrah	41,058	40,940	81,998	9	12	21	9	3	14	29	24	47	36	38	71				
		98. Diamond Harbour	24,530	24,352	48,472	2	3	5	4	6	10										
		99. Belapore	21,128	22,029	43,157	30	20	50	14	21	35	14	20	34	2	5	6				
		100. Bankpore	49,372	50,130	99,502	35	33	68	24	17	41	10	7	20	3	5	6				
		101. Sulttanpore	88,515	30,080	75,154	2	4	6	14	12	26	16	20	36	2	1	4				
		102. Muthurapore	21,075	21,524	42,443	2	2	4	8	10	12	7	10	8	1	1	4				
		103. Baripore	51,734	30,884	62,033	5	2	7	4	2	6	10	6	16	8	1	4				
		104. Profabuggur	16,444	14,219	30,663	12	2	14	4	4	8	10	10	20	8	11					
		105. Multah	20,022	15,181	35,703	1	1	1	11	5	10	40	37	88	32	14	40				
		106. Hurva	22,580	20,283	42,472		1	1	22	0	27	20	25	45	18	13	31				
BENGAL.—(Continued)	24 Parganas.	107. Husnabad	21,080	17,709	39,174					1	1	6	4	10	23	14	39				
		108. Kalrooah	39,178	39,015	79,003							2	2	4	19	10	29				
		109. Bhugurah	24,748	23,735	48,474	1		1	11	14	23	4	3	15	0	6	6				
		110. Kulgungo	71,710	60,450	132,060	5	4	9				12	3	15	41	28	69				
		111. Asansol	48,380	20,077	70,278				1		1			1	22	4	26				
		112. Barsoot	39,450	38,339	77,719	8	12	20		2	2		1	1	10	4	19				
		113. Nyhaty	43,200	42,782	86,078	7	5	12	6	15	21	11	6	17	31	10	31				
		114. Nawabganj (Barrackpore)	33,428	32,401	65,829	6	5	11	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	5	11				
		115. Joyntucker	33,020	32,718	65,814	11	9	20	15	14	29	14	20	34	31	18	49				
		116. Kalluka	61,893	58,746	1,13,629	7	10	20	3	8	6	4	20	42	34	74					
BENGAL.—(Continued)	Nudda.	117. Bussorahat	30,113	30,005	72,107	6	1	6				40	20	6	22	13	37				
		118. Sakkhira	46,316	47,141	93,457				4		4	3	2	5	2	7					
		Total of Country Areas	9,84,682	9,36,102	19,23,874	210	211	400	240	300	400	328	230	594	416	272	684				
		District Total	10,08,030	9,48,107	19,51,187	236	224	470	264	318	462	358	267	605	416	279	694				
		Towns																			
		119. Kishnaghur	19,571	13,879	26,750	1	2	3	1	1	2	1		1	2	1	3				
		120. Nudda	3,902	4,001	8,953																
		121. Santipore	13,305	15,430	28,033		1	1						1		4	7				
		122. Ranaghat	4,200	4,905	8,871																
		123. Koochies	4,074	4,371	8,445																
		124. Meharpore	2,623	2,059	4,683																
		125. Commerceilly	2,479	2,772	5,251	2	2	4													
		Total of Towns	44,020	40,187	84,177	3	5	8	1	1	2	0	2	6	7	5	12				

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.

		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TOWNS DURING EACH MONTH.										
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
3	4	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
5	6	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10
7	8	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7	14
9	10	9	9	18	9	9	18	9	9	18
11	12	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22
13	14	13	13	26	13	13	26	13	13	26
15	16	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
17	18	17	17	34	17	17	34	17	17	34
19	20	19	19	38	19	19	38	19	19	38
21	22	21	21	42	21	21	42	21	21	42
23	24	23	23	46	23	23	46	23	23	46
25	26	25	25	50	25	25	50	25	25	50
27	28	27	27	54	27	27	54	27	27	54
29	30	29	29	58	29	29	58	29	29	58
31	32	31	31	62	31	31	62	31	31	62
33	34	33	33	66	33	33	66	33	33	66
35	36	35	35	70	35	35	70	35	35	70
37	38	37	37	74	37	37	74	37	37	74
39	40	39	39	78	39	39	78	39	39	78
41	42	41	41	82	41	41	82	41	41	82
43	44	43	43	86	43	43	86	43	43	86
45	46	45	45	90	45	45	90	45	45	90
47	48	47	47	94	47	47	94	47	47	94
49	50	49	49	98	49	49	98	49	49	98
51	52	51	51	102	51	51	102	51	51	102
53	54	53	53	106	53	53	106	53	53	106
55	56	55	55	110	55	55	110	55	55	110
57	58	57	57	114	57	57	114	57	57	114
59	60	59	59	118	59	59	118	59	59	118
61	62	61	61	122	61	61	122	61	61	122
63	64	63	63	126	63	63	126	63	63	126
65	66	65	65	130	65	65	130	65	65	130
67	68	67	67	134	67	67	134	67	67	134
69	70	69	69	138	69	69	138	69	69	138
71	72	71	71	142	71	71	142	71	71	142
73	74	73	73	146	73	73	146	73	73	146
75	76	75	75	150	75	75	150	75	75	150
77	78	77	77	154	77	77	154	77	77	154
79	80	79	79	158	79	79	158	79	79	158
81	82	81	81	162	81	81	162	81	81	162
83	84	83	83	166	83	83	166	83	83	166
85	86	85	85	170	85	85	170	85	85	170
87	88	87	87	174	87	87	174	87	87	174
89	90	89	89	178	89	89	178	89	89	178
91	92	91	91	182	91	91	182	91	91	182
93	94	93	93	186	93	93	186	93	93	186
95	96	95	95	190	95	95	190	95	95	190
97	98	97	97	194	97	97	194	97	97	194
99	100	99	99	198	99	99	198	99	99	198
101	102	101	101	202	101	101	202	101	101	202
103	104	103	103	206	103	103	206	103	103	206
105	106	105	105	210	105	105	210	105	105	210
107	108	107	107	214	107	107	214	107	107	214
109	110	109	109	218	109	109	218	109	109	218
111	112	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222
113	114	113	113	226	113	113	226	113	113	226
115	116	115	115	230	115	115	230	115	115	230
117	118	117	117	234	117	117	234	117	117	234
119	120	119	119	238	119	119	238	119	119	238
121	122	121	121	242	121	121	242	121	121	242
123	124	123	123	246	123	123	246	123	123	246
125	126	125	125	250	125	125	250	125	125	250
127	128	127	127	254	127	127	254	127	127	254
129	130	129	129	258	129	129	258	129	129	258
131	132	131	131	262	131	131	262	131	131	262
133	134	133	133	266	133	133	266	133	133	266
135	136	135	135	270	135	135	270	135	135	270
137	138	137	137	274	137	137	274	137	137	274
139	140	139	139	278	139	139	278	139	139	278
141	142	141	141	282	141	141	282	141	141	282
143	144	143	143	286	143	143	286	143	143	286
145	146	145	145	290	145	145	290	145	145	290
147	148	147	147	294	147	147	294	147	147	294
149	150	149	149	298	149	149	298	149	149	298
151	152	151	151	302	151	151	302	151	151	302
153	154	153	153	306	153	153	306	153	153	306
155	156	155	155	310	155	155	310	155	155	310
157	158	157	157	314	157	157	314	157	157	314
159	160	159	159	318	159	159	318	159	159	318
161	162	161	161	322	161	161	322	161	161	322
163	164	163	163	326	163	163	326	163	163	326
165	166	165	165	330	165	165	330	165	165	330
167	168	167	167	334	167	167	334	167	167	334
169	170	169	169	338	169	169	338	169	169	338
171	172	171	171	342	171	171	342	171	171	342
173	174	173	173	346	173	173	346	173	173	346
175	176	175	175	350	175	175	350	175	175	350
177	178	177	177	354	177	177	354	177	177	354
179	180	179	179	358	179	179	358	179	179	358
181	182	181	181	362	181	181	362	181	181	362
183	184	183	183	366	183	183	366	183	183	366
185	186	185	185	370	185	185	370	185	185	370
187	188	187	187	374	187	187	374	187	187	374
189	190	189	189	378	189	189	378	189	189	378
191	192	191	191	382	191	191	382	191	191	382
193	194	193	193	386	193	193	386	193	193	386
195	196	195	195	390	195	195	390	195	195	390
197	198	197	197	394	197	197	394	197	197	394
199	200	199	199	398	199	199	398	199	199	398
201	202	201	201	402	201	201	402	201	201	402
203	204	203	203	406	203	203	406	203	203	406
205	206	205	205	410	205	205	410	205	205	410
207	208	207	207	414	207	207	414	207	207	414
209	210	209	209	418	209	209	418	209	209	418
211	212	211	211	422	211	211	422	211	211	422
213	214	213	213	426	213	213	426	213	213	426
215	216	215	215	430	215	215	430	215	215	430
217	218	217	217	434	217	217	434	217	217	434
219	220	219	219	438	219	219	438	219	219	438
221	222	221	221	442	221	221	442	221	221	442
223	224	223	223	446	223	223	446	223	223	446
225	226	225	225	450	225	225	450	225	225	450
227	228	227	227	454	227	227	454	227	227	454
229	230	229	229	458	229	229	458	229	229	458
231	232	231	231	462	231	231	462	231	231	462
233	234	233	233	466	233	233	466	233	233	466
235	236	235	235	470	235	235	470	235	235	470
237	238	237	237	474	237	237	474	237	237	474
239	240	239	239	478	239	239	478	239	239	478
241	242	241	241	482	241	241	482	241	241	482
243	244	243	243	486	243	243	486	243	243	486
245	246	245	245	490	245	245	490	245	245	490
247	248	247	247	494	247	247	494	247	247	494
249	250	249	249	498	249	249	498	249	249	498
251	252	251	251	502	251	251	502	251	251	502
253	254	253	253	506	253	253	506	253	253	506
255	256	255	255	510	255	255	510	255	255	510
257	258	257	257	514	257	257	514	257	257	514
259	260	259	259	518	259	259	518	259	259	518
261	262	261	261	522	261	261	522	261	261	522
263	264	263	263	526						

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the year 1901

		POPULATION.			January.				February.				March.				April.			
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Nuddea—(Continued).	Country Areas.																			
	136. Kishnaghur	...	35,007	34,020	69,027	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	137. Hanskhali	...	10,425	20,609	31,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	138. Kishengunge	...	14,378	15,334	29,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	139. Chupra	...	20,450	24,817	45,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	140. Nakasheepara	...	20,405	20,096	40,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	141. Kalligunge	...	24,453	24,301	48,754	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	142. Tehatta	...	46,007	48,578	94,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	143. Meherpara	...	7,073	7,865	14,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	144. Karimpore	...	46,754	50,556	97,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore.	145. Gangoo	...	47,439	49,329	96,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	146. Dowlutpore	...	45,942	51,007	96,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	147. Nowpara	...	40,923	44,152	85,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	148. Koochitea	...	6,806	7,104	13,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	149. Commerce, including Kakae	...	89,419	41,584	131,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	150. Bhadoola	...	17,700	19,388	37,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	151. Bhadoolla	...	24,493	30,009	54,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	152. Alundanga	...	43,544	45,701	89,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	153. Choudangah	...	10,444	10,190	20,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	154. Damurhoda	...	20,134	20,804	40,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad.	155. Kaloopole	...	17,577	17,200	34,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	156. Jeobunnugur	...	17,483	18,121	35,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	157. Moheshpore	...	40,190	51,140	91,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	158. Gowripotha	...	24,415	29,141	53,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	159. Hongong	...	6,923	8,293	15,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	160. Nursha	...	31,147	35,218	66,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	161. Galignatta	...	10,427	23,240	33,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	162. Gopalnugger	...	19,640	20,810	40,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	163. Santipore	...	10,474	11,226	21,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	164. Ranaghat, including Boornugger or Dolow	...	34,068	36,823	70,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi.	165. Chagdash	...	24,554	20,771	45,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	166. Jagoll	...	19,317	19,320	38,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas	...	833,103	896,518	1,729,621	40	24	64	12	10	22	59	44	103	65	53	117			
	District Total	...	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	43	29	72	13	11	24	65	46	111	72	57	129			
	167. Town—Jessore	...	4,639	5,513	10,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.	...	30,533	30,072	60,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	168. Monirampur, including Nowpara	...	71,810	71,103	142,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	169. Kalligunge	...	44,608	45,003	89,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	170. Koolubpore	...	42,563	42,209	84,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	171. Bagherpara	...	29,029	29,070	58,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad.	172. Jonidah	...	41,987	43,807	85,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	173. Kutchandpore	...	20,000	19,144	39,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	174. Hurrenakoonda	...	18,005	18,559	36,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	175. Nalkopa	...	59,067	65,108	124,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	176. Masurah, including Sreepore	...	70,956	77,547	148,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	177. Mahomedpore	...	39,593	42,294	81,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	178. Sukhia	...	21,004	33,720	54,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	179. Narail	...	65,740	64,779	130,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	180. Kallia	...	33,547	33,939	67,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	181. Lohagura, including Alfadangah	...	47,700	51,269	98,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad.	182. Khoolia, including Pootolia	...	64,801	55,593	120,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	183. Bytaghatta	...	18,966	14,287	33,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	184. Doorniah, including Tailla	...	53,740	62,314	116,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	185. Dolooty, including Chaudkhally	...	47,557	26,704	74,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	186. Bagaria, including Fokerhat	...	71,303	67,227	138,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	and Koolooa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	187. Molnabat	...	23,820	24,008	47,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	188. Rampal	...	25,139	26,021	51,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	189. Morrelgunge	...	30,788	27,508	58,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	190. Jessore	...	73,479	72,427	145,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad.	Total of Country Areas	...	1,046,487	1,020,393	2,066,880	212	143	355	39	34	63	58	50	108	346	303	649			
	District Total	...	1,061,126	1,023,895	2,085,021	213	143	356	39	34	63	57	51	108	351	306	657			
	191. Town—Moorshedabad	...	23,393	22,790	46,183		
	Country Areas.	...	34,326	39,637	73,963		
	192. Burwa	...	20,595	22,169	42,764		
	193. Nowalish	...	27,434	30,870	58,304		
	194. Hurrthupara	...	51,656	57,170	108,826		
	195. Jolinghee	...	39,304	43,979	83,283		
	196. Gowna	...	21,630	24,140	45,770		
	197. Dowlutbazar		
Moorshedabad.	198. Moorshedabad, including Hugwanga and	...	52,397	55,933	108,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	199. Bulrochait	...	20,153	22,010	42,163		
	200. Kalligunge	...	20,553	19,027	39,580		
	201. Noojungoo } or Borhampore	...	22,608	24,510	47,117		
	202. Gorabazar		
	203. Gokurn		
	204. Khurgong, including Nulhatti, Rampore, } or Kandy	...	123,001	138,608	261,609		
	205. Bhurtpore	...	59,179	66,039	125,218		
	206. Jungpore, including Raghunathpore, Mirzapore, Sooty, Shumshergunge, and Dewanserie	...	127,423	142,391	269,814		
	Total of Country Areas	...	621,943	633,301	1,255,244	49	53	102	76	87	135	126	126	105	231	177	122	299		
District Total	...	645,335	708,201	1,353,536	49	53	102	77	88	136	127	127	105	232	177	122	300			

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
DINAGPORE.	Dinagpo.	199. Town—Dinagpo	7,700	5,248	12,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																	
		200. Dinagpo or Kotwally	1,964	641	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		201. Majarampo	100,618	99,498	197,106	57	51	108	18	9	27	1	3	4	4	3	7	...	...
		202. Boorgunge	78,183	71,915	150,097	38	14	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		203. Kallagunge	48,481	46,847	95,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		204. Hemtahad	48,713	41,376	87,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		205. Hontahad	40,988	38,850	79,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		206. Gungarampo	38,679	36,517	75,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		207. Paternam	34,911	31,988	66,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		208. Patnecola	62,104	60,000	122,104	9	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		209. Porsha	28,881	28,282	57,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		210. Obintamun	26,667	24,896	51,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		211. Hubra	28,637	30,870	59,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		212. Nowabgunge	24,023	22,780	46,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		213. Gorahat or Raneegunge	8,750	8,176	16,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		214. Peorgunge	44,464	48,884	93,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		215. Raneosunkol	40,944	37,788	78,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		216. Thakorgaon	118,135	106,730	219,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	768,781	720,151	1,488,932	91	58	149	37	21	58	23	29	52	120	87	207	...	...
		District Total	776,431	725,495	1,501,926	91	58	149	37	21	58	23	29	50	59	121	89	210	...
MALDAH.	Malda.	217. Town—English Bazar	6,460	6,390	12,850	4	...	4	20	9	20	23	23	70	4	6	10	...	...
		Country Areas.																	
		218. Gorgoriba	31,628	38,990	70,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		219. Khurba	25,600	46,611	72,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		220. Gajole	28,383	27,834	56,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		221. Kallachuk	58,784	62,591	121,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		222. Gomasthapore	22,009	23,900	45,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		223. Sheestapunge	40,914	55,608	96,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		224. Nowabgunge	25,725	27,470	53,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		225. English Bazar	58,033	57,820	115,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		226. Maldah	36,683	23,901	60,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	324,637	388,940	713,577	11	8	19	33	23	53	134	133	268	386	274	600	...	...
		District Total	331,087	346,330	677,416	15	8	23	52	33	64	171	167	338	360	268	670	...	...
RAJSHAHY.	Rajshahy.	227. Town—Natore	4,939	4,735	9,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																	
		228. Godagari	17,444	17,230	34,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		229. Tanore	45,044	45,983	91,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		230. Maunda	46,445	46,886	93,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		231. Bardaikara	39,198	37,979	77,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		232. Bachmura	64,918	63,760	128,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		233. Pootia	70,770	72,817	143,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		234. Udayghat	35,016	35,808	70,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		235. Lalpore or Bilmarah	68,643	69,299	137,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		236. Buraguram	63,248	63,699	126,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		237. Singra	79,403	79,728	159,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		238. Beaulah	54,885	53,922	108,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		239. Natore	62,203	67,775	129,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	642,637	655,406	1,298,043	8	8	16	8	5	13	19	10	29	89	55	147	...	...
		District Total	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	8	8	16	8	5	13	19	10	29	89	55	147	...	...
BANGPORE.	Bangpore.	240. Town—Bangpore	8,578	8,523	17,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																	
		241. Nishutgunge	78,066	71,322	149,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		242. Durwano	61,890	57,634	119,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		243. Jaldhaka	38,608	31,666	70,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		244. Dimlah	71,395	67,321	138,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		245. Phoorunbaroo	55,314	50,047	105,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		246. Harobaroo	71,139	71,139	142,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		247. Nagasuroo	91,977	90,948	182,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		248. Alipore, including Sundergunge or Burwa, Poooomar, and Palashbaroo	130,911	123,083	253,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		249. Koorungunge	50,906	48,737	99,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		250. Molung	57,319	55,647	112,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		251. Peorgunge	33,943	34,898	68,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		252. Bhowanigunge	23,500	20,837	44,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		253. Odilmaroo	34,383	33,323	67,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		254. Sadollapore	60,794	59,800	120,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		255. Gobindgunge	92,540	89,788	182,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		256. Myungunge or Bangpore, or Kaligunge	69,079	67,848	136,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	1,091,448	1,032,494	2,123,942	131	91	222	34	26	60	26	24	50	125	9	22	...	...
District Total	1,099,986	1,034,942	2,134,928	131	91	222	34	26	60	26	24	48	125	9	22	...	...

RAJSHAHY.—(Continued.)

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

		POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
AREAS.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bogra.	267. Town—Bogra	8,348	2,580	5,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.															
	268. Bogra, including Gobail	106,740	106,870	213,610	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	269. Bharkandy, including Mudhupore	50,010	54,888	115,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	270. Sheebunga	38,734	37,951	76,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	271. Panchbesab	33,572	31,185	64,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	272. Khetia	19,076	19,556	38,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	273. Budulpohe	15,752	15,011	30,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	274. Adamdigeo	41,895	48,222	90,117	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	275. Sheerpore, including Dhanut	37,644	38,586	76,230	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas		844,681	852,074	1,696,755	7	1	8	1	...	1	21	18	39	107	88	195
District Total		847,864	851,005	1,698,869	7	1	8	1	...	1	21	18	39	111	88	199
Pubna.	266. Town—Pubna	7,951	7,879	15,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.															
	267. Doolal	78,340	77,808	156,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	268. Muthurah	47,585	47,032	94,617	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	269. Chatmohur	68,830	64,808	133,638	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	270. Nhasadpore	94,654	102,917	197,571	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	271. Oolapara	79,908	81,902	161,810	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	272. Ralunga	41,393	41,143	82,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	273. Pubna	81,334	83,084	164,418	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	274. Sonajungo	107,568	103,460	211,028	23	13	36	1	1	2	1	3	4	15	13	28
Total of Country Areas		594,683	601,201	1,195,884	53	17	70	6	3	9	15	27	42	77	35	112
District Total		602,614	609,080	1,211,694	53	17	70	6	3	9	15	27	42	81	38	119
Dajeping.	Country Areas.															
	275. Darjeeling	19,708	14,684	34,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	276. Dumsong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	277. Kalimpong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	278. Kurseong	7,577	4,666	12,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	279. Haques ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	280. Phansedwah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	281. Muttoo gurrah	25,633	21,308	47,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	282. Nukunbaroo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas		53,067	41,655	94,722
District Total		53,067	41,655	94,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpigore.	265. Town—Fakergunge	8,337	2,444	6,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.															
	266. Riligore	33,135	31,457	64,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	267. Fakergunge	34,423	32,717	67,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	268. Mynagore	4,953	4,579	9,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	269. Bala	73,118	68,889	141,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	270. Patnagar	30,868	23,131	54,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	271. Fallacota ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	272. Alipore, (Dhoppur), } Western } Dooars. }	47,908	43,075	90,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas		213,054	190,338	413,392	1	1	2
District Total		216,993	201,773	418,766	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara.	261. Town—Goalpara	3,708	2,363	6,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.															
	262. Goalpara, including Nilbaroo, Lakhipore, Damrah, Gurell, and Kamarputtee	42,230	40,398	82,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	263. Fakergunge	31,600	19,481	51,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	264. Nalmarah	46,167	44,948	91,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	265. Doober or Gowreesore	36,333	36,935	73,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	266. Agmoney or Jhapesore	19,999	19,198	39,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	267. Putimaree and Singmaroo	30,615	26,801	57,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	268. Karuimaree, including Kakrapara	9,483	9,372	18,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas		306,496	284,227	590,723
District Total		310,134	287,580	597,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca.	Towns.															
	269. Dacca	37,395	31,917	69,312	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	270. Manickgunge	5,730	5,728	11,458	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns		43,125	37,645	80,770	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
District	District	Area	POPULATION.			January.	February.	March.	April.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
District - (Continued)	Country Areas.											
	301. Lalbargh ...	68,714	73,899	142,613	12	4	16	0	2	4	6	
	302. Kohbar ...	80,844	84,844	165,688	4	4	8	0	2	4	6	
	303. Kapsala ...	85,433	80,803	166,236	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
	304. Roypoora ...	78,803	76,846	155,649	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	305. Koopung ...	80,808	80,161	160,969	18	10	28	0	5	...	...
	306. Nawabgunge ...	64,792	72,118	136,910	8	4	12	...	2	4	6	
	307. Moonshigunge ...	100,880	110,880	211,760	18	28	46	...	1	10	11	
	308. Breenagur ...	115,881	135,881	251,762	18	17	35	1	4	...	...
	309. Jaffergunge ...	74,849	79,804	154,653	9	6	15	...	2	4	6	
	310. Harirampore ...	87,892	40,489	128,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	311. Nasirgunge ...	87,890	82,484	170,374	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
312. Manikgunge ...	70,823	73,808	144,631	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas			862,639	908,600	1,771,239	80	73	153	23	18	41	
District Total			908,775	947,218	1,855,993	80	74	154	24	18	42	
District - (Continued)	Country Areas.											
	313. Bhoosna ...	84,936	89,196	174,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	314. Awanpore ...	49,194	53,964	103,158	4	2	6	...	...	...	...
	315. Sudderpore ...	20,338	25,323	45,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	316. Doorah ...	54,820	62,002	116,822	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	317. Muktandpore ...	68,802	69,307	138,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	318. Gopakgunge or Gopeshpore ...	48,968	48,711	97,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	319. Goolando ...	48,435	43,390	91,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	320. Belgachoe ...	44,176	43,161	87,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	321. Pangus ...	61,492	64,674	126,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	322. Furreedpore ...	44,084	50,157	94,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas			497,854	514,735	1,012,589	7	5	12	11	10	21
District Total			497,854	514,735	1,012,589	7	5	12	11	10	21	
District - (Continued)	Towns.											
	323. Burrial ...	5,790	1,885	7,675	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
	324. Dowlatkhan ...	3,140	2,311	5,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns			8,930	4,196	13,126	2	2	4
	District - (Continued)	Country Areas.										
		325. Barisal, including Lakhtia ...	73,800	71,788	145,588	12	7	19	7	8	10	11
		326. Jhulokatty ...	66,626	70,798	137,424	13	10	23	8	5	11	8
		327. Nulchitty ...	44,754	44,710	89,464	17	16	33
		328. Backergunge ...	98,816	94,078	192,894	4	3	7
		329. Mohidgunge ...	71,497	67,179	138,676
		330. Gourrudoo ...	74,615	80,298	154,913	2	...	2	2	4	3	6
		331. Kotalepore ...	40,900	43,235	84,135
332. Madarapore ...		84,079	87,368	171,447	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
333. Moultagunge or Palong ...		120,481	127,288	247,769	9	10	19	7	9	16	11	
334. Kewara ...		83,908	89,598	173,506	21	12	33	5	7	3	2	
335. Perzapore ...		48,901	44,939	93,840	10	9	19	8	2	5	1	
336. Matharee ...	82,820	88,948	171,768	7	3	10	8	...	2	1		
337. Bowful ...	60,155	58,740	118,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
338. Mirzapore ...	69,284	65,618	134,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339. Goolakhalley ...	55,900	51,308	107,208	6	1	7	...	...	...	...
340. Khalakhalley ...	64,777	62,780	127,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
341. Dowlatkhan, including Mau- pura ...	86,838	83,678	170,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
342. Dhunya Moya ...	56,615	54,100	110,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas			1,105,898	1,169,100	2,274,998	102	71	173	39	27	66	
District Total			1,204,337	1,278,196	2,482,533	104	73	177	39	27	66	
District - (Continued)	Towns.											
	343. Jamalpore ...	7,810	7,002	14,812	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	344. Kishoregunge ...	6,882	6,965	13,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	345. Nuseurabad ...	6,795	5,373	12,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns			20,787	17,239	38,026	6	...	6	2	1	3
	District - (Continued)	Country Areas.										
		346. Madarigunge ...	86,496	83,234	169,730
		347. Gaffergun ...	42,817	40,735	83,552	12	8	20	1
		348. Netrakona, including Kenduah ...	121,294	170,094	291,388	3	10	13
		349. Doorgapore ...	55,614	54,936	110,550
		350. Fulpore ...	440,991	46,972	487,963
		351. Dewangunge ...	45,316	41,806	87,122	14	5	19
352. Pingua ...		40,222	50,000	90,222	4	2	6	1	1	...	...
353. Muckpore ...		64,065	62,988	127,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
354. Nicky ...		47,400	49,546	96,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
355. Bassepore ...		77,881	78,800	156,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
356. Attia ...		151,800	158,088	309,888	18	4	14	...	...	...	...
357. Mymensing, including Mookta- gatchee ...	104,880	104,888	209,768	5	2	7	1	...	...	...
358. Jamalpore ...	81,813	78,197	160,010	19	10	29	...	...	...	...
359. Kishorepore ...	78,277	78,948	157,225	24	10	34	...	...	...	...
360. Kishoregunge ...	47,477	46,080	93,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of country Areas			1,307,173	1,244,728	2,551,901	90	63	153	18	21	39	
District Total			1,167,943	1,181,946	2,349,889	108	63	171	17	22	39	

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18								
THEATRE DURING EACH MONTH.																										
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
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1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
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1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1																

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			MORTALITY.							
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.		February.		March.		April.	
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
DAKSHIN (Continued.)	Sylhet.	861. Town—Sylhet	9,814	7,532	16,346	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	2
		Country Areas.											
		862. Dhurmpasha	50,445	44,795	95,240	3	2	5	...	...	...	3	3
		863. Sonamgunge, including Laur	32,070	29,509	60,579	6	6	12	13	9	22	5	4
		864. Chattuck	108,243	84,805	193,048	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1
		865. Parool, including Sylhet	60,487	53,897	114,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		866. Talpore	51,585	47,447	99,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		867. Nubhogunge	55,503	54,793	110,296	2	1	3	2	2	4	...	3
		868. Abidabad	46,108	43,424	89,532	8	27	35	5	5	...	...	...
		869. Sunkorpasha	34,459	30,405	64,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAKSHIN (Continued.)	Cachar.	870. Luskorpore	88,300	80,273	168,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		871. Noakhilly	37,741	34,597	72,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		872. Rajmukher	57,043	52,900	109,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		873. Hingajoh	50,025	45,867	95,892	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...
		874. Latoo	137,632	130,794	268,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		875. Molagool	24,307	23,090	47,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		876. Jyntehpore	12,903	12,311	25,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		877. Gohainghat	16,978	15,540	32,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	871,016	831,877	1,702,893	23	41	64	31	18	49	12	7
		District Total	890,530	850,209	1,740,739	23	42	67	31	18	49	12	7
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong.	Country Areas.											
		878. Kalgora	21,267	22,267	43,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		879. Nilohar, or Cachar, including Luchipore	50,510	40,622	91,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		880. Hylakandy	34,005	31,005	65,010	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	110,573	94,854	205,427	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
		District Total	110,573	94,854	205,427	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	881. Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,769	20,975	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.											
		882. Chittagong or Islamabad	20,105	20,232	40,337	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...
		883. Kootorish	12,641	13,557	26,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		884. Hathazari	39,328	42,005	81,333	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
		885. Meerkasora	50,654	64,528	115,182	21	12	33	10	6	16	15	30
		886. Futeckcherry	40,299	52,087	92,386	4	4	8	9	21	30	3	5
		887. Raajan	70,293	75,141	145,434	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
		888. Puttoah	107,123	125,008	232,131	23	32	57	5	3	8	1	3
		889. Sakkanah	91,919	100,000	191,919	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG	Noakholly.	890. Chukura	21,657	23,555	45,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		891. Muscal	8,890	8,788	17,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		892. Cox's Bazar	15,700	10,317	26,017	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		893. Ramoo	13,494	14,224	27,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		894. Oukha	10,061	8,700	18,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	528,853	582,043	1,110,896	50	68	117	24	29	53	27	27
		District Total	530,059	591,343	1,121,402	51	69	120	24	29	53	27	27
	Noakholly.	895. Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,236	10,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.											
		896. Ramgungo	33,348	30,931	64,279	19	9	28	10	3	13	2	4
		897. Luchipore	54,295	50,732	105,027	40	37	77	3	2	5	...	...
		898. Sudharam	43,698	42,904	86,602	5	3	8	4	2	6	...	...
		899. Begumgungo	71,623	67,995	139,618	15	11	26	2	11	...	...
		900. Amcorgoon	66,164	67,179	133,343	41	37	78	5	10	20	18	35
		901. Boumoo	16,618	17,404	34,022	2	2	4	1	6	7	...	...
		902. Sundep	43,678	44,435	88,113	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
		903. Hatia	28,079	25,708	53,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG	Tipperah.	Total of Country Areas	638,220	647,641	1,285,861	119	99	208	34	21	55	24	24
		District Total	640,007	651,877	1,291,884	119	99	208	34	21	57	24	24
	Tipperah.	904. Town—Comilla	7,999	4,940	12,939	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.											
		905. Borkamptah	53,343	51,236	104,579	7	13	20	6	1	7	...	...
		906. Thorah	107,149	105,401	212,550	10	11	21	19	16	35	...	...
		907. Doodkandy	55,540	51,461	107,001	22	9	31	2	2	4	...	...
		908. Nurugpore or Tubkiburga	67,661	62,214	129,875	17	3	20	15	19	32	...	...
		909. Hajeebungo	38,273	33,513	71,786	20	19	39	6	9	14	...	...
		910. Lukhiam	50,069	46,536	96,605	15	12	27	...	...	...	...	...
		911. Jazminath Dighoo	37,028	33,174	70,202	4	3	7	11	10	27	26	24
		912. Chugulnyah	57,798	55,916	113,714	10	5	15	7	3	10	2	1
CHITTAGONG	Tipperah.	913. Kumbh	64,837	64,363	129,200	4	4	8	4	4	8	...	...
		914. Goualporah	54,432	51,994	106,426	54	35	91	11	7	18	17	46
		915. Comilla	58,908	53,508	112,416	9	7	16	1	4	5	...	...
		916. Bamanberish	107,020	104,041	211,061	10	13	23	6	4	12	4	4
		Total of Country Areas	774,393	748,591	1,522,984	205	130	335	64	30	94	51	67
		District Total	782,391	756,540	1,538,931	214	133	347	64	30	94	51	67

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18											
DATES DURING EACH MONTH.																													
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			Numbers.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
10	2	31	3	5	8				1		1				1	1	2	1	1	2	27	14	41	261					
15	1	10	2	2	4													5	4	9	66	41	107	322					
16	15	22	1	1	2																72	44	116	323					
17	11	23	11	4	15	7		3		2	2							15	2	17	61	35	96	324					
18	4	16	2	4	6				2		2										14	8	22	325					
19	4	17	1	1	2													1	1	2	14	9	23	326					
20	16	23	2	2	4	3		3										2	2	4	20	10	30	327					
21	12	24	1	1	2																22	12	34	328					
22	10	20	6	1	7	2		2										4	2	6	27	14	41	329					
23	9	19	1	1	2													5	3	8	31	16	47	330					
24	15	20	3	3	6																34	19	53	331					
25	10	18	15	22	37	2		1													36	20	56	332					
26	7	15	55	21	76	1		1													38	22	60	333					
27	1	1	3	3	6																40	24	64	334					
28	2	4	6	5	11	3		3													42	26	68	335					
29	3	5	4	6	10																44	28	72	336					
30	108	108	209	120	329	14		37	3	3	6	5		5	18	8	26	9	4	13	64	35	99	341	331	680			
31	170	110	280	125	405	23	14	37	3	3	6	5		5	19	8	27	10	4	14	68	35	103	342	332	682			
1	5	11	16	24	40																5	4	9	63	39	101	376		
2	20	34	54	10	3	13	8	2	5		1	1		1							1	2	3	47	46	93	379		
3	1			1	1	1	1		2		1	1			1						5	2	7	11	7	18	380		
4	33	46	79	34	23	57	4	3	7		1	1			1			11	9	19	100	54	154	381					
5	23	46	79	34	23	57	4	3	7		1	1			1			11	9	19	100	54	154	382					
6	2	1	3	3	1	4			4	3	7	12	11		23	2		2	6	2	7	14	6	20	46	37	78	383	
7	2	3	5	2	1	3	1		1	4	4	9	17	16		33	3		5	3	8	7	14	4	22	50	41	91	384
8	2	3	5	2	1	3	1		1	4	4	9	17	16		33	3		5	3	8	7	14	4	22	50	41	91	385
9	7	8	15	3	3	6	6	7	13	10	12	24	1			1					170	124	294	386					
10	12	18	25	3	3	6	6	7	13	10	12	24	1			5	1	4			60	34	94	387					
11	6	2	8	4	4	8	1		13	10	23	40	35		75	2	8	5			16	37	45	117	110	227	388		
12	7	2	9	29	31		59						12	5	17	54	40	94	14	1	309
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1	30	29	59	13	4	17	17	12	20	30	21	51	62		104	6	4	12	4	5	13	27	59	100	437	414	871		
2	35	30	65	16	5	21	17	12	29	40	34	74	88		191	10	4	14	13	7	30	101	77	178	602	441	943		
3	1		1															2	2	4	7	7	14	18	10	28			389
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STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8				
Division.	District.	Areas.	POPULATIONS.			January.			February.			March.			April.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
PATNA.	Patna.	Towns.																	
		417 Patna	78,025	80,873	158,898	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	11	4	15	..
		418. Barh	5,329	5,731	11,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	13	30	14	16	30	..
		419. Behar	5,091	4,958	10,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Towns	88,445	91,561	179,999	..	..	..	1	..	1	12	13	24	25	18	45	..
		Country Areas																	
		420. Patna	11,485	15,411	26,896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
		421. Bankipore	34,406	38,340	72,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	..
		422. Nowbutpore... ..	48,903	42,467	91,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		423. Munawdhee	50,186	53,535	103,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	3	10	..
PATNA.	Gya.	Towns.																	
		424. Palasgunga, including Bikrum ..	39,140	39,934	79,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		425. Buktarpore	29,011	39,945	68,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
		426. Hilla	78,107	80,725	158,832	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	1	4	..
		427. Uttarawal, including Sela ..	71,596	74,177	145,773	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	8	11	6	2	8	..
		428. Dinapore, including Khagoul ..	30,040	31,340	61,380	3	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		429. Muneer	37,683	42,355	80,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		430. Putoah	37,407	40,072	77,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13	29	18	47	..
		431. Barh	47,837	50,450	98,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	27	19	17	36	..
		432. Mokameh	30,202	39,602	70,804	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	5	10	15	..
433. Behar... .. .	124,315	129,927	254,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	12	..		
		Total of Country Areas	673,489	706,210	1,379,699	4	2	6	2	1	3	25	34	52	76	61	137		
		District Total	761,877	797,771	1,559,648	4	2	6	3	1	4	40	50	78	101	79	160		
PATNA.	Shahabad.	Towns.																	
		434 Gya	33,071	31,772	64,843	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	18	35	..	..
		435. Jehanabad	0,066	11,927	21,993	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Towns	33,137	43,699	76,835	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	17	18	35	..	..
		Country Areas.																	
		436. Gya	103,640	103,129	206,769	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	13	14	27	..	..
		437. Nherghatty	72,080	76,082	148,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		438. Barnachutty	42,750	45,433	88,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		439. Uttar	87,599	85,258	172,857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	32	62
		440. Jehanabad	117,517	116,914	234,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
PATNA.	Tirhoot.	Towns.																	
		441. Urwal	44,993	51,274	96,267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		442. Nubheengger	45,533	47,397	92,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		443. Tikaree	51,354	56,287	107,641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		444. Anrungaabad	101,407	114,817	216,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		445. Nowdah	178,607	178,063	356,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	10
		446. Dacottinger	40,761	45,844	86,605	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		447. Rajowlee	43,249	44,387	87,636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total of Country Areas	911,983	940,923	1,852,906	3	1	3	52	50	102
			District Total	944,129	995,621	1,940,750	6	1	5	60	59	119
PATNA.	Tirhoot.	Towns.																	
		448. Town - Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	26	29	55
		Country Areas																	
		449. Belowly	81,803	89,065	170,868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		450. Peeroo	74,779	77,835	152,614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		451. Chhowa	41,346	45,914	87,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	3	..
		452. Dhunraon	74,069	77,401	151,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		453. Nohka	57,227	54,338	111,565	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		454. Rangurh	46,705	47,105	93,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		455. Arsal	133,689	155,740	289,429	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PATNA.	Tirhoot.	Towns.																	
		456. Buxar	48,248	53,484	101,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		457. Domraon	82,074	84,246	166,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		458. Basseeran, including Dehree	83,100	82,063	165,163	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	24	0	24	..
		459. Bhishuash and Chand, including Doorkawati	98,540	101,814	200,354	..	..	..	13	..	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Total of Country Areas	829,674	881,625	1,711,299	2	..	2	13	..	13	4	5	9	24	30	74	..
			District Total	835,574	888,600	1,724,174	2	..	2	13	..	13	4	5	9	24	30	74	..
		Country Areas																	
		460. Moa offepore	21,720	16,491	38,211	1	1	2	1	4
		461. Durbhanga	23,643	28,847	52,490
	Total of Towns	45,363	45,338	90,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	
Country Areas																			
462. Budra Senaur	61,551	62,992	124,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
463. Belsund	52,344	51,295	103,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
464. Kureh	100,719	108,491	209,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
465. Parokhas	64,843	68,540	133,383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
466. Moahwah	97,397	107,703	205,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
467. Mahnar	26,078	31,587	57,665	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
468. Tajpore	194,446	201,145	395,591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
469. Dulsingraon	180,177	195,006	375,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
470. Babura	132,365	133,303	265,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
471. Shewhar	81,011	78,388	159,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873 — (Continued.)

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January. February. March. April.							
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
PARRA.—(Continued.)	Tirhoot.—(Continued.)	472. Belamochpukownee	47,245	46,454	93,699
		473. Jeky	147,732	150,154	297,886
		474. Beniput Khajowlee	50,632	49,859	100,491
		475. Bhowareh or Mudhubunee ..	84,640	80,577	165,217	11	5
		476. Mudchepore	72,664	65,187	137,851	5	2
		477. Khajowlee	71,404	67,978	139,382	1	2
		478. Harlakoe	32,157	31,003	63,220	1	..
		479. Lawkaha	44,696	40,141	84,810
		480. Mozufforpore	152,016	157,204	309,240
		481. Durbhunga	130,450	129,578	260,228
	482. Lalgunge	63,478	72,183	135,559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	483. Hajowpore	68,014	75,929	143,943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	484. Bowsarah	150,303	148,201	301,504	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	22
	485. Botamarhee	84,105	82,402	166,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Total of Country Areas		2,160,432	2,152,601	4,299,033	..	1	1	123	145
	District Total		2,161,744	2,152,942	4,344,706	..	1	1	155	144
	Towns.												
	Sarun.	486. Chuprah	22,652	23,435	46,247	1	..	1	2	..
		787. Revligunge	6,741	6,674	13,415	1	..
		488. Rowan	5,554	5,545	11,099	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	..
		Total of Towns		35,140	35,652	70,791	2	..	2	..	2	2	1
Country Areas.													
489. Chuprah		83,219	84,075	177,294	4	..	4	..	..	1	1	..
490. Deogwara or Kusmur		46,000	58,830	104,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
491. Pura		103,341	119,019	222,360	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
492. Manjha		35,180	70,983	106,163	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1
493. Hussantpore		94,509	102,512	197,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Churpurn.	494. Modhruk	127,905	141,008	268,913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	495. Rowan	102,600	139,900	242,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	496. Durawlee	10,941	101,994	201,836	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	
	497. Burugon	120,018	126,839	246,857	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
	498. Burawlee, including Harpore Khurgowlee	76,005	77,936	153,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Country Areas		961,550	1,031,525	1,993,075	7	3	10	2	2	4	5	
	District Total		968,683	1,037,177	2,003,860	9	3	12	2	2	4	6	
	Towns.												
	499. Hettla	11,220	8,448	19,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	500. Motecharoo	4,785	3,471	8,256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Towns		16,005	11,919	27,924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monghyr.	Country Areas.												
	501. Adapore, including Katkunwa and Ruxoul	58,080	55,072	113,561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	502. Dhaka Ram Chunder, including Gorashan	117,374	113,110	230,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	503. Kouriya, including Dhakaha or Piprah	75,502	75,581	150,903	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	504. Modhoban	43,031	41,892	84,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	505. Gobindgunge	73,071	69,015	142,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	506. Lowra, including Ramnagar and Shikarpore	80,017	83,843	163,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	507. Bugaha, including Mudhubunee ..	59,892	54,947	114,839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	508. Motecharoo, including Segowli ..	60,205	55,410	115,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	509. Hettla, including Bhowra and Chonaha or Gyro	137,645	132,171	269,816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Country Areas		731,514	691,827	1,412,841	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
District Total		737,329	703,286	1,440,915	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Towns.													
Bhagulpore.	510. Monshyr	12,670	13,004	25,674	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
	511. Jaulpore	5,875	4,578	10,453	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Total of Towns		18,545	17,582	36,127	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
	Country Areas.												
	512. Khurruckpore	70,150	69,999	140,149	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
	513. Gorra	158,115	167,838	325,953	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	107
	514. Toga	93,013	101,050	194,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	515. Bultah or Begoo Sera	168,459	174,993	343,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	29
	516. Sekundra	54,603	53,156	107,759	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	517. Chukyo	30,509	39,113	69,622	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total of Country Areas		878,529	897,750	1,776,279	1	..	1	1	2	12	1		
District Total		897,074	918,912	1,812,986	1	..	1	2	1	13	2		

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8					
Division.	Districts.	Areas.			POPULATION.			January.				February.		March.		April.			
								Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bhagulpoore.	522. Town—Bhagulpoore	35,021	34,557	69,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.																		
	523. Bhagulpoore	40,361	41,747	82,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	524. Sultanpore	39,637	40,853	80,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	525. Permaharpore or Lokmanpore	68,620	70,879	139,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	526. Umurpore	78,207	80,927	159,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	527. Hanka	63,293	64,100	127,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	529. Katooria	44,011	47,004	91,015	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	529. Budhowra or Klasongunge	70,423	68,980	139,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	530. Mudelpoorah	128,540	123,137	251,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah.	531. Soopool	141,482	137,520	279,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	532. Hongong	73,589	71,519	145,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	533. Nathpore or Purtabungunge	72,513	69,044	141,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	534. Colgung	57,591	58,531	116,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas				842,182	874,450	1,716,632	...	10	10	...	1	1	90	48	138	204	125	329
	District Total				917,183	909,107	1,826,290	...	10	10	...	1	1	90	48	138	204	125	329
	535. Town—Purneah	9,077	6,390	15,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.																		
	536. Dhumdaha	51,821	50,515	102,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	537. Gondwara	52,004	54,095	106,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southal-Pergumaha.	538. Muniharee	25,147	26,782	51,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	539. Kudbah	69,141	69,017	138,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	540. Mulrampore	58,094	56,077	114,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	541. Amourkubah	64,351	55,708	120,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	542. Ararua	91,700	91,185	182,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	543. Mutticaroo	44,401	45,917	90,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	544. Bahadorgunge	89,949	83,582	173,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	545. Kahongunge	78,399	67,775	146,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	546. Kalisungee	130,791	115,804	246,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	547. Purneah	60,940	65,023	125,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutlack.	548. Raneogunge	53,003	51,034	104,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas				866,645	832,095	1,698,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Total				876,330	838,475	1,714,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Towns.																		
	549. Rajmehal	3,845	4,217	8,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	550. Doomka	5,650	5,534	11,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns				9,692	9,751	19,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.																		
	551. Rajmehal	90,415	92,385	182,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	552. Pakour	70,007	71,207	141,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree.	553. Godda	140,823	141,617	282,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	554. Nya Doomka	139,274	140,707	280,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	555. Deoghur	173,090	168,094	342,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas				620,314	619,790	1,240,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Total				629,716	629,371	1,259,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Towns.																		
	556. Cutlack	35,869	35,000	70,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	557. Jajpore	5,192	5,061	10,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	558. Kondrapara	5,301	5,481	10,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns				36,362	35,542	71,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country Areas.																			
559. Solipore	108,717	114,619	223,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
560. Pat unundy	41,778	45,078	86,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
561. Dhumrassala	104,212	114,367	218,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
562. Golabar	51,244	56,707	107,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
563. Juggut-singpore	89,801	91,025	180,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
564. Juggut-singpore	77,071	78,933	156,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
565. Cutlack	84,003	61,788	145,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
566. Kondrapara	72,757	73,705	146,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
567. Jajpore	64,176	64,546	128,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas				699,008	733,403	1,432,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total				729,330	769,464	1,498,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
568. Town—Pooree	12,077	10,618	22,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country Areas.																			
569. Gope	49,204	46,532	95,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
570. Pibley	102,635	101,783	204,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
571. Khordah	102,089	102,214	204,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
572. Tangly	10,961	10,465	21,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
573. Bhanpore	21,745	21,470	43,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
574. Pooree, including Lubba	84,071	80,914	164,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas				377,373	369,607	746,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total				389,440	380,225	769,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2.

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AREA.	POPULATION.			1901.												
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.		February.		March.		April.						
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
CHITTAGONG (Continued.)	Balasore.	575. Town—Balasore	9,029	9,234	18,263	...	...	...	5	2	7	8	5	23	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		576. Rustah	20,545	20,602	41,147	8	15	7	23	51	46	96	4	9	13
		577. Jolasore	22,147	22,275	44,422	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		578. Balasore	33,591	33,825	67,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		579. Roholi	77,293	80,175	157,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		580. Bhuddrapur	64,710	74,960	139,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		581. Basudehpore	25,950	26,062	52,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		582. Dhamnagar	64,183	64,116	128,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		583. Mutoh or Chandbally	17,423	16,927	34,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
584. Balasore	36,218	35,507	71,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	730,048	381,921	1,111,969	39	24	67	153	95	242	233	170	403	95	90	183	
		District Total	739,077	391,155	1,130,232	39	24	67	156	97	255	241	170	418	95	90	185	
		Towns.																
		585. Hazareebagh	6,312	4,734	11,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		586. Kichak	4,681	4,338	9,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		587. Chattri	4,287	4,331	8,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns	15,280	13,403	28,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG	Hazareebagh.	Country Areas.																
		588. Hazareebagh	35,507	35,709	71,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		589. Gooma	21,758	20,816	42,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		590. Kashuar	11,354	10,882	22,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		591. Rangpur	32,827	31,355	64,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		592. Tandawa or Pogur	25,459	34,452	59,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		593. Chattri	33,075	30,971	64,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		594. Huterungo	10,333	14,909	25,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		595. Burhee	29,670	27,526	57,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		596. Kolormah	25,127	23,513	48,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	341,785	361,225	703,010	...	...	...	9	5	12	2	5	7	...	2	2
		District Total	347,045	374,430	721,475	...	...	...	9	5	12	2	5	7	...	2	2
CHITTAGONG	Lohardaga.	001. Town—Ranchi	6,400	5,230	11,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		602. Baloomat	27,231	20,847	48,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		603. Barway	10,903	15,844	26,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		604. Basia	31,700	30,526	62,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		605. Beoroo	20,031	19,751	39,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		606. Choria	24,970	22,600	47,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		607. Koraambo	35,441	45,038	80,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		608. Lodhma	31,418	32,189	63,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		609. Lohardaga	43,305	47,606	90,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		610. Pakute	40,754	30,245	71,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		611. Silleo	27,591	20,953	48,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		612. Tamar	37,551	37,526	75,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		613. Torpa	38,534	39,100	77,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		614. Hareysar	6,454	5,000	11,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		615. Chitarpur	13,950	13,246	27,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		616. Daitongungo	27,064	26,892	53,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		617. Gurwah	20,320	20,992	41,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		618. Munkah	16,851	10,371	27,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		619. Mighewon or Hosainabad	39,536	33,300	72,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		620. Patan	30,244	29,717	59,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		621. Bankunda	31,468	20,814	52,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		622. Ranchi	51,253	53,067	104,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total of Country Areas	614,058	610,349	1,224,407	1	1	1	4	5	5	1	3
				District Total	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	1	1	1	4	5	5	1	3
CHITTAGONG	Singbhum.	Country Areas.																
		623. Chyabassa	2,534	2,280	4,814	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		624. Choral	4,460	4,640	9,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		625. Goomla	13,162	13,425	26,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		626. Thol	4,000	4,054	8,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		627. Bontaria	1,886	1,885	3,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		628. Bhabhorla	3,555	3,509	7,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		629. Nagra	1,577	1,553	3,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		630. Lalpurh	3,052	2,960	6,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		631. Owala	4,371	4,274	8,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		632. Hor	9,509	9,230	18,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		633. Kolgar	1,642	1,623	3,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		634. Jandah	312	275	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		635. Gollikera	2,477	2,413	4,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		636. Kuldih	1,151	1,125	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		637. Kainooah	753	704	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		638. Borkala	3,249	3,278	6,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		639. Ajudia	3,924	3,973	7,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		640. Soda	1,541	1,534	3,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		641. Lota	626	623	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		642. Rajabassa	1,991	1,904	3,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		643. Choru	1,019	1,006	2,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8													
Division.	District.	Area.	POPULATION.			January.				February.			March.			April.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
CHOTA NAGPUR.—(Continued).	Singbhum.—(Continued).	644. Anandpore ...	1,984	1,812	3,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		645. Chhindpore ...	2,376	2,376	4,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		646. Chackerdharpore ...	17,673	17,144	34,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		647. Kera ...	6,486	6,300	12,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		648. Asantolia ...	488	480	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		649. Dumriah ...	3,731	3,556	7,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		650. Baharagora ...	15,923	15,872	31,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		651. Kokpara ...	13,736	13,998	27,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		652. Kalkapora ...	16,581	15,904	32,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		653. Ghatalia ...	7,041	7,308	14,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
654. Belaispahari ...	2,996	2,913	5,909	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
655. Kharawan ...	13,133	13,068	26,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
656. Sarakala ...	33,354	32,968	66,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...			206,752	205,069	411,821	2	4	6	2	10	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	
District Total ...			206,752	205,069	411,821	2	4	6	2	10	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	
CHOTA NAGPUR.—(Continued).	Manbhum.	657. Town—Purulia ...	3,036	2,076	5,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Country Areas.																		
		658. Barabhum, including Bagmoon- doe, Jobaghar, and Manbhar	106,024	106,816	212,840	3	...	3	
		659. Chas, including Jaipore and Jhaldah ...	74,069	70,981	145,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		660. Gowrangdih ...	18,423	17,670	36,093	3	...	3	
		661. Raipore, including Simlapal ...	66,035	63,369	129,404	10	3	13	
		662. Supur ...	31,530	31,175	62,705	
		663. Govindpore, including Jherra and Toondoe ...	33,309	37,901	71,210	
		664. Niraha ...	20,180	19,545	39,725	16	3	19
		665. Topchanchi ...	19,786	19,081	38,867	1
666. Purulia, including Farrah ...	37,415	37,176	74,591	9	6	15	
667. Bughunathpore ...	46,197	45,860	92,057	3	3	
Total of Country Areas ...			497,310	491,964	989,274	...	...	...	7	3	10	11	7	18	39	16	55	
District Total ...			500,936	494,634	995,570	...	...	...	7	3	10	11	7	18	40	16	56	
CHOTA NAGPUR.—(Continued).	Kamrup.	668. Town—Gowhaty ...	7,119	4,373	11,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
		Country Areas.																		
		669. Choygang ...	34,996	34,603	69,599	
		670. Kumulpore ...	43,980	39,998	83,978	1	
		671. Khalipa ...	9,439	8,782	18,221	1	
		672. Nulbar ...	59,990	52,311	112,301	
		673. Rangiah ...	23,113	23,321	46,434	
		674. Tamulpore ...	6,810	6,968	13,778	1	2	3	
		675. Bajale ...	32,991	31,349	64,340	
		676. Burpote ...	32,836	30,837	63,673	1	3	4	
677. Baha ...	9,546	9,309	18,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
678. Gowhaty ...	31,166	28,673	59,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...			255,660	204,820	460,480	4	5	9	14	7	21	8	1	9	23	14	37			
District Total ...			292,686	263,908	556,594	4	5	9	14	7	21	11	1	12	24	15	39			
CHOTA NAGPUR.—(Continued).	Durgum.	Country Areas.																		
		679. Teapora ...	30,909	18,361	49,270	1	3	4	
		680. Nootah ...	9,729	8,843	18,572	
		681. Gohpore or Cheedouar ...	5,190	44,78	49,978	
		682. Korapora ...	13,126	12,343	25,469	
		683. Chatgore ...	17,387	15,940	33,327	
		684. Mauguldy, including Kurroah ...	56,537	53,047	109,584	1	4	5	
		Total of Country Areas ...			122,637	113,173	235,810	7	6	13	4	3	7	4	4	8	7	5	12	
		District Total ...			122,637	113,173	235,810	7	6	13	4	3	7	4	4	8	7	5	12	
		Country Areas.																		
CHOTA NAGPUR.—(Continued).	Bachangur.	685. Duboka ...	23,306	20,068	43,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		686. Jagre ...	27,704	25,992	53,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		687. Kollabar ...	5,477	7,447	12,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		688. Baha ...	13,761	11,897	25,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		689. Nowgong ...	61,367	58,109	119,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...			133,107	123,253	256,360	3	3	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total ...			133,107	123,253	256,360	3	3	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																		
		690. Birtola ...	20,766	17,943	38,709	30	13	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		691. Jorahma ...	61,104	55,753	116,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
692. Gohabai ...	30,653	30,954	61,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
693. Seabangur ...	33,633	31,901	65,534	137	166	303	35	53	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Country Areas ...			144,940	141,641	286,581	163	184	347	33	60	93	30	46	76	1	4	5			
District Total ...			154,940	141,641	296,581	163	184	347	33	60	93	30	46	76	1	4	5			

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17			
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.																											
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
3	10	13	13	7	20	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	44	694	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	696
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	697
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	698
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	699
68	68	136	54	56	110	55	35	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	104	207	700	
68	68	136	54	56	110	55	35	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	104	207	701	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	702
6	3	9	2	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	21	6	27	703	
6	3	9	2	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	21	10	31	704	
6	3	9	2	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	21	10	31	705	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	706
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	708

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
(a)—Of Towns...	{	Including Calcutta	1,061,899	854,708	1,916,607	27	34	61
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	02	02	02
		Excluding Calcutta	761,533	708,964	1,470,497	27	34	61
(b).—Of Country areas	{	Including Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received from the Suburbs.			03	03	03
		Excluding ditto	30,925,739	31,103,593	62,030,332	177	230	407
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	006	007	006
(c).—Of the Entire area	{	Including Calcutta	31,988,139	31,958,304	63,946,443	294	284	578
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	006	007	007
		Excluding Calcutta	31,628,271	31,810,590	63,438,861	294	284	578
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			...	...	...	006	006	007
Divisional Totals.								
(d).—Burdwan ...	{	Towns	129,363	117,390	246,753	...	12	...
		Country areas	3,442,740	3,597,619	7,040,359	12	12	24
		Total	3,572,108	3,714,949	7,286,957	12	12	24
(e)—Presidency	{	Towns	363,864	213,329	577,193	...	...	...
		Excluding ditto	63,007	68,585	128,592	...	...	...
		Including Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received from the Suburbs.			...	...	...
		Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta	3,808,274	2,842,067	6,710,341	27	33	59
		Total	3,231,138	3,055,416	6,286,554	27	33	59
(f).—Rajshahye	{	Towns	2,031,291	2,907,672	5,338,963	27	33	59
		Country areas	57,263	52,196	109,459	...	...	...
		Total	4,391,540	4,302,699	8,794,239	8	8	16
(g).—Cooch Behar	{	Towns	4,449,843	4,444,895	8,903,738	8	8	16
		Country areas	7,545	4,797	12,342	1	...	1
		Total	472,539	456,310	928,849	9	6	15
(h).—Dacca	{	Towns	460,084	441,007	901,091	10	6	16
		Country areas	82,185	60,467	142,652	12	14	26
		Total	4,704,346	4,664,600	9,368,946	26	16	42
(i).—Chittagong	{	Towns	4,786,531	4,730,907	9,517,438	38	30	68
		Country areas	25,083	17,633	42,716	...	...	...
		Total	1,654,536	1,677,117	3,331,653	4	1	5
(j).—Patna	{	Towns	1,680,617	1,694,750	3,375,367	4	1	5
		Country areas	233,810	232,277	466,087	5	3	8
		Total	6,243,546	6,413,110	12,656,656	43	64	106
(k).—Bhagulporo	{	Towns	6,477,356	6,445,387	13,122,743	47	67	114
		Country areas	73,743	60,000	133,743	...	...	...
		Total	3,247,548	3,244,000	6,491,548	19	39	58
(l).—Orissa	{	Towns	3,320,394	3,293,065	6,613,358	19	40	59
		Country areas	57,369	55,903	113,272	...	...	...
		Total	1,436,488	1,464,931	2,901,419	18	23	41
(m).—Chota-Nagpore	{	Towns	1,493,856	1,540,834	3,034,690	18	23	41
		Country areas	23,146	21,503	44,649	9	6	15
		Total	1,700,135	1,694,605	3,394,740	9	13	22
(n).—Assam	{	Towns	1,725,281	1,690,106	3,415,389	18	20	37
		Country areas	7,119	4,373	11,492	...	...	...
		Total	765,008	702,663	1,467,671	3	16	19
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			772,131	707,020	1,479,157	3	16	19

different Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

7			8			9			10			11			
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.															
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
40	32	72	65	61	126	90	88	178	100	118	218	110	108	218	(a.)
05	08	13	04	07	11	09	10	19	08	13	21	10	11	21	
40	04	44	07	05	12	11	12	23	13	15	28	13	14	27	
620	351	971	661	604	1,265	868	785	1,653	808	712	1,520	630	608	1,238	(b.)
01	01	02	02	02	04	02	02	04	02	02	04	02	02	04	
400	343	743	726	720	1,446	902	873	1,775	1,004	850	1,854	930	770	1,700	
01	01	02	02	02	04	02	02	04	02	02	04	02	02	04	(c.)
630	348	978	721	728	1,449	957	870	1,827	1,004	855	1,859	930	769	1,699	
01	01	02	02	02	04	02	02	04	02	02	04	02	02	04	
2	23	25	14	25	39	7	25	32	2	15	17	8	32	40	(d.)
47	23	70	14	25	39	10	25	35	13	15	28	8	32	40	
40	25	65	14	26	40	20	24	44	13	20	33	47	34	81	
2	2	4	8	1	9	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	(e.)
2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	
18	23	41	34	41	75	38	27	65	44	23	67	74	46	120	
20	23	43	30	42	72	44	30	74	40	32	72	84	40	124	(f.)
20	23	43	34	41	75	39	27	66	40	27	67	80	46	126	
32	30	62	34	71	105	3	1	4	2	0	2	5	6	11	
32	30	62	35	72	107	04	75	79	08	04	12	135	91	226	(g.)
14	7	21	3	1	4	5	0	5	0	0	0	4	7	11	
14	7	21	4	4	8	14	13	27	10	0	10	4	7	11	(h.)
13	10	23	3	3	6	5	3	8	3	4	7	3	4	7	
10	14	24	22	25	47	53	27	80	40	34	74	61	61	122	(i.)
32	24	56	26	28	54	54	30	84	52	42	94	67	55	122	
14	13	27	15	14	29	22	14	36	13	14	27	11	8	19	(j.)
14	13	27	15	14	29	22	14	36	14	14	28	11	8	19	
16	14	30	27	34	61	42	42	84	50	60	110	61	57	118	
90	91	181	108	251	359	325	318	643	401	305	706	202	201	403	(k.)
112	105	217	225	285	510	305	300	605	400	305	705	305	318	623	
4	2	6	10	11	21	13	13	26	25	24	49	14	25	39	(l.)
45	26	71	114	90	204	153	109	262	162	130	292	143	115	258	
40	24	64	130	101	231	202	142	344	147	103	250	121	124	245	
99	81	180	140	127	267	71	80	151	92	39	131	27	23	50	(m.)
99	82	181	145	130	275	73	87	160	45	40	85	27	22	49	
3	5	8	4	6	10	8	3	11	4	5	9	5	5	10	
12	10	22	20	14	34	12	38	50	53	55	108	47	51	98	(n.)
15	15	30	30	18	48	40	20	60	57	60	117	52	30	82	
24	14	38	0	0	0	5	7	12	17	2	19	2	0	2	
24	14	38	0	0	0	13	14	27	17	15	32	15	0	15	(o.)
24	14	38	0	0	0	15	25	40	17	17	34	17	0	17	

STATEMENT NO. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

			12			13		
			July			August.		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
SUMMARY.								
(a)—Of Towns	Including Calcutta	...	68	71	139	23	22	44
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	...	08	08	08	02	02	02
	Excluding Calcutta	...	87	68	155	22	21	43
(b.)—Of Country Areas	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	...	07	06	06	02	02	02
	Including Suburbs of Calcutta	...	No information received from the suburbs.					
	Excluding ditto	...	478	403	881	344	228	572
(c.)—Of the Entire Area	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	...	01	01	01	01	007	009
	Including Calcutta	...	531	474	1,005	366	255	621
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	...	01	01	01	01	007	009
(d)—Burdwan ...	Including Calcutta	...	529	471	1,000	366	255	621
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	...	01	01	01	01	006	009
	Excluding Calcutta	...	01	01	01	01	006	009
Divisional Totals.								
(d)—Burdwan ...	Towns	...	12	2	14	4	2	6
	Country areas	...	12	10	22	13	6	19
	Total	...	24	12	36	17	8	25
(e.)—Presidency	Towns	...	3	3	6	1	1	2
	Country areas	...	17	12	29	20	13	33
	Total	...	20	15	35	21	14	35
(f.)—Rajshahye	Towns	...	18	12	30	20	12	32
	Country areas	...	3	4	7	2	1	3
	Total	...	21	16	37	22	13	35
(g.)—Cooch Behar	Towns	...	43	46	89	20	14	34
	Country areas	...	3	10	13	1	3	4
	Total	...	46	56	102	21	17	38
(h.)—Dacca	Towns	...	3	4	7	2	1	3
	Country areas	...	48	84	132	51	29	80
	Total	...	51	88	139	53	30	83
(i.)—Chittagong	Towns	...	9	5	14	17	3	20
	Country areas	...	9	6	15	17	3	20
	Total	...	18	11	29	34	6	40
(j.)—Patna	Towns	...	31	36	67	8	10	18
	Country areas	...	184	126	310	130	101	231
	Total	...	215	162	377	138	111	249
(k.)—Bhagalpore	Towns	...	13	15	28	4	6	10
	Country areas	...	40	42	82	40	28	68
	Total	...	53	57	110	44	34	78
(l.)—Orissa	Towns	...	1	2	3	1	...	1
	Country areas	...	25	20	45	11	9	20
	Total	...	26	22	48	12	9	21
(m.)—Chota Nagpore	Towns	...	2	3	5	1	1	2
	Country areas	...	29	22	51	18	30	48
	Total	...	31	25	56	19	31	50
(n.)—Assam	Towns	...	3	4	7	1	...	1
	Country areas	...	22	17	39	14	7	21
	Total	...	25	21	46	15	7	22

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

14			15			16			17			18			19
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.															
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
14	8	22	10	6	16	10	8	18	27	16	43	508	656	1,164	(a.)
01	009	01	000	007	006	009	009	018	02	01	03	55	113	168	
14	8	22	10	6	16	9	8	17	27	13	40	500	650	1,150	
01	01	01	01	008	01	01	01	01	03	01	02	74	76	78	(b.)
180	160	340	173	138	311	233	155	388	350	270	620	5,013	4,783	10,806	
000	005	005	003	004	007	007	005	012	01	000	01	18	16	18	
203	177	380	183	144	327	245	163	408	340	245	585	6,196	5,308	11,504	(c.)
000	005	005	003	004	007	007	005	012	01	000	01	19	16	19	
203	177	380	183	144	327	245	163	408	340	245	585	6,181	5,321	11,502	
000	005	005	003	004	007	007	005	012	01	008	01	19	16	18	(d.)
3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	27	23	50	
6	9	15	7	7	14	20	18	38	46	46	92	200	330	498	
9	10	19	8	8	16	20	19	39	44	47	91	247	361	508	(e.)
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	3	25	21	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	4	12
10	9	19	11	12	23	12	2	14	24	9	37	341	250	591	(f.)
10	9	19	11	12	23	14	2	16	24	12	40	304	271	577	
10	9	19	11	12	23	13	2	15	26	9	37	340	254	595	
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	..	1	3	2	5	35	14	41	(g.)
13	23	36	13	9	22	51	34	85	60	40	100	645	517	1,162	
16	24	40	15	11	26	52	34	86	63	44	111	604	535	1,203	
..	16	17	33	(h.)
..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	3	40	50	100	
..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	3	65	76	141	
23	16	41	33	24	57	34	12	46	37	8	45	405	347	752	(i.)
23	16	41	33	24	57	39	12	51	38	8	46	550	379	929	
4	1	5	3	2	5	6	7	13	7	1	1	125	92	217	
4	1	5	3	2	5	6	7	13	7	11	18	126	93	219	(j.)
6	6	12	6	2	8	2	3	5	16	7	23	243	273	556	
73	69	140	47	34	81	44	37	81	93	87	180	1,073	1,733	3,006	
78	64	142	52	34	86	50	40	90	109	94	203	2,216	2,006	4,222	(k.)
27	26	53	12	14	26	23	23	46	14	11	25	99	100	199	
29	25	54	13	17	30	23	27	50	14	11	25	103	129	232	
1	..	1	10	..	10	(l.)
7	3	10	6	2	8	8	7	15	32	17	49	440	430	870	
8	8	16	6	2	8	8	7	15	35	10	45	502	445	947	
1	..	1	40	38	78	(m.)
17	17	34	7	5	12	14	6	20	16	12	28	240	241	481	
18	17	35	8	5	13	15	6	21	18	12	30	250	275	525	
6	7	13	11	18	29	(n.)
6	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	166	270
6	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	179	384

STATEMENT NO. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8													
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
BURDWAN.	BURDWAN.	1. Calcutta	290,857	147,744	447,601															
		2. Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received.																	
		3. Town—Burdwan	16,290	16,051	32,341															
		Country Areas.																		
		4. Khundghose	33,620	33,850	67,470															
		5. Indae	39,210	39,874	79,084															
		6. Seilmahad	41,674	43,628	85,302															
		7. Gangooria	60,375	64,825	125,200															
		8. Nahibgunge	30,095	42,801	72,896															
		9. Bhatooria or Poorbusthullee	39,442	42,235	81,677															
10. Muntosaur		30,504	43,017	73,521																
11. Katugram		38,706	43,858	82,564																
12. Munglecote		37,320	40,453	77,773																
13. Boudi-Boudi		45,000	45,532	90,532																
14. Ausgram		55,642	59,721	115,363																
15. Sonanookhee		39,835	40,802	80,637																
16. Kakas		19,090	21,302	40,392																
17. Niamutpore or Assensole		36,111	35,542	71,653																
18. Goghri		66,302	69,944	136,246																
19. Kotulpore		54,059	59,216	113,275																
20. Roynah		61,640	60,559	122,199																
21. Burdwan		11,254	10,844	22,098																
22. Culna		58,415	63,065	121,480																
23. Cutwa		39,483	43,036	82,519																
24. Raucungung		65,054	67,228	132,282																
25. Jehanabad	63,503	68,066	131,569																	
Total of Country Areas			979,528	1,022,800	2,002,328															
District Total			995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745															
BANKOORA.	BANKOORA.	26. Town—Bankoora	8,695	8,099	16,794															
		Country Areas.																		
		27. Onda	60,312	61,040	121,352															
		28. Chalna	32,230	31,779	64,009															
		29. Gungajulhatti	76,003	78,101	154,104															
		30. Bankoora	11,004	11,192	22,196															
		31. Bishenpore	72,460	74,802	147,262															
		Total of Country Areas			252,065	256,043	508,108													
		District Total			261,060	265,042	526,102													
		BEERBOOM.	BEERBOOM.	32. Town—Soory	4,017	4,394	8,411													
Country Areas																				
33. Soory, including Synthia and Mahomed Bazar...				45,051	46,455	91,506														
34. Rajnager				14,962	16,023	30,985														
35. Doobrupore...				60,407	70,798	131,205														
36. Kusbal				69,432	62,001	131,433														
37. Nankoolpore				29,572	32,270	61,842														
38. Lahpore				34,309	37,636	71,945														
39. Barwan				30,038	33,537	63,575														
40. Mowrasur				40,004	44,317	84,321														
Total of Country Areas				329,933	350,987	680,920														
District Total				334,650	361,871	696,521														
MIDNAPORE.		MIDNAPORE.		41. Town—Midnapore...	16,110	16,581	32,691													
				Country Areas.																
				42. Narsinghur	63,248	64,305	127,553													
				43. Bantou	50,988	55,404	106,392													
	44. Gopechullulpore			50,002	60,708	110,710														
	45. Jhargan			22,540	27,014	49,554														
	46. Bhoompore			30,556	37,715	68,271														
	47. Nalbam			25,234	25,096	50,330														
	48. Keshipore			53,610	55,310	108,920														
	49. Jaspore			65,634	70,525	136,159														
	50. Jobra			53,178	57,569	110,747														
	51. Sabong			103,723	109,053	212,776														
	52. Panchoorah			78,709	87,391	166,100														
	53. Muslumdpore		32,156	33,053	65,209															
	54. Soothhatta		37,438	38,795	76,233															
	55. Nundigram		51,432	54,308	105,740															
	56. Contai		62,768	60,089	122,857															
	57. Rughunathpore		27,644	27,035	54,679															
	58. Ekra		20,875	28,023	48,898															
	59. Kodkeroo		18,331	17,772	36,103															
	60. Pataspore		40,503	40,820	81,323															
	61. Bhunwanpore		44,059	45,158	89,217															
	62. Gurbetta		72,190	73,065	145,255															
	63. Midnapore		69,234	71,047	140,281															
	64. Tuniook		37,691	39,650	77,341															
	65. Chundrakona		52,674	53,906	106,580															
	66. Ghatal		50,384	52,358	102,742															
	Total of Country Areas			1,241,081	1,295,368	2,536,449														
	District Total			1,257,194	1,283,700	2,540,894														

Boats and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873. (Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		
Division.	District.	Area.	Population.			January.				February.		March.		April.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Burdwan (Continued).	Hooghly.	67. Town—Hooghly	17,114	17,667	34,781	1	...	1
		Country Areas.														
		68. Hooghly	15,870	16,907	32,777
		69. Balasghur	28,917	32,438	61,355
		70. Pundooah	36,514	40,818	77,332
	Serampore.	71. Dhuneebhally	55,335	61,186	116,521
		72. Khanakpore	65,594	71,008	136,602
		73. Baneberia	19,742	21,507	41,249	...	1	1	1	...	1
		Total of Country Areas ...	219,963	244,104	464,067	...	1	1	1	...	1
		District Total	237,076	261,781	498,857	...	1	1	2	...	2
Howrah.	74. Town—Serampore	12,436	12,003	24,439	
	Country Areas.															
	75. Hurlipal	54,923	56,987	111,910	
	76. Kristonuggur	34,916	36,904	71,820	
	77. Chunditola	46,110	48,931	95,041	
24 Parganas.	Howrah.	78. Serampore	7,323	6,700	14,023	
		79. Baldybaty	89,713	90,378	180,091
		Total of Country Areas ...	180,584	188,840	369,424
		District Total	193,022	200,843	393,865
		80. Town—Howrah	54,098	43,046	97,144	1	...	1
	24 Parganas.	Country Areas.														
		81. Doonjore	34,996	40,038	75,034	...	1	1	...	2	...	2
		82. Bankrail	20,456	19,547	40,003
		83. Juggutbullubpore	37,564	42,879	80,443
		84. Amta	50,814	59,640	110,454	...	1	1
Medinipur.	Howrah.	85. Goleberiah	34,031	35,478	69,509	
		86. Bagnan	27,411	30,487	57,898	
		87. Shampore	29,398	31,053	60,451	
		Total of Country Areas ...	238,600	259,421	498,021	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	
		District Total	292,758	303,107	595,865	...	2	2	1	...	2	
	24 Parganas.	88. Town—Arendaha	14,348	15,915	30,263	
		Country Areas.														
		89. Tollygunge	60,903	66,511	127,414	...	1	...	1	
		90. Sonarpore	17,753	17,798	35,551	
		91. Arendaha	541	5	546	
Medinipur.	Howrah.	92. Duryaparah	29,679	29,182	58,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		93. Histopore	34,915	37,314	72,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		94. Acheepore	29,683	29,444	59,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		95. Dum-Dum	18,442	15,840	34,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		96. Peygunge	16,353	16,925	33,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24 Parganas.	97. Taberiah	41,058	40,040	81,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		98. Diamond Harbour ...	24,530	24,342	48,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		99. Hebbipore	31,123	32,020	63,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		100. Bankipore	48,572	50,150	98,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		101. Sultanpore	38,616	38,639	77,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medinipur.	Howrah.	102. Muthurapore	31,935	31,534	63,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		103. Hariopore	31,754	30,881	62,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		104. Protabnuggur	16,444	14,219	30,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		105. Mutlah	20,022	15,142	35,164	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		106. Hurva	22,589	20,343	42,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24 Parganas.	107. Husnabad	31,690	27,708	59,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		108. Kalarooah	36,178	39,915	76,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		109. Magurah	24,743	22,738	47,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		110. Kallgunge	71,710	60,330	132,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		111. Assacooee	48,580	50,677	99,257	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Medinipur.	Howrah.	112. Baraset	39,330	38,339	77,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		113. Nyahetty	43,296	42,782	86,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		114. Nawabgunge (Barrackpore)	38,533	37,801	76,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		115. Joyntugger	35,636	37,718	73,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		116. Kalinga	54,693	57,546	112,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24 Parganas.	117. Bussceerhat	36,113	34,035	70,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		118. Satkhira	46,310	47,141	93,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	968,683	935,193	1,903,876	...	3	2	5	...	7	...	...	...
		District Total	1,003,080	948,107	1,951,187	...	3	2	5	...	7	...	...	...
		Towns.														
Medinipur.	119. Kishnaghar	12,871	13,879	26,750	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	120. Nuddea	3,903	4,961	8,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	121. Santipore	13,305	15,430	28,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	122. Banaghat	4,296	4,065	8,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	123. Koochta	4,674	4,571	9,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medinipur.	124. Meherpore	2,633	2,988	5,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	125. Commerce	2,479	2,778	5,257	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns ...		44,000	46,157	90,157	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
Division.	District.	Areas		POPULATION.			January.		February.		March.		April.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PRESIDENCY.—(Continued).															
Kudum.—(Continued).															
Country Areas.															
	126. Kishnagar	...	...	34,007	34,020	67,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	127. Hanakhally	...	...	19,425	20,609	40,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	128. Kishengunge	...	...	14,378	15,334	29,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	129. Chupra	...	...	26,480	26,617	53,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	130. Nakasheepara	...	...	26,806	29,088	55,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	131. Kalligunge	...	...	24,433	26,201	50,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	132. Tehatta	...	...	46,097	48,378	94,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	133. Moharpore	...	...	7,975	7,265	15,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	134. Karimpore	...	...	46,754	50,086	96,840	18	23	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
	135. Gangra	...	...	37,432	45,323	82,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	136. Dowltpore	...	...	48,923	51,687	100,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	137. Nowpara	...	...	40,923	44,153	85,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	138. Kumbha	...	...	5,863	7,194	13,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	139. Commercially, including Kakra	...	...	39,419	41,084	80,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	140. Bhadoola	...	...	17,700	19,384	37,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	141. Alundanga	...	...	25,482	26,008	51,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	142. Choudangah	...	...	43,544	43,791	87,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	143. Damurhoda	...	...	10,484	10,190	20,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	144. Jeebunnugger	...	...	29,134	29,804	58,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	145. Kakopole	...	...	17,877	17,286	35,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	146. Moheshpore	...	...	17,443	18,121	35,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	147. Gopalmugger	...	...	40,190	51,140	91,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	148. Gopalmugger	...	...	24,615	29,141	53,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	149. Bonga	...	...	6,923	8,295	15,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	150. Barua	...	...	31,147	33,316	64,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	151. Gajhatta	...	...	19,827	23,240	43,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	152. Gopalmugger	...	...	19,540	20,510	40,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	153. Santipore	...	...	10,474	11,286	21,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	154. Ranaghat, including Boornugger or Odolow	...	...	34,008	36,821	70,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	155. Chagidh	...	...	24,554	27,771	52,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	156. Jagool	...	...	19,317	19,223	38,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas	...	...	833,105	884,513	1,717,618	18	22	40	4	5	9	2	...	...
	District Total	...	...	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	18	22	40	4	5	9	2	...	...
Jessore.															
	157. Town—Jessore	...	...	4,639	3,513	8,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.														
	158. Goodkhally	...	...	20,553	20,972	41,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	159. Monirampur, including Nowpara	...	...	71,819	71,102	142,921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	160. Kalligunge	...	...	44,606	46,606	91,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	161. Keshubpore	...	...	42,543	42,298	84,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	162. Bazarpara	...	...	29,020	30,076	59,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	163. Jendah	...	...	41,987	43,607	85,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	164. Kotohandpore	...	...	20,080	19,144	39,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	165. Hurrenakuonda	...	...	18,905	18,559	37,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	166. Sakopa	...	...	58,067	61,108	119,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	167. Majorah, including Sreepore	...	...	70,916	77,547	148,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	168. Mahommedpore	...	...	30,583	42,204	72,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	169. Bulkhia	...	...	21,804	23,736	45,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	170. Narail	...	...	65,748	66,779	132,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	171. Kalia	...	...	33,347	33,959	67,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	172. Lohagurah, including Alifdangah	...	...	47,760	51,200	98,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	173. Kholna, including Footollah	...	...	54,841	55,822	110,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	174. Hyatghatta	...	...	18,966	14,287	33,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	175. Doornish, including Tulla	...	...	53,740	52,314	106,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	176. Deoloty, including Chandkhally	...	...	47,527	50,704	98,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	177. Bagerhat, including Fokeerhat and Koochoa	...	...	71,303	67,227	138,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	178. Molnabat	...	...	21,829	24,008	45,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	179. Bampal	...	...	25,139	20,021	45,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	180. Kishengunge	...	...	50,783	57,508	108,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	181. Jessore	...	...	73,479	72,427	145,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas	...	...	1,045,467	1,020,332	2,065,799	9	8	17	9	10	20	25	30	35
	District Total	...	...	1,061,136	1,026,865	2,078,001	9	8	17	9	10	20	25	30	35
Moorshedabad.															
	182. Town—Moorshedabad	...	...	22,593	22,780	45,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.														
	183. Burwa	...	...	26,326	26,637	52,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	184. Nowadah	...	...	20,296	23,169	43,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	185. Harhurpara	...	...	27,434	30,376	57,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	186. Jellinghee	...	...	51,656	57,170	108,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	187. Gowa	...	...	30,308	43,379	73,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	188. Bowluhasar	...	...	21,636	24,140	45,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	189. Moorshedabad, including Burwagola and	...	...	53,307	55,935	109,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	190. Budreghat	...	...	26,153	22,010	48,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	191. Kalligunge	...	...	20,553	19,017	39,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	192. Soojingunge or Borthampore	...	...	20,553	19,017	39,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	193. Gorbazar	...	...	22,598	24,519	47,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	194. Gokurn	...	...	22,598	24,519	47,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	195. Khurgong, including Nulhatti, Rampore, and Pules	...	...	123,601	135,586	259,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	196. Khurgong	...	...	50,179	60,089	110,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	197. Jungipore, including Raghunathpore, Mirzapore, Sooty, Rham-shaerung, and Dewanseralis	...	...	127,423	142,501	270,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas	621,948	665,501	1,287,449	5	4	9	27	30	62	68	110	125
	District Total	645,335	706,521	1,351,856	5	4	9	27	30	62	68	110	127

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
Division.	District.	AREAS.	POPULATION.															
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.		February.		March.		April.						
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
DINAGPORE.	Dinagpore.	199. Town—Dinagpore	7,700	8,848	16,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		200. Dinagpore or Kotwally	1,964	641	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		201. Bajarampore	100,618	98,488	199,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		202. Beergunge	78,188	71,915	150,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		203. Kallagunge	45,481	46,247	91,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		204. Hemtabad	42,718	41,378	84,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		205. Bungsihari	40,038	38,250	78,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		206. Gangarampore	34,679	36,517	71,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		207. Pateoram	34,911	31,965	66,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		208. Putneetola	63,104	60,686	123,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		209. Porsha	23,521	22,823	46,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		210. Ohintamun	28,567	24,268	52,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		211. Hubra	38,637	30,970	69,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		212. Nowabgunge	24,023	23,780	47,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		213. Goraghaut or Ranoegunge	8,750	8,175	16,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		214. Peergunge	44,464	42,853	87,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		215. Ranoesunkoli	40,944	37,753	78,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		216. Thakoorgaon	118,188	106,730	224,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	768,781	720,151	1,488,932	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	8
		District Total	776,481	725,493	1,501,974	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	8
MALDAH.	Maldah.	217. Town—English Bazar	6,460	6,309	12,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		218. Gorgoriba	31,638	38,920	70,558	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	3	1	4
		219. Khurba	45,690	48,411	94,101	1	2	3	1	...	1	3	1	4	
		220. Gajole	28,283	27,084	55,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		221. Kalachuk	58,784	62,591	121,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		222. Gomasthapore	28,009	33,990	61,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		223. Sheebgunge	40,914	55,813	106,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		224. Nowabgunge	36,728	37,470	74,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		225. English Bazar	35,023	37,420	72,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		226. Maldah	26,688	33,901	60,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	324,837	388,940	713,777	1	3	4	11	10	21	7	6	18	
		District Total	331,297	345,339	676,636	1	3	4	11	10	21	7	6	18	
RAJSHAHY.	Rajshahy.	227. Town—Nattore	4,939	4,735	9,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		228. Godagari	17,444	17,839	34,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		229. Tanore	45,044	46,988	92,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		230. Manda	46,443	46,835	92,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		231. Bandakara	39,136	37,979	77,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		232. Bakhura	64,918	63,769	128,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		233. Pootia	70,770	73,517	144,287	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		234. Chughat	35,016	36,908	71,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		235. Lalpore or Hilmarah	66,645	69,390	136,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		236. Buraigram	62,243	65,690	127,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		237. Singra	79,403	79,728	159,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		238. Beauloh	54,385	53,923	108,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		239. Nattore	68,203	67,775	135,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	645,647	655,408	1,301,055	...	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	4
		District Total	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	...	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	4
BANGPORE.	Bangpore.	240. Town—Rungpore	3,578	3,583	7,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		241. Nisbutsunge	75,066	71,302	146,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		242. Durwance	61,890	57,634	119,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		243. Juidhaka	86,805	81,665	168,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		244. Dimlah	71,393	67,381	138,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		245. Phoorinbarce	88,514	89,047	177,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		246. Harobare	73,139	71,129	144,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		247. Nagasoree	91,977	90,948	182,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		248. Alipore, including Sundergunge or Burwa, Footcoomar, and Palashbarce	130,911	122,063	252,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		249. Keergunge	50,905	48,737	99,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		250. Moluna	57,219	55,047	112,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		251. Peergunge	38,943	36,892	75,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		252. Bhowanegunge	33,600	32,887	66,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		253. Chilmaree	34,368	33,233	67,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		254. Sadollapore	60,794	58,900	119,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		255. Gobindgunge	92,546	88,738	181,284	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
		256. Myrgunge or Rungpore, or Kalia-gunge	59,072	57,343	116,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	1,091,448	1,032,464	2,123,912	1	1	2	1	
		District Total	1,098,026	1,039,546	2,137,572	1	1	2	1	

RAJSHAHY.—(Continued.)

Town and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
Division.	District.	Area.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dacca. — (Continued.)	Country Areas.	301. Lalbagh	68,714	73,890	142,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		302. Sobhar	80,464	86,848	167,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		303. Kapasia	55,433	50,902	106,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		304. Rooppore	78,603	78,505	157,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		305. Rooppunge	60,609	60,181	120,790	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		306. Nawabgunge	64,793	72,118	136,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		307. Moonshigunge	100,630	110,630	211,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		308. Greenuggur	112,531	135,593	248,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		309. Jaffergunge	74,349	79,304	153,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		310. Harirampore	37,632	40,929	77,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		311. Narsinggunge	57,099	52,454	109,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		312. Manikgunge	70,823	73,808	144,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	862,630	909,909	1,772,539	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total ...	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farrukpore.	Country Areas.	313. Bhoonsa	55,966	58,196	114,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		314. Awanpore	49,192	52,954	102,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		315. Sudderpore	30,333	33,323	63,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		316. Isaroh	54,529	62,002	116,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		317. Mukundpore	65,402	60,287	125,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		318. Gopalgunge or Gopeshnathpore ...	46,958	44,711	91,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		319. Goslundo	46,435	43,390	89,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		320. Belgachee	44,178	43,161	87,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		321. Farqua	61,402	64,674	126,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		322. Farrukpore	40,094	39,157	79,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total ...	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Towns.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		323. Burrisal	5,799	1,985	7,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324. Dowlathkhan	2,140	2,211	4,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns ...	8,939	4,096	13,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur.	Country Areas.	325. Burrisal, including Lakhtia ...	75,800	71,738	147,538	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		326. Jhulokatty	66,635	70,795	137,430	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		327. Nulohitty	44,754	44,710	89,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		328. Backergunge	95,315	94,073	189,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		329. Mohidgunge	71,497	67,179	138,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		330. Gourmuddee	79,615	80,295	159,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		331. Kotaleepara	40,960	43,335	84,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		332. Madarcepore	84,079	87,253	171,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		333. Moolfalgunge or Palong ...	130,431	137,235	267,666	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		334. Kewara	33,903	39,556	73,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		335. Percepore	45,901	44,969	90,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		336. Mutharee	52,320	46,808	99,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		337. Bowful	60,155	59,740	119,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		338. Mirzapore	69,284	65,814	135,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339. Goslakhal	35,900	31,363	67,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340. Khalakhal	54,977	42,780	97,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
341. Dowlathkhan, including Man- purah	86,238	82,673	168,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
342. Dhunya Moyna	54,615	50,160	104,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...	1,195,298	1,109,100	2,304,398	3	1	4	1	1	5	7	5	12	10	11	27		
District Total ...	1,204,237	1,173,195	2,377,432	3	1	4	1	1	5	7	5	12	10	11	27		
Towns.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
343. Jamalpore	7,310	7,002	14,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
344. Kishoregunge	6,683	6,045	12,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
345. Nussorabad	6,795	3,273	10,068	12	14	26	12	10	22	1	5	6	1	2	8		
Total of Towns ...	20,787	17,320	38,107	12	14	26	12	10	22	4	3	7	6	3	8		
Mymensing.	Country Areas.	346. Madarigunge	86,495	83,334	169,829	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		347. Chuffergon	43,917	40,735	84,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		348. Netrokha, including Kenduah ...	181,396	170,084	351,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		349. Doorgapore	58,614	54,366	112,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		350. Foolpore	449,991	46,972	496,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		351. Dewangunge	40,316	41,906	82,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		352. Pingua	40,323	50,069	90,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		353. Mudhupore	64,666	62,896	127,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		354. Nickly	47,490	49,545	97,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		355. Basodpore	77,991	78,800	156,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		356. Attia	151,800	153,088	304,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		357. Mymensing, including Mookta- gatchee	106,630	104,335	210,965	14	19	33	11	22	33	3	3	6	1	3	3
		358. Jamalpore	81,613	78,197	159,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		359. Sherepore	78,377	75,945	154,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
360. Kishoregunge	47,477	46,660	94,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...	1,197,175	1,144,726	2,341,901	12	14	26	12	11	23	4	7	11	10	4	14		
District Total ...	1,197,923	1,161,946	2,359,869	20	20	40	22	21	43	8	10	18	12	7	26		

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
Division.	District.	Area.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Dacca—(Continued.)	Sylhet.	561. Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,582	16,896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country Areas.																
		562. Dhurmpaaha	55,445	44,796	100,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		563. Sonamunga, including Laur ...	32,010	28,509	60,519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		564. Chutuck	108,243	94,406	202,649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		565. Parool, including Sylhet ...	66,837	63,587	130,424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		566. Tajpore	51,583	47,547	99,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		567. Nubheegunge	55,303	54,743	110,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		568. Abidabad	45,108	43,458	88,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		569. Sunkerpasha	38,459	40,408	78,867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca—(Continued.)	Cachar.	570. Lunkerpore	88,300	82,273	170,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		571. Nookholy	37,741	30,597	68,338	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		572. Rajnager	57,043	52,500	109,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		573. Hingajoh	50,028	48,807	98,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		574. Lakou	137,035	130,799	267,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		575. Molagool	24,597	23,080	47,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		576. Jynteahpore	12,893	12,201	25,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		577. Gohainghat	18,978	15,550	34,528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Country Areas	671,016	631,677	1,302,693	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		District Total	880,350	839,209	1,719,559	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca—(Continued.)	Chittagong.	578. Katigora	25,287	22,907	48,194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		579. Alilohar or Cachar, including Luchhipore	50,810	40,628	91,438	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3	11	3	14	14	
		580. Hylakandy	24,606	21,065	45,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
		Total of Country Areas	110,703	94,600	205,303	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3	12	4	16	16	
		District Total	110,378	94,604	205,022	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3	12	4	16	16	
		581. Town—Chittagong	12,201	8,598	20,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country Areas.																
		582. Chittagong or Islamabad ...	26,105	22,238	48,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		583. Koomerish	12,681	13,587	26,268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		584. Hathiazare	80,828	42,993	123,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca—(Continued.)	Nathally.	585. Meerkaseral	66,664	64,326	130,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		586. Futeckcherry	40,396	52,087	101,394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		587. Rajon	70,393	75,141	145,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		588. Puttiah	107,423	125,083	232,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		589. Nalkaneah	91,919	104,049	195,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		590. Chukuroah	21,657	25,435	47,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		591. Muscal	8,690	8,784	17,474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		592. Cox's Bazar	15,709	16,317	32,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		593. Ramoo	15,494	14,328	29,822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		594. Ockha	10,081	8,760	18,840	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca—(Continued.)	Tipperah.	Total of Country Areas	523,853	582,945	1,106,798	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		District Total	536,059	591,845	1,127,904	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		595. Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,256	10,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country Areas.																
		596. Ramkunge	33,548	30,031	63,579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		597. Lunkhpoorah	54,255	50,738	105,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		598. Sudharam	55,898	43,804	99,702	3	..	3	7	3	9	5	4	9	1	1	2	2
		599. Begumkunge	71,633	67,865	139,498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		600. Ainoagaon	65,164	67,179	132,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		601. Boumnee	16,815	17,464	34,279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca—(Continued.)	Tipperah.	602. Nundee	42,878	44,438	87,316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		603. Hattia	20,079	20,081	40,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Country Areas	356,290	347,881	704,171	3	..	3	7	3	9	7	6	14	5	1	6	6
		District Total	362,067	351,967	714,034	3	..	3	7	3	9	7	6	13	5	1	6	6
		604. Town—Comilla	7,909	4,949	12,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country Areas.																
		605. Borkamptah	63,323	51,296	114,619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		606. Thurish	107,149	105,401	212,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		607. Deodakandy	85,540	81,451	166,991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		608. Nurainapore or Tubkibugra ...	67,061	62,314	129,375	1	..	1	1	3	3	4	3	4	3	1	1	2
Dacca—(Continued.)	Tipperah.	609. Hajeeunee	35,273	33,312	68,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		610. Lunkaham	50,069	46,388	96,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		611. Jaganath Dighee	37,626	36,174	73,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		612. Chagulyah	57,786	50,916	108,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		613. Kuabab	64,937	66,368	131,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		614. Gouripoorah	54,423	51,094	105,517	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		615. Comilla	55,906	53,508	109,414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		616. Bramanberiah	107,020	104,041	211,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Country Areas	774,393	746,891	1,521,284	1	..	1	7	11	5	6	8	16	17	18	18	18
		District Total	782,291	751,840	1,534,131	1	..	1	7	11	5	6	8	16	17	18	18	18

Home and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

Division.	District.	Area.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Patna.	Patna.	Towns.																
		417. Patna	78,088	80,972	159,060
		418. Barh	5,539	5,721	11,260	...	1	1	2
		419. Behar	5,001	4,958	10,000
		Total of Towns ...	88,628	91,651	179,999	...	1	1	2
		Country Areas.																
		420. Patna	11,465	12,411	24,876	1	1	2
		421. Bankipore	84,426	84,340	168,766
		422. Nowaibpore	44,933	42,487	87,420
		423. Musowdibee	80,156	83,585	163,741
Gya.	Gya.	424. Palagunga, including Bikram ...	39,140	39,574	78,714	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		425. Muktarpore	29,011	29,945	58,956
		426. Illiam	78,197	80,725	158,922
		427. Uttarael, including Selan ...	71,594	74,177	145,771
		428. Dinapore, including Khagoul ...	30,080	31,340	61,420
		429. Muneer	37,643	42,355	80,000
		430. Futoonah	37,497	40,072	77,569
		431. Barh	47,337	50,450	97,787	...	1	1	2
		432. Mokameh	80,923	79,982	160,905
		433. Behar	124,515	129,837	254,352	1
Jehanabad.	Jehanabad.	Total of Country Areas ...	678,429	706,810	1,385,239	3	6	9	10	15	24	21	33	34	25	49	74	
		District Total ...	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	3	7	10	22	15	37	37	60	67	25	59	84	
		Towns.																
		434. Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		435. Jehanabad	9,095	11,927	21,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns ...	42,166	45,699	87,865	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		436. Gya	108,690	106,130	214,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		437. Sherghotty	72,090	70,083	142,173	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		438. Barachutty	42,750	43,453	86,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhojpur.	Bhojpur.	439. Uttrac	37,639	38,233	75,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		440. Jehanabad	117,517	116,014	233,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		441. Uraul	48,363	51,374	99,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		442. Nubbeenugger	45,533	47,397	92,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		443. Tikaroe	51,354	53,387	104,741	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		444. Aurungabad	101,470	114,217	215,687	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		445. Nowadah	178,697	178,665	357,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		446. Danoolnager	40,761	43,898	84,647	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		447. Rajowlee	43,299	45,387	88,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	911,998	940,922	1,852,920	6	4	10	19	17	36	41	54	77	68	83	127	
District Total ...	954,129	996,621	1,950,750	6	5	11	14	21	35	44	64	84	68	83	141			
Buxar.	Buxar.	448. Town--Buzar	6,700	7,075	13,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		449. Belowty	51,803	50,603	102,406	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		450. Pooero	74,779	77,333	152,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		451. Chowna	41,298	43,914	85,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		452. Dhungron	74,098	77,401	151,499	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		453. Nokha	57,327	58,938	116,265	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		454. Rangpurh	46,798	47,106	93,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		455. Arrah	135,839	155,749	291,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		456. Buzar	49,348	53,496	102,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur.	457. Doornoon	52,074	54,310	106,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		458. Basseoan, including Dehree ...	36,106	39,933	76,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		459. Bhubhuah and Chand, including Doorgawali	98,540	101,314	199,854	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	628,674	651,625	1,280,299	12	24	47	14	13	27	44	104	108	64	57	88	
		District Total ...	635,374	658,600	1,293,974	12	24	47	14	18	27	44	104	108	64	57	88	
		Towns.																
		460. Moanfepore	21,739	16,404	38,143	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		461. Durbhunga	22,693	23,947	46,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns ...	44,432	40,351	84,783	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
Tahsil.	Tahsil.	462. Indraj Somur	51,551	52,892	104,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		463. Behind	52,544	51,395	103,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		464. Kohrah	106,719	105,491	212,210	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		465. Parokhas	64,343	66,540	130,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		466. Mothwah	97,397	107,703	205,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		467. Mahnar	36,672	31,367	68,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		468. Tajpore	104,448	101,145	205,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		469. Dohingraai	130,177	132,996	263,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		470. Babara	132,263	133,323	265,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		471. Shewhar	81,911	76,396	158,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Forms and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1878.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the districts

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
District	Particulars	POPULATION.			January.			
	AREAS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Tribes—(Continued)	472. Belamchputownee	47,245	44,454	91,699	...	...	...
	473. Jeloy	147,732	150,184	297,916	...	...	...
	474. Beniput Khajowlee	50,533	49,859	100,392	...	...	...
	475. Bhowrah or Mudhoobunnee	84,446	80,577	165,023	1 ... 6	7 ... 3	1 ... 4	
	476. Mudhopore	78,084	68,187	146,271	...	...	...
	477. Khajowlee	71,349	67,978	139,327	...	...	...
	478. Hariakoe	32,157	31,068	63,225	...	...	...
	479. Lawtaha	44,069	40,141	84,210	...	...	...
	480. Monahpore	152,036	157,904	309,940	...	...	...
	481. Durbhunga	130,636	129,573	260,209	...	...	...
	482. Lalrunga	68,376	72,193	140,569	...	...	...
	483. Hajepore	68,014	75,930	143,944	...	...	...
	484. Bowersah	156,303	148,201	304,504	...	...	...
	485. Setamarhee	84,195	82,423	166,618	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas		2,146,423	2,151,601	4,298,023	5 ... 11	16 ... 23	10 ... 38	
District Total		2,191,764	2,192,943	4,384,706	5 ... 12	17 ... 25	11 ... 39	
Towns.	486. Chuprah	22,852	22,435	45,287	2	2 ... 9	9 ... 19	
	487. Revligunge	6,741	6,974	13,715	...	...	...
	488. Bawan	5,556	5,543	11,099	...	...	...
Total of Towns		35,149	35,553	70,702	2	2 ... 9	9 ... 19	
Country Areas.	489. Chuprah	83,249	94,035	177,284	1	1 ... 4	4 ... 12	
	490. Deogwara or Kusmur	49,600	55,630	105,230	...	...	...
	491. Purna	108,541	118,019	226,560	...	...	...
	492. Manjhee	65,180	70,893	136,073	2 ... 1	3 ... 2	4 ... 4	
	493. Buanpore	84,599	102,512	187,111	...	...	...
	494. Mushruk	137,005	141,694	278,699	...	...	...
	495. Bawan	132,406	184,406	316,812	...	...	...
	496. Burawlee	90,942	101,954	192,896	5 ... 1	6 ... 8	9 ... 14	
	497. Buregon	129,018	136,439	265,457	5 ... 5	10 ... 18	16 ... 31	
	498. Buregon, including Hurpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	499. Khurgowlee	76,905	77,986	154,891	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas		961,530	1,031,525	1,993,055	15 ... 8	31 ... 36	33 ... 39	
District Total		996,638	1,067,177	2,063,815	15 ... 8	33 ... 36	42 ... 77	
Towns.	500. Bettia	11,220	8,499	19,719	3	3 ... ..	...
	501. Motcharoe	4,705	3,471	8,176	...	...	...
Total of Towns		16,015	11,970	27,984	3	3 ... ..	...
Country Areas.	502. Adapore, including Katkunwa	...	...	...	...	...	...
	503. Dhaka Ram Chunder, including	...	...	...	...	...	...
	504. Kooriya, including Dhakaha or	...	...	...	...	...	...
	505. Modhobun	73,503	75,381	148,884	...	...	...
	506. Gobindgunge	43,021	41,932	84,953	...	...	...
	507. Lowra, including Ramnugger	73,971	69,013	142,984	...	...	...
	508. Bhikarpore	80,917	83,843	164,760	...	...	...
	509. Buregon, including Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	510. Motcharoe, including Segowli	...	...	...	...	...	...
	511. Bettiah, including Bhowra and	...	...	...	...	...	...
	512. Chonaha or Gyree	137,645	132,171	269,816	2	2 ... ..	...
Total of Country Areas		721,514	697,347	1,418,861	2 ... 1	4 ... 8	5 ... 13	
District Total		737,539	708,296	1,445,835	2 ... 1	6 ... 8	8 ... 14	
Towns.	513. Monghyr	12,876	13,604	26,480	...	...	...
	514. Jamalpore	5,875	4,078	9,953	...	...	...
Total of Towns		18,751	17,682	36,433	...	...	...
Country Areas.	515. Khurrukpore	70,156	69,989	140,145	1	1 ... ..	...
	516. Gogree	158,115	157,533	315,648	...	...	...
	517. Togra	98,013	101,680	199,693	...	...	...
	518. Bullish or Begoo Serai	108,469	174,608	283,077	1 ... 5	6 ... 14	10 ... 20	
	519. Sekundra	54,803	53,188	107,991	...	...	...
	520. Chutke	80,569	59,118	139,687	1 ... ..	...	...
	521. Monghyr	51,108	53,323	104,431	...	...	...
	522. Boraigurrath	75,940	78,184	154,124	...	...	...
	523. Bhakhpore	98,679	100,100	198,779	...	...	...
	524. Jamose	69,043	68,064	137,107	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas		872,280	867,730	1,740,010	3 ... 7	10 ... 14	13 ... 24	
District Total		907,374	915,978	1,823,352	3 ... 7	12 ... 16	16 ... 28	

Tables and Rural Statistics in the Bengal Province during the year 1872. (Continued.)

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STATEMENT NO. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
Division.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bhagulpore.	522. Town—Bhagulpore	25,021	24,087	49,108	...	1	1	4	2	6	7	5	12	7	5	12	
	Country Areas.																
	523. Bhagulpore	44,261	41,747	86,008	4	1	5	2	4	6	11	10	21	27	15	42	
	524. Sultangunge or Kamergunge	36,667	40,863	77,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	525. Permesnarpore or Lokmanpore	68,629	70,779	139,408	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	526. Umarpore	78,507	80,927	159,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	527. Hanka	63,526	64,199	127,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	528. Katooria	45,011	47,004	92,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	529. Budhowna or Kiasengunge	70,423	69,990	140,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	530. Mudshpooah	128,546	123,137	251,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
531. Seepool	141,483	137,620	279,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
532. Bhangong	73,609	71,519	145,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
533. Nathpore or Purnabangunge	72,515	69,044	141,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
534. Colgong	57,591	58,581	116,172	...	10	10	9	4	18	1	3	4	3	12	15		
	Total of Country Areas	882,162	874,450	1,756,612	14	29	43	25	17	42	24	23	47	30	30	77	
	District Total	917,153	909,107	1,826,260	14	30	44	26	19	45	25	26	51	40	40	91	
Purneah.	535. Town—Purneah	9,677	6,890	16,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	10	...	4	4
	Country Areas.																
	536. Dhumdaha	51,823	50,515	102,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...
	537. Gondwara	52,093	54,065	106,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...
	538. Muniharee	35,147	36,782	71,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...
	539. Kudbah	66,141	64,017	130,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...
	540. Hulrampore	58,984	56,977	115,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	541. Amourkubah	58,361	55,798	114,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
	542. Ararua	91,706	91,165	182,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...
	543. Mutteearua	44,801	43,917	88,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
544. Bahadurgunge	80,649	83,608	164,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
545. Kishengunge	70,889	67,775	138,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...
546. Kallengunge	130,791	115,964	246,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...
547. Purneah	66,940	65,623	132,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	14	7	21	
548. Raneengunge	53,528	51,968	105,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas	864,643	832,095	1,696,738	...	...	...	...	...	42	29	71	16	7	23	
	District Total	878,320	838,475	1,716,795	...	...	...	...	...	49	32	81	16	11	27	
Ramtal-Pergannah.	Towns.																
	549. Rajmehal	8,948	4,247	13,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	550. Doomka	5,659	5,534	11,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
	Total of Towns	9,502	9,781	19,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
	Country Areas.																
	551. Rajmehal	90,415	92,885	183,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	4	11
	552. Pakour	70,007	71,297	141,304	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	13	40
	553. Goida	146,523	140,817	287,340	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	2	6	15	19	34
	554. Nya Doomka	136,373	140,797	277,170	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	7	8	13	5	18
	555. Deoghur	173,696	168,894	342,590	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	6	1	7
	Total of Country Areas	620,314	619,790	1,240,104	2	3	5	6	1	7	13	8	20	23	44	67	
	District Total	629,716	629,371	1,259,087	2	3	5	6	1	7	19	10	29	23	44	72	
Cuttack.	Towns.																
	556. Cuttack	25,969	25,000	50,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	4
	557. Jajpore	5,193	5,581	10,774	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	3	6
	558. Kendrapara	5,301	5,481	10,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
	Total of Towns	36,463	36,061	72,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	7	3
	Country Areas.																
	559. Solipore	105,717	114,619	220,336	3	7	10	13	13	26	27	23	50	7	11	18	
	560. Patamundi	41,778	45,077	86,855	1	1	2	5	5	10	8	4	12	...	...	...
	561. Dhurmala	106,312	114,857	221,169	...	1	1	11	17	28	14	17	31	...	...	...
	562. Oolabar	51,334	54,767	106,101	...	...	...	21	18	39	9	5	14	7	9	18
563. Juggutainpore	89,861	91,025	180,886	...	...	...	3	5	8	10	2	13	...	...	...
564. Juggunathpore	77,071	78,983	156,054	...	...	...	2	4	6	9	9	12	...	...	...
565. Cuttack	85,368	81,788	167,156	1	2	4	10	6	16	4	7	11	...	...	...
566. Kendrapara	72,757	75,795	148,552	...	1	1	5	2	7	15	20	35	...	...	...
567. Jajpore	84,176	94,546	178,722	1	4	5	13	14	27	25	33	61	17	19	36		
	Total of Country Areas	699,048	733,403	1,432,451	8	17	25	61	66	127	118	108	226	60	30	120	
	District Total	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	8	17	25	61	67	128	123	111	239	63	30	120	
Poores.	568. Town—Poores	12,077	10,818	22,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.																
	569. Gope	49,364	48,523	97,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	570. Pipley	102,653	101,722	204,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	571. Khordah	102,053	102,314	204,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	572. Tanghy	16,961	16,455	33,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	573. Bhangpore	21,785	21,470	43,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	574. Poores including Lubba	64,671	65,914	130,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas	377,373	369,697	747,070	10	5	15	3	5	13	2	7	9	2	2	6	
	District Total	399,446	395,325	794,771	10	5	15	3	5	13	2	7	9	2	2	6	

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9													
Division.	District.	Area.	POPULATION.			January.				February.				March.				April.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Central—(Continued.)	Balasore.	875. Town—Balasore	9,029	9,354	18,383		
		Country Areas.																			
		876. Bustab	80,845	80,898	161,743		
		877. Jeisore	25,147	25,576	50,723		
		878. Balasopal	25,591	25,525	51,116		
		879. Sohroh	77,298	80,176	157,474		
		880. Bhuddruck	62,719	75,960	138,679		
		881. Basudebpore	25,956	26,092	52,048		
		882. Dhammuger	54,183	60,116	114,299		
		883. Mutch or Chandbally	17,623	18,987	36,610		
884. Balasore	96,218	95,567	191,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	370,048	381,921	751,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total	370,077	381,185	751,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Towns.																			
		885. Hazareebagh	6,313	6,725	13,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		886. Mohak	4,661	4,826	9,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		887. Uhatra	4,257	4,551	8,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns	15,230	16,002	31,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																			
Central—(Continued.)	Hazareebagh.	888. Hazareebagh	25,307	23,709	49,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		889. Goomra	21,758	20,316	42,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		890. Kashmar	11,844	10,992	22,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		891. Ramguri	32,847	31,536	64,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		892. Tandawa or Pogur	55,439	51,653	107,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		893. Chattr	33,075	30,971	64,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		894. Huntergunge	19,335	18,909	38,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		895. Burhee	29,070	27,326	56,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		896. Kodermah	25,137	24,812	49,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		897. Pachodhar	21,954	21,028	42,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—(Continued.)	Lohardugga.	898. Pachumbha	23,094	21,701	44,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		899. Khurukdha	65,784	60,722	126,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		900. Gowan	17,047	16,757	33,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	381,785	361,223	743,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total	387,043	374,650	761,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Town—Ranchi	6,960	5,256	12,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																			
		901. Baloomat	27,331	26,647	53,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		902. Barway	16,928	15,844	32,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		903. Basia	21,700	20,526	42,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—(Continued.)	Singbhum.	904. Beeroo	20,081	18,751	38,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		905. Choria	24,979	23,609	48,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		906. Koramba	35,441	33,058	68,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		907. Lodhma	21,418	21,196	42,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		908. Lohardugga	46,395	47,905	94,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		909. Pakota	40,754	39,345	80,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		910. Billes	27,591	26,903	54,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		911. Tamar	37,561	37,526	75,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		912. Torpa	30,534	29,108	59,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		913. Baraysar	6,454	5,000	11,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—(Continued.)	Singbhum.	914. Chhattarpur	13,980	13,246	27,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		915. Daitongunge	27,094	26,881	53,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		916. Gurwah	23,220	22,992	46,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		917. Munkali	16,861	16,371	33,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		918. Mujheewon or Hominabad	29,536	28,900	58,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		919. Patan	20,344	22,717	43,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		920. Rankunda	21,468	20,814	42,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		921. Ranchi	21,333	23,987	45,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	614,628	610,849	1,225,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total	621,548	618,575	1,240,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																			
Central—(Continued.)	Singbhum.	922. Chyebasa	2,534	2,299	4,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		923. Cheral	4,496	4,640	9,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		924. Gomia	12,163	12,425	24,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		925. Thol	9,009	9,054	18,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		926. Bontoria	1,522	1,524	3,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		927. Bhabhorla	3,555	3,549	7,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		928. Nagra	1,577	1,555	3,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		929. Lakurh	4,092	3,919	8,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		930. Owria	4,871	4,374	9,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		931. Bor	9,509	9,320	18,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—(Continued.)	Singbhum.	932. Kotgar	1,542	1,452	2,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		933. Jandah	812	875	1,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		934. Golihara	2,477	2,415	4,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		935. Kuddha	1,151	1,125	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		936. Kalnooka	753	708	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		937. Borkala	3,229	3,372	6,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		938. Ajudia	3,925	3,975	7,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		939. Soda	1,541	1,554	3,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		940. Lora	625	659	1,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		941. Rajabasa	1,901	2,091	3,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
942. Ubra	1,919	1,904	3,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 1. *Deaths in the Royal Prisons during the year 1871. (Continued.)*

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486
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[illegible]

Source: *United States Census of Agriculture*, 1954, *Volume 1, Agriculture in the United States*, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955, Table 1-10, p. 10.

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STATEMENT NO. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			1901.												
						January.			February.			March.			April.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Assam—(Continued.)	Lachimpore.	Country Areas.																
		884. Dohrooghur	32,713	27,226	59,939	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		885. Dumduma	4,495	3,678	8,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		886. Jaipore	4,297	4,080	8,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		887. Buddyah	2,561	2,086	4,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		888. Dhukwahana	6,160	5,045	11,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		889. Lachimpore	14,140	12,509	26,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	64,002	54,575	118,577	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total ...	64,002	54,575	118,577	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi and Jyntia Hills.	Country Areas.																
		780. Shillong	307	425	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		781. Cherrapunjee	230	283	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
782. Jowai		2,000	2,448	4,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...		2,516	3,092	5,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total ...	2,516	3,092	5,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills.	Country Areas.																	
	708. Samaguting	597	500	1,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	709. Dimapore	104	54	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas ...	641	554	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total ...	641	554	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 15th August 1874.

Towns and Rural Carriers in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31	
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.																																																													
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.																																					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																	
100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200											
100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200											
100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200											
100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200											
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C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from Dysentery in Bengal

		POPULATION.			Mortality.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.							
Of Towns	Including Calcutta	1,001,309	884,708	1,916,097	1,025	815	1,891
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	701,533	784,964	1,486,496	75	65	70
	Excluding ditto	701,533	784,964	1,486,496	75	65	70
Of Country areas	Including the Suburbs of Calcutta	Data for the suburbs not available.			14,500	10,101	24,601
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Data for the suburbs not available.			27	23	25
	Excluding ditto	80,936,798	81,163,894	62,000,692	14,500	10,101	24,601
Of the Entire area	Including Calcutta	81,098,198	81,968,804	62,946,498	15,525	10,917	26,442
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	81,098,198	81,968,804	62,946,498	15,525	10,917	26,442
	Excluding ditto	81,098,198	81,968,804	62,946,498	15,525	10,917	26,442
Divisional Abstracts.							
Burdwan	Towns	130,309	117,330	246,599	135	123	257
	Country areas	2,446,746	2,297,619	4,744,365	2,365	2,214	4,579
	Total	2,577,055	2,414,949	4,991,964	2,500	2,337	4,837
Presidency	Towns	832,944	813,330	1,646,274	809	793	1,602
	Country areas	68,007	68,564	136,571	65	62	127
	Total	899,951	881,894	1,781,845	874	855	1,729
Rajahmundry	Towns	57,963	52,196	110,159	108	85	193
	Country areas	4,391,536	4,362,899	8,754,435	2,740	1,941	4,681
	Total	4,449,499	4,415,095	8,864,594	2,848	2,026	4,874
Coast Behar	Towns	7,548	4,797	12,345	4	1	5
	Country areas	472,639	460,210	932,849	215	147	362
	Total	480,187	465,007	945,194	219	148	364
Dacca	Towns	82,188	64,467	146,655	65	61	126
	Country areas	4,704,946	4,664,900	9,369,846	1,967	1,895	3,862
	Total	4,787,134	4,729,367	9,516,501	2,032	1,956	3,988
Chittagong	Towns	25,963	17,633	43,596	33	33	66
	Country areas	1,604,636	1,677,117	3,281,753	787	684	1,471
	Total	1,630,599	1,694,750	3,325,349	820	717	1,537
Patna	Towns	233,810	223,577	457,387	176	132	304
	Country areas	6,848,846	6,413,119	13,261,965	1,905	1,816	3,721
	Total	7,082,656	6,636,696	13,719,352	2,081	1,948	4,029
Bhagalpore	Towns	73,748	69,000	142,748	54	52	106
	Country areas	2,247,546	2,224,965	4,472,511	1,432	1,381	2,813
	Total	2,321,294	2,293,965	4,615,259	1,486	1,433	2,919
Orissa	Towns	57,368	53,903	111,271	81	19	100
	Country areas	1,496,428	1,484,831	2,981,259	440	373	813
	Total	1,553,796	1,538,734	3,092,530	521	392	913
Chota-Nagpore	Towns	25,140	21,508	46,648	41	30	71
	Country areas	1,700,125	1,688,605	3,388,730	758	612	1,370
	Total	1,725,265	1,710,113	3,435,378	799	642	1,441
Assam	Towns	7,119	4,373	11,492	12	6	18
	Country areas	766,903	703,253	1,470,156	425	367	792
	Total	774,022	707,626	1,481,648	437	373	810

2014

[illegible]

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from *FEVER* in Towns and Rural

		July.			August.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.							
Of Towns..	Including Calcutta ..	728	728	1,456	1,191	948	2,139
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	73	73	73	112	110	111
	Excluding Calcutta ..	681	681	1,362	948	798	1,746
Of Country areas ..	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	51	51	51	124	124	124
	Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	Data for the suburbs not available.			....	....	....
	Excluding ditto ..	10,780	7,387	18,167	15,981	10,119	26,100
Of the Entire area ..	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	55	55	55	65	65	65
	Including Calcutta ..	11,708	8,119	19,827	18,168	11,008	29,176
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	55	55	55	67	67	67
	Excluding Calcutta ..	11,841	7,988	19,829	16,886	10,887	27,773
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	56	56	56	67	67	67
Divisional Abstracts.							
Burdwan ..	Towns ..	128	88	216	308	148	456
	Country areas ..	1,156	837	1,993	2,390	1,574	3,964
	Total ..	1,284	925	2,209	2,698	1,722	4,420
Presidency ..	Towns ..	308	158	466	334	388	722
	Country areas ..	40	34	74	76	81	157
	Total ..	348	192	540	410	469	879
Rajshahye ..	Towns ..	88	38	126	88	44	132
	Country areas ..	880	1,068	1,948	2,978	1,383	4,361
	Total ..	968	1,106	2,074	3,066	1,427	4,493
Cooch Behar ..	Towns ..	11	10	21	11	7	18
	Country areas ..	226	181	407	368	170	538
	Total ..	237	191	428	379	177	556
Dacca ..	Towns ..	40	34	74	50	21	71
	Country areas ..	1,358	741	2,099	1,808	898	2,706
	Total ..	1,398	775	2,173	1,858	919	2,777
Chittagong ..	Towns ..	87	33	120	48	23	71
	Country areas ..	883	603	1,486	888	673	1,561
	Total ..	970	636	1,606	936	696	1,632
Patna ..	Towns ..	286	213	499	308	316	624
	Country areas ..	2,000	1,478	3,478	2,888	2,147	5,035
	Total ..	2,286	1,691	3,977	3,196	2,463	5,659
Bhagulpore ..	Towns ..	84	35	119	84	84	168
	Country areas ..	1,340	858	2,198	1,881	888	2,769
	Total ..	1,424	893	2,317	1,965	972	2,937
Orissa ..	Towns ..	28	41	69	24	18	42
	Country areas ..	258	245	503	240	278	518
	Total ..	286	286	572	264	296	560
Chota-Nagpore ..	Towns ..	22	38	60	22	29	51
	Country areas ..	650	523	1,173	888	730	1,618
	Total ..	672	561	1,233	910	759	1,669
Assam ..	Towns ..	8	18	26	7	8	15
	Country areas ..	477	288	765	501	388	889
	Total ..	485	306	791	508	396	904

Circles as whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873. — (Continued.)

7		8		9		10								
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
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1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
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1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
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1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
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1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451	10,704	23,155
1,100	940	2,040	1,080	970	2,050	1,334	1,040	2,374	1,215	1,075	2,290	12,227	9,800	22,027
1,117	1,041	2,158	1,201	1,101	2,302	1,281	1,441	2,722	1,300	1,200	2,500	12,500	10,700	23,200
12,150	11,610	23,760	12,400	12,100	24,500	12,500	12,700	25,200	12,800	12,400	25,200	127,000	120,000	247,000
1,130	960	2,090	1,304	1,013	2,317	1,278	1,300	2,578	1,541	1,304	2,845	12,151	10,220	22,371
1,105	1,000	2,105	1,233	1,125	2,358	1,162	1,497	2,659	1,445	1,260	2,705	12,451		

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from Typhus in Towns and

Districts.	Towns.	Country areas.	Population.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burdwan.	Calcutta .. .. .	.. .. .	200,257	147,744	347,991	200	175	375
	Suburbs of Calcutta .. .. .	.. .. .	150,720	100,181	250,901	....	....	....
	Town—Burdwan .. .. .	.. .. .	16,229	14,021	30,250	90	81	171
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	979,280	1,022,200	2,001,480	1,512	773	2,285
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	995,919	1,036,201	2,032,120	1,602	858	2,460
	Town—Bankura .. .. .	.. .. .	8,000	8,000	16,000	6	5	11
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	204,900	200,900	405,800	40	30	70
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	212,900	208,900	421,800	46	35	81
	Town—Bogura .. .. .	.. .. .	4,617	4,300	8,917	12	4	16
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	220,933	204,907	425,840	241	750	991
Midnapore.	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	225,550	209,207	434,757	253	754	1,007
	Town—Midnapore .. .. .	.. .. .	10,110	10,351	20,461	15	6	21
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	1,241,054	1,209,200	2,450,254	495	204	699
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,251,164	1,219,551	2,470,715	510	210	720
	Town—Hooghly .. .. .	.. .. .	17,114	17,047	34,161	15	8	23
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	219,903	224,104	444,007	243	190	433
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	237,017	241,151	478,168	258	198	456
	Town—Serampore .. .. .	.. .. .	12,485	12,000	24,485	....	....	....
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	180,584	180,540	361,124	201	171	372
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	193,069	192,540	385,609	201	171	372
Howrah.	Town—Howrah .. .. .	.. .. .	54,000	42,000	96,000	31	31	62
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	230,000	200,000	430,000	70	57	127
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	284,000	242,000	526,000	101	88	189
	Town—Araon .. .. .	.. .. .	14,540	13,910	28,450	27	20	47
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	200,000	200,000	400,000	200	200	400
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	214,540	213,910	428,450	227	220	447
	Town—Nuddea .. .. .	.. .. .	13,971	10,870	24,841	10	10	20
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	200,000	200,000	400,000	200	200	400
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	213,971	210,870	424,841	210	210	420
	Town—Jessore .. .. .	.. .. .	4,000	3,513	7,513	....	....	....
Jessore.	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	710	673	1,383
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,004,000	1,003,513	2,007,513	710	673	1,383
	Town—Mooredabad .. .. .	.. .. .	22,200	22,700	44,900	10	0	10
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	631,043	631,501	1,262,544	420	240	660
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	653,243	654,201	1,307,444	430	240	670
	Town—Dinapore .. .. .	.. .. .	7,700	5,242	12,942	25	20	45
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	700,781	720,181	1,420,962	297	201	498
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	708,481	725,423	1,433,904	322	221	543
	Town—English Bazar .. .. .	.. .. .	0,000	0,000	0,000	11	10	21
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	200,000	200,000	400,000	200	200	400
Malda.	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	200,000	200,000	400,000	211	210	421
	Town—Natore .. .. .	.. .. .	4,000	4,735	8,735	0	11	11
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	600,000	600,000	1,200,000	600	600	1,200
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	604,000	604,735	1,208,735	600	611	1,211
	Town—Rangpur .. .. .	.. .. .	2,070	2,000	4,070	0	0	0
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	1,001,000	1,000,000	2,001,000	200	200	400
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,003,070	1,002,000	2,005,070	200	200	400
	Town—Bogra .. .. .	.. .. .	2,000	2,000	4,000	0	0	0
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	200,000	200,000	400,000	200	200	400
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	202,000	202,000	404,000	200	200	400
Futna.	Town—Futna .. .. .	.. .. .	7,000	7,000	14,000	20	10	30
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	200,000	200,000	400,000	200	200	400
	District total .. .. .	.. .. .	207,000	207,000	414,000	220	110	330

Rural Circle as whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1872.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from Fevers in Towns and

Divisions.	Districts.	Areas.	July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burdwan.	Calcutta	Calcutta	188	118	306	248	178	426
		Suburbs of Calcutta	Data not available.			.....	
		Town—Burdwan	58	44	102	51	47	98
	Burdwan	Country areas	428	380	808	718	489	1,207
		District total	524	374	898	769	526	1,295
	Bankura	Town—Bankura	2	2	4	7	5	12
		Country areas	48	38	86	108	81	189
		District total	50	40	90	115	86	201
	Bierbhoom	Town—Bierbhoom	1	1	2	6	6	12
		Country areas	142	134	276	408	346	754
		District total	143	135	278	414	352	766
	Midnapore	Town—Midnapore	5	5	10	18	18	36
		Country areas	205	215	420	713	487	1,199
		District total	210	220	430	731	505	1,236
	Hooghly	Town—Hooghly	22	9	31	22	28	50
		Country areas	98	84	182	122	84	206
		District total	120	93	213	144	112	256
	Serampore	Town—Serampore	14	17	31	13	9	22
		Country areas	76	43	119	98	25	123
		District total	90	60	150	111	34	145
	Howrah	Town—Howrah	22	20	42	40	44	84
		Country areas	38	16	54	110	53	163
		District total	60	36	96	150	97	247
Purba Medinipur.	24 Pargunnahs	Town—Araodaha	8	4	12	20	14	34
		Country areas	316	208	524	571	427	998
		District total	324	212	536	591	441	1,032
	Nuddea	Towns.						
		Krishnagar	5	11	16	10	5	15
		Nuddea	3	4	7	4	4	8
	Nuddea	Santipur	13	8	21	15	14	29
		Ranaghat	3	1	4	6	2	8
		Kochan .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nuddea	Meherpore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Coomerooly	4	2	6	13	5	17
		Total of towns	37	36	73	48	35	83
	Jessore	Country areas	169	120	289	408	297	705
		District total	197	156	353	456	332	788
	Moorshedabad	Town—Jessore	5	5	10	8	4	12
		Country areas	309	187	496	578	230	808
		District total	314	192	506	586	234	820
	Dinapore	Town—Moorshedabad	14	9	23	22	15	37
		Country areas	417	355	772	715	581	1,296
		District total	431	364	795	737	596	1,333
	Maldah	Town—Dinapore	9	7	16	12	9	21
		Country areas	154	124	278	296	127	423
		District total	163	131	294	308	136	444
	Rajshahye	Town—English Bazar	4	5	9	7	7	14
		Country areas	177	141	318	315	199	514
		District total	181	146	327	322	206	528
	Rangpore	Town—Natore	5	2	7	9	5	14
		Country areas	222	110	332	224	127	351
		District total	227	112	339	233	132	365
	Bogra	Town—Rangpore	4	2	6	7	1	8
		Country areas	204	108	312	248	176	424
		District total	208	110	318	255	177	432
	Fahra	Town—Bogra	9	6	15	9	1	10
		Country areas	170	108	278	161	115	276
		District total	179	114	293	170	116	286
	Fahra	Town—Fahra	14	8	22	17	6	23
		Country areas	112	68	180	167	77	244
		District total	126	76	202	184	83	267

Small Cattle in the Bengal Province during the year 1871.---(Continued.)

DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
388	384	772	369	278	647	393	381	774	394	389	783	1,444	1,396	2,840
78	74	152	75	67	142	78	68	146	84	79	163	331	299	630
770	730	1,500	1,115	780	1,895	1,456	1,061	2,517	1,060	795	1,855	11,895	7,999	19,894
770	730	1,500	1,115	780	1,895	1,456	1,061	2,517	1,060	795	1,855	12,119	8,099	20,218
25	5	30	17	5	22	9	3	12	7	6	13	30	20	50
195	76	271	194	136	330	115	79	194	88	53	141	1,345	776	2,121
195	83	278	304	189	493	131	88	219	95	80	175	1,194	618	1,812
9	6	15	14	10	24	10	5	15	2	5	7	30	20	50
687	680	1,367	764	704	1,468	695	605	1,300	605	573	1,178	5,674	4,998	10,672
688	645	1,333	708	714	1,422	606	510	1,116	607	512	1,119	5,703	4,789	10,492
19	6	25	20	14	34	20	21	41	13	18	31	104	113	217
2,000	990	2,990	1,487	1,078	2,565	1,913	1,370	3,283	1,608	1,074	2,682	9,348	6,379	15,727
2,021	996	3,017	1,497	1,094	2,591	1,940	1,391	3,331	1,616	1,087	2,703	9,407	6,501	15,908
31	27	58	25	24	49	27	51	78	28	44	72	231	245	476
120	80	200	105	254	359	113	250	363	513	713	1,226	1,304	1,300	4,000
121	116	237	178	129	307	204	164	368	423	327	750	1,365	1,000	4,000
13	13	26	14	17	31	24	26	50	19	23	42	178	187	365
146	66	212	126	96	222	178	127	305	229	157	386	1,008	964	1,972
112	77	189	176	110	286	202	168	370	248	189	437	1,008	1,121	2,129
21	70	91	116	87	203	229	165	394	229	173	402	1,087	797	1,884
64	53	117	119	79	198	209	206	415	208	156	364	1,323	796	2,119
178	125	303	225	106	331	209	161	370	446	316	762	1,323	1,006	2,329
19	21	40	26	27	53	49	54	103	46	40	86	277	267	544
641	546	1,187	761	540	1,301	1,426	1,181	2,607	1,223	971	2,194	7,923	5,716	13,639
670	569	1,239	797	567	1,364	1,475	1,245	2,720	1,279	1,011	2,290	8,199	6,098	14,297
13	6	19	13	9	22	14	11	25	10	10	20	100	190	290
4	3	7	13	14	27	14	11	25	4	18	22	67	74	141
14	10	24	20	17	37	14	10	24	14	16	30	144	104	248
....
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	8	16
2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	11	11	22
4	2	6	4	5	9	1	1	2	....	....	....	21	12	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	54	104
60	51	111	47	53	100	50	47	97	20	29	49	459	416	875
467	399	866	386	386	772	396	390	786	454	454	908	4,523	2,915	7,438
667	590	1,257	613	440	1,053	706	547	1,253	700	478	1,178	4,901	3,381	8,282
11	6	17	4	7	11	8	6	14	8	19	27	68	58	126
478	399	877	399	376	775	396	329	725	445	445	890	4,000	4,000	8,000
467	379	846	303	323	626	394	334	728	776	508	1,284	4,001	4,078	8,079
10	14	24	25	20	45	15	10	25	24	18	42	190	146	336
709	595	1,304	635	484	1,119	778	587	1,365	730	543	1,273	7,461	5,595	13,056
729	572	1,301	636	484	1,120	793	597	1,390	754	541	1,295	7,547	5,546	13,093
13	6	19	10	6	16	10	10	20	25	16	41	226	146	372
200	121	321	200	126	326	200	200	400	510	195	705	4,173	2,400	6,573
290	126	416	297	178	475	276	267	543	308	211	519	4,296	2,680	6,976
10	10	20	15	10	25	10	8	18	17	6	23	106	107	213
352	287	639	305	271	576	351	285	636	460	340	800	4,747	3,187	7,934
348	297	645	278	281	559	351	285	636	460	340	800	4,747	3,187	7,934
11	9	20	10	10	20	13	10	23	13	17	30	154	106	260
377	290	667	300	280	580	270	246	516	330	251	581	3,084	2,170	5,254
200	169	369	200	170	370	200	169	369	200	169	369	2,008	1,775	3,783
8	8	16	10	21	31	26	26	52	16	7	23	120	58	178
200	117	317	204	179	383	204	169	373	207	166	373	4,265	2,915	7,180
200	119	319	204	191	395	204	169	373	207	166	373	4,265	2,915	7,180
4	6	10	12	8	20	8	8	16	11	8	19	79	47	126
117	96	213	120	120	240	120	120	240	120	120	240	2,400	1,500	3,900
121	105	226	120	120	240	120	120	240	120	120	240	2,400	1,500	3,900
8	9	17	15	15	30	26	27	53	24	25	49	198	146	344
200	100	300	200	180	380	200	180	380	200	180	380	2,215	1,570	3,785
123	116	239	204	175	379	204	180	384	200	180	380	2,411	1,527	3,938

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from FEVERS in Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4			5		
Divisions.	Districts.	Areas.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COCHIN	Darjeeling ..	Country areas	53,087	41,656	94,743	17	8	25
		District Total	53,087	41,656	94,743	17	8	25
		Town—Fukrogonje	3,837	2,444	6,281	4	1	5
		Country areas	213,046	199,829	412,875	57	29	86
	Goalpara ..	District Total	216,883	201,773	418,656	61	30	91
		Town—Goalpara	3,708	2,823	6,531	...	...	...
		Country areas	205,445	198,227	403,672	129	119	248
		District Total	210,153	197,550	407,703	129	119	248
	Dacca ..	Towns.						
		Dacca	37,395	31,817	69,212	4	3	7
		Manickgonje	5,750	5,708	11,458	20	17	37
		Total of Towns	43,145	37,525	80,670	24	20	44
DISTRICT	Furroadpore ..	Country areas	842,630	908,679	1,751,309	289	211	500
		District Total	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	313	231	544
		Towns.						
		Country areas	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	129	94	223
	Backergunge ..	District Total	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	129	94	223
		Towns.						
		Burriani	5,790	1,855	7,645	5	5	10
		Dowlatkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351	5	12	17
	Mymensing ..	Total of Towns	8,930	4,066	12,996	11	17	28
		Country areas	1,195,398	1,160,100	2,355,498	423	297	720
		District Total	1,204,328	1,173,166	2,377,494	434	314	748
	Sylhet ..	Towns.						
		Jainalpor	7,310	7,002	14,312	9	...	9
		Kishoregonje	6,682	6,955	13,637	8	8	16
		Mymensing	6,705	5,873	12,578	10	6	16
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ..	Total of Towns	20,787	17,830	38,617	27	14	41
		Country areas	1,167,175	1,144,723	2,311,898	111	73	184
		District Total	1,187,962	1,162,553	2,350,515	138	87	225
		Towns.						
	Sylhet ..	Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,632	16,946	3	...	3
		Country areas	871,016	831,677	1,702,693	99	99	198
		District Total	880,330	839,309	1,719,639	102	99	201
	Cachar ..	Country areas	110,373	94,654	205,027	16	11	27
		District Total	110,373	94,654	205,027	16	11	27
	Noakhally ..	Town—Chittagong	13,204	8,398	21,602	23	23	46
		Country areas	523,853	532,945	1,056,798	315	222	537
		District Total	537,057	541,343	1,078,400	338	245	583
	Tipperah ..	Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,286	10,063	8	3	11
		Country areas	525,240	547,531	1,072,771	265	231	496
		District Total	531,017	551,817	1,082,834	273	234	507
	Patna ..	Town—Commillah	7,999	4,949	12,948	5	5	10
		Country areas	774,393	746,561	1,520,954	209	141	350
		District Total	782,392	751,510	1,533,902	214	146	360
	Gya ..	Towns.						
		Patna	73,023	80,272	153,295	17	14	31
		Barh	6,320	5,731	12,051	4	3	7
		Behar	5,081	4,958	10,039	3	3	6
PATEL	Gya ..	Total of Towns	84,424	91,961	176,385	24	20	44
		Country areas	678,439	706,210	1,384,649	127	89	216
		District Total	762,863	798,171	1,561,034	151	109	260
		Towns.						
	Gya ..	Gya	33,071	22,772	55,843	27	20	47
		Jahanabad	9,005	11,967	20,972	3	1	4
		Total of Towns	42,076	34,739	76,815	30	21	51
		Country areas	911,953	940,923	1,852,876	281	289	570
		District Total	954,029	975,662	1,929,691	310	310	620

Deaths as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

7			8			9			10					
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
18	6	24	18	6	24	20	9	29	17	10	27	18	8	26
18	6	24	18	6	24	20	9	29	17	10	27	18	8	26
6	1	7	1	....	1	6	2	8	1	2	3	1	4	5
78	80	158	78	88	166	77	40	117	67	46	113	100	80	180
82	51	133	79	38	117	83	42	125	68	50	118	110	54	164
....	....	....	6	6	12	6	....	6	8	9	17	18	10	28
148	101	249	124	61	185	102	84	186	129	138	267	180	138	318
148	101	249	100	97	197	166	84	250	207	142	349	193	146	339
2	1	3	2	5	7	6	5	11	5	2	7	1	2	3
2	5	7	9	6	15	2	5	7	6	4	10	2	2	4
9	6	15	11	11	22	9	10	19	11	6	17	4	4	8
104	91	195	124	92	216	226	128	354	246	173	419	207	104	311
175	97	272	125	103	228	237	138	375	226	179	405	211	109	320
128	66	194	99	58	157	117	64	181	143	60	203	64	53	117
128	66	194	99	58	157	117	64	181	143	60	203	64	53	117
1	4	5	1	2	3	4	3	7	2	1	3	4	1	5
10	10	20	7	4	11	6	4	10	8	3	11	3	....	3
11	20	31	6	6	12	9	7	16	10	2	12	7	1	8
250	140	390	240	107	347	494	291	785	450	250	700	414	247	661
201	160	361	251	173	424	503	296	801	490	223	713	421	246	667
4	3	7	5	8	13	9	12	21	14	14	28	9	9	18
6	3	9	8	7	15	9	3	12	8	4	12	1	8	9
7	3	10	4	2	6	3	....	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
17	9	26	17	17	34	21	15	36	25	20	45	11	17	28
101	51	152	62	32	94	74	53	127	115	75	190	250	150	400
118	60	178	79	40	119	100	68	168	140	63	203	201	173	374
....	3	3	8	3	11	2	1	3	9	3	12	7	6	13
94	44	138	66	29	95	82	28	110	53	43	96	74	44	118
94	47	141	69	32	101	85	29	114	62	46	108	81	50	131
11	2	13	24	8	32	18	8	26	31	14	45	15	20	35
11	2	13	24	8	32	15	8	23	31	14	45	15	20	35
21	18	39	19	14	33	17	16	33	17	14	31	13	15	28
205	274	479	204	224	428	245	204	449	331	218	549	267	190	457
206	293	499	413	242	655	302	220	522	345	234	579	280	211	491
11	8	19	6	2	8	10	5	15	9	15	24	5	9	14
208	184	392	219	121	340	187	111	298	212	170	382	280	153	433
214	192	406	227	125	352	197	116	313	251	165	416	226	161	387
4	7	11	5	4	9	6	14	20	7	5	12	6	4	10
178	98	276	194	101	295	262	155	417	237	189	426	277	181	458
182	100	282	201	106	307	228	169	397	244	194	438	223	185	408
10	14	24	20	48	68	6	4	10	47	46	93	44	24	68
....	6	10	7	6	13	7	9	16	9	11	20	8	7	15
....	1	1	5	2	7	2	1	3	6	5	11	4	5	9
14	21	35	48	51	99	15	14	29	62	64	126	45	46	91
127	104	231	120	94	214	139	99	238	154	100	254	127	116	243
141	125	266	127	145	272	170	112	282	180	173	353	129	163	292
20	19	39	20	2	22	47	26	73	50	44	94	66	40	106
....
20	19	39	20	20	40	24	21	45	28	47	75	73	43	116
222	120	342	222	715	937	271	240	511	423	272	695	240	208	448
221	211	432	221	222	443	222	271	493	230	419	649	415	247	662

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from Fevers in Towns and Rural

			11			12			
Divisions.	Districts.	Areas.	July.			August.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Country areas	18	4	22	14	17	31	
		District Total	18	4	22	14	17	31	
	Jalpaigoree	Town—Fukeergunge	2	4	6	2	1	3	
		Country areas	75	25	100	66	41	107	
	Goalpara	Town—Goalpara	9	6	15	9	6	15	
		Country areas	175	123	297	187	113	300	
	DACC.	Dacca	District Total	184	129	313	196	119	315
			Towns.						
		Dacca	Dacca	2	4	6	2	3	5
			Maulokgunge	4	2	6	12	2	14
Country areas		Total of Towns	6	6	12	14	5	19	
		Country areas	197	101	298	301	173	474	
Furreedpore		District Total	203	107	310	315	178	493	
		Country areas	76	28	104	67	36	103	
CHITTAGONG.		Chittagong	District Total	76	28	104	67	36	103
			Towns.						
	Backergunge	Burrimul	3	3	6	6	5	11	
		Dowlatkhan	3	3	6	3	....	3
	Country areas	Total of Towns	6	6	12	9	5	14	
		Country areas	463	233	696	465	279	744	
	Mymensing	District Total	469	239	708	474	284	758	
		Towns.							
	Mymensing	Jamalpur	9	15	24	9	13	22	
		Kishoregunge	7	2	9	7	6	13	
PATNA.	Sylhet	Mymensing	4	3	7	....	1	1
		Total of Towns	20	20	40	16	19	35	
	Sylhet	Country areas	478	244	722	448	307	755	
		District Total	498	264	762	464	326	790	
	Cooch	Town—Sylhet	8	4	12	12	4	16	
		Country areas	106	66	172	121	73	194	
	Tipperah	District Total	114	70	184	133	77	210	
		Country areas	45	19	64	19	11	30	
	PATNA.	Chittagong	District Total	45	19	64	19	11	30
			Towns.						
Chittagong		Town—Chittagong	14	14	28	24	19	43	
		Country areas	437	306	743	431	338	769	
Nonkhilly		District Total	451	320	771	455	357	812	
		Town—Sudharam	8	8	16	9	7	16	
Tipperah		Country areas	239	170	409	226	187	413	
		District Total	247	178	425	235	194	429	
Patna		Town—Commillah	5	6	11	9	6	15	
		Country areas	217	127	344	226	145	371	
PATNA.	Patna	District Total	222	133	355	235	151	386	
		Towns.							
	Patna	Patna	55	72	127	87	65	152	
		Behar	13	6	19	10	13	23	
	Country areas	Behar	3	4	7	6	7	13	
		Total of Towns	70	84	154	103	85	188	
	Gya	Country areas	121	144	265	221	219	440	
		District Total	191	228	419	324	304	628	
	Gya	Towns.							
		Gya	64	43	107	69	112	181	
Gya	Jehanabad .. .. .	..	9	9	14	3	17	
	Total of Towns	64	52	116	83	115	198		
Gya	Country areas	431	319	750	312	313	625		
	District Total	495	371	866	395	428	823		

Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

12			14			16			18			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15	10	25	17	14	31	24	20	44	23	4	27	230	122	352
15	10	25	17	14	31	24	20	44	23	6	29	220	122	342
12	4	16	7	5	12	21	17	38	23	17	40	45	22	67
71	41	112	66	45	111	160	95	255	138	103	241	1,045	610	1,655
88	45	133	73	50	123	170	110	280	152	120	272	1,102	600	1,702
5	15	20	11	8	19	6	5	11	4	4	8	77	68	145
122	111	233	174	137	311	107	127	234	140	121	261	1,894	1,274	3,168
120	122	242	122	122	244	172	122	294	120	122	242	1,972	1,442	3,414
2	6	8	6	29	35	27	22	49	32	22	54	90	51	141
10	9	19	29	58	87	72	95	167	116	124	240	224	243	467
12	15	27	25	29	54	29	121	150	142	140	282	222	222	444
401	261	662	554	274	828	751	454	1,205	920	799	1,719	4,204	2,104	6,308
412	276	688	582	402	984	820	782	1,602	1,077	942	2,019	4,774	2,024	6,798
64	22	86	90	60	150	221	152	373	227	221	448	1,224	922	2,146
64	22	86	90	60	150	221	152	373	227	221	448	1,224	922	2,146
9	2	11	10	5	15	11	2	13	6	5	11	62	29	91
7		7	1	2	3	1		1	1		1	54	54	108
12	2	14	11	8	19	12	4	16	7	12	19	112	92	204
464	256	720	522	322	844	644	442	1,086	606	491	1,097	5,462	2,711	8,173
472	258	730	526	326	852	646	446	1,092	702	504	1,206	5,766	2,806	8,572
12	9	21	20	11	31	19	24	43	22	17	39	126	146	272
6	3	9	9	2	11	7	2	9	7	6	13	92	62	154
19	12	31	20	12	32	22	24	46	44	22	66	272	222	494
610	277	887	561	320	881	612	477	1,089	712	519	1,231	4,122	2,722	6,844
620	282	902	561	320	881	642	521	1,163	727	527	1,254	4,444	2,922	7,366
11	2	13	15	7	22	14	6	20	8	7	15	92	67	159
146	82	228	144	76	220	106	59	165	117	57	174	1,174	672	1,846
155	91	246	159	81	240	112	65	177	126	64	190	1,207	722	1,929
19	21	40	22	12	34	14	4	18	20	12	32	221	140	361
12	21	33	22	12	34	14	4	18	20	12	32	221	140	361
17	14	31	16	9	25	20	15	35	24	12	36	222	92	314
212	221	433	222	114	336	210	222	432	272	222	494	4,217	2,222	6,439
622	222	844	44						272	222	494	5,045	2,422	7,467
10	11	21	8	9	17	9	10	19	11	11	22	100	97	197
244	171	415	222	221	443	329	261	590	222	222	444	2,027	2,222	4,249
224	182	406	220	220	440	222	221	443	244	204	448	2,127	2,222	4,349
6	7	13	9	4	13	17	21	38	10	7	17	91	80	171
120	122	242	222	122	344	222	221	443	272	222	494	2,222	1,222	3,444
120	122	242	222	122	344	222	221	443	272	222	494	2,222	1,222	3,444
70	76	146	26	26	52	52	29	81	29	41	70	242	242	484
10	9	19	12	8	20	21	3	24	4	10	14	22	22	44
6	9	15	2	4	6	6	3	9	1	5	6	22	22	44
22	24	46	101	102	203	61	22	83	44	22	66	222	222	444
222	227	449	122	127	249	127	122	249	102	122	224	2,222	2,222	4,444
222	221	443	222	222	444	122	122	244	122	122	244	2,222	2,222	4,444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	444
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	222	222	

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from Fevers in Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	6,766	7,475	14,241	8	2	11
		Country areas	889,674	881,985	1,771,659	287	228	515
		District Total	896,440	889,460	1,785,900	295	230	525
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Mosufforpore	21,729	16,464	38,193	13	8	21
		Durbhanga	23,603	23,447	47,050	40	24	64
		Total of Towns	45,332	40,911	86,243	53	32	85
		Country areas	2,146,432	2,152,201	4,298,633	245	188	433
		District Total	2,191,764	2,193,112	4,384,876	298	220	518
	Barun ..	Towns.						
		Chupra	22,833	23,435	46,268	13	18	31
		Revelgunge	6,741	6,574	13,315	10	8	18
		Sowan	5,566	5,543	11,109	5	1	6
		Total of Towns	35,140	35,552	70,692	28	27	55
		Country areas	981,634	1,061,325	1,942,959	269	269	538
		District Total	1,016,774	1,096,877	2,113,651	297	296	593
	Chumparam ..	Towns.						
		Bettiah	11,220	8,489	19,709	24	14	38
		Motiharree	4,793	3,671	8,464	3	2	5
		Total of Towns	16,013	12,160	28,173	27	16	43
		Country areas	721,514	691,377	1,412,891	263	212	475
		District Total	737,527	703,537	1,441,064	290	228	518
BHAGALPORE.	Monghyr ..	Towns.						
		Monghyr	12,670	12,604	25,274	10	14	24
		Jamulpore	3,873	4,578	8,451	3	3	6
		Total of Towns	16,543	17,182	33,725	13	17	30
		Country areas	879,629	897,730	1,777,359	543	410	953
		District Total	896,172	914,912	1,811,084	556	427	983
	Bhagalpore ..	Town—Bhagalpore	25,021	24,057	49,078	7	6	13
		Country areas	842,162	874,450	1,716,612	301	224	525
		District Total	867,183	898,507	1,765,690	308	230	538
	Purneah ..	Town—Purneah	9,877	6,389	16,266	15	13	28
		Country areas	364,643	332,093	696,736	201	93	294
		District Total	374,520	338,482	713,002	216	106	322
SONTAL PARGHAS.	Sontal Parghas.	Towns.						
		Rajmehal	2,843	4,247	7,090	5	7	12
		Doomka	5,659	5,354	11,013	16	8	24
		Total of Towns	8,502	9,601	18,103	21	15	36
		Country areas	629,314	619,790	1,249,104	207	264	471
		District Total	637,816	629,391	1,267,207	228	279	507
	Cuttack ..	Towns.						
		Cuttack	25,080	25,009	50,089	12	9	21
		Jalpore	5,192	5,601	10,793	5	6	11
		Koudrapara	5,301	5,481	10,782	3	3	6
		Total of Towns	35,573	36,091	71,664	20	18	38
		Country areas	690,048	733,403	1,423,451	200	275	475
		District Total	725,621	769,494	1,495,115	220	293	513
	Pooree ..	Town—Pooree	12,077	10,613	22,690	...	...	...
		Country areas	377,373	348,997	726,370	73	61	134
		District Total	389,450	359,610	749,060	73	61	134
BALASORE.	Balasore ..	Town—Balasore	9,829	6,234	16,063	2	1	3
		Country areas	370,048	331,321	701,369	75	57	132
		District Total	379,877	337,555	717,432	77	58	135

Circles as whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	8	11	6	8	14	9	12	21	10	14	24	12	7	19
349	397	746	311	174	485	258	247	505	375	248	623	338	265	603
349	397	746	317	183	500	267	259	526	385	268	653	344	281	625
18	12	30	12	12	24	17	9	26	14	12	26	12	12	24
14	12	26	38	84	122	19	12	31	24	20	44	31	23	54
22	28	50	44	51	95	26	24	50	42	42	84	44	33	77
345	176	521	310	139	449	243	188	431	447	225	672	372	241	613
277	202	479	228	120	348	318	122	440	489	204	693	417	274	691
9	10	19	16	14	30	24	18	42	22	16	38	22	24	46
11	8	19	16	6	22	15	9	24	18	10	28	8	6	14
2	2	4	6	5	11	2	3	5	5	7	12	7	3	10
23	21	44	38	24	62	41	20	61	43	33	76	28	24	52
278	164	442	224	220	444	296	214	510	374	224	598	242	242	484
297	183	480	280	204	484	427	244	671	417	227	644	476	277	753
12	11	23	16	8	24	16	10	26	22	12	34	12	14	26
1	2	3	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	2	4	1	5	6
12	12	24	16	10	26	22	11	33	25	12	37	16	17	33
270	124	394	174	161	335	241	181	422	197	111	308	191	97	288
268	161	429	190	111	301	263	162	425	222	126	348	207	114	321
13	7	20	19	12	31	24	26	50	12	17	29	22	22	44
1	2	3	6	4	10	9	4	13	9	....	9	4	4	8
16	8	24	27	17	44	35	20	55	21	17	38	20	20	40
244	292	536	405	240	645	610	325	935	551	269	820	416	261	677
249	241	490	405	227	632	642	265	907	572	246	818	545	442	987
4	2	6	5	5	10	4	3	7	....	2	2	....	2	2
245	124	369	411	225	636	426	241	667	440	245	685	206	122	328
222	127	349	416	270	686	420	244	664	440	245	685	244	122	366
10	27	37	16	5	21	21	17	38	11	3	14	15	7	22
245	226	471	192	108	300	221	221	442	222	222	444	222	222	444
275	222	497	204	120	324	267	242	509	422	226	648	241	220	461
4	5	9	22	11	33	12	5	17	11	5	16	9	12	21
16	10	26	11	10	21	9	11	20	6	12	18	7	12	19
22	15	37	34	21	55	22	16	38	17	17	34	16	22	38
229	217	446	416	204	620	409	249	658	459	242	701	471	242	713
229	222	451	444	275	719	521	224	745	456	229	685	487	220	707
12	14	26	9	12	21	11	8	19	7	8	15	10	11	21
2	2	4	2	1	3	4	6	10	1	1	2	....	2	2
2	2	4	2	1	3	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1
22	19	41	17	12	29	16	14	30	8	10	18	10	12	22
222	202	424	204	224	428	209	202	411	160	142	302	120	124	244
204	227	431	208	229	437	222	215	437	192	156	348	179	140	319
25	20	45	25	22	47	25	24	49	25	21	46	25	21	46
25	20	45	25	22	47	25	24	49	25	21	46	25	21	46
1	2	3	4	2	6	2	2	4	7	2	9	4	4	8
71	22	93	22	22	44	61	42	103	22	22	44	22	22	44
72	22	94	22	22	44	61	42	103	22	22	44	22	22	44

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from Fevers in Towns and Rural

Divisions.	Districts.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	18	11	29	10	10	20
		Country areas	508	345	853	686	597	1,283
		District Total	526	356	882	696	607	1,303
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Mosufferpore	18	12	30	14	17	31
		Durbhanga	28	21	49	25	27	52
		Total of Towns	41	33	74	39	44	83
	Country areas		811	518	1,329	875	567	1,442
		District Total	852	551	1,403	914	611	1,525
	Sarun ..	Towns.						
		Chupra	16	24	40	11	15	26
		Revelgunsa	9	9	18	8	12	20
		Nowan	5	7	12	10	8	18
	Country areas	Total of Towns	30	40	70	29	35	64
			362	291	653	432	293	725
		District Total	392	331	723	461	328	789
BHAGALPORE.	Chumpanan ..	Towns.						
		Bettiah	9	13	22	10	6	16
		Motiharree .. .. .	....	1	1	1	2	3
		Total of Towns	9	14	23	11	8	19
	Country areas		219	163	382	220	149	369
		District Total	228	177	405	231	157	388
	Monghyr ..	Towns.						
		Monghyr	15	19	34	28	25	53
		Jamulpore .. .. .	....	7	7	6	5	11
		Total of Towns	15	26	41	34	30	64
	Country areas		427	512	939	425	327	752
		District Total	442	539	981	459	355	814
	Bhagalpore ..	Town—Bhagalpore	4	....	4	3	1	4
		Country areas	188	123	311	232	159	391
		District Total	192	123	315	235	160	395
ORISSA.	Purneah ..	Town—Purneah	3	....	3	36	13	49
		Country areas	381	191	572	296	159	455
		District Total	384	191	575	332	172	504
	Sonthal Pergas.	Towns.						
		Rajmehal	11	4	15	18	10	28
		Doomka	8	5	13	3	14	17
		Total of Towns	19	9	28	21	24	45
	Country areas		344	237	581	468	345	813
		District Total	363	246	609	489	369	858
	Cuttack ..	Towns.						
		Cuttack	6	10	16	9	7	16
		Jajpore .. .. .	....	3	3	3	2	5
		Kendrapara	8	....	8	....	....	8
	Country areas	Total of Towns	14	13	27	12	9	21
			175	179	354	230	198	428
		District Total	189	192	381	242	207	449
	Poores ..	Town—Poores	13	24	37	8	7	15
		Country areas	37	23	60	56	36	92
		District Total	50	47	97	64	43	107
	Balasore ..	Town—Balasore	3	4	7	2	2	4
		Country areas	53	44	97	66	47	113
		District Total	56	48	104	68	49	117

Circles as whales in the Bengal Province during the year 1878.—(Continued.)

12			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0 244	7 249	16 1,200	6 261	7 318	13 1,100	6 371	6 401	12 972	3 400	7 330	10 217	101 2,422	20 4,222	200 10,100
273	273	1,444	287	326	1,120	377	407	904	492	235	827	2,942	4,422	10,200
15 20	6 12	21 32	8 24	6 24	14 48	16 30	9 18	25 48	3 46	6 28	9 31	100 202	123 276	223 478
41 401	19 285	60 690	46 497	29 329	75 756	46 447	37 367	73 734	61 430	30 271	90 710	221 4,222	400 2,432	621 7,000
448	396	744	500	350	850	493	354	827	490	310	800	4,754	3,222	7,900
18 14 4	19 11 8	37 27 12	24 8 5	12 7 2	36 12 8	12 15 3	16 6	34 20 8	23 8 6	17 4 1	40 13 7	231 123 80	206 94 51	436 200 111
26 316	46 295	72 610	24 416	22 207	46 623	26 373	21 230	47 603	27 350	22 232	49 518	414 4,000	226 2,977	640 7,000
323	323	646	450	289	739	409	280	689	423	264	677	5,102	3,227	8,400
18	3 3	21 3	18	6 3	24 3	17	7 1	24 1	9 3	8 2	17 5	121 17	118 20	239 40
18 323	10 140	23 243	13 120	9 112	22 230	17 176	8 131	25 307	12 165	10 112	22 277	194 2,022	161 1,417	355 4,100
220	120	340	164	121	277	193	129	322	177	123	300	2,700	1,700	4,400
13 10	17 3	30 12	13 16	24 16	37 32	15 9	9 7	24 16	11 5	16 2	29 7	207 90	200 35	416 125
38 440	20 375	58 810	29 703	40 601	69 1,106	24 676	16 421	40 1,009	16 446	20 234	36 772	297 5,146	264 4,322	561 10,000
448	396	844	734	641	1,175	702	487	1,189	464	344	808	6,422	4,000	11,000
1 204	.... 160	1 264	3 352	.... 206	3 554	1 340	1 161	2 601	5 266	.... 191	5 447	44 4,014	22 2,710	66 6,800
226	160	386	250	206	501	341	162	503	271	191	462	4,000	2,700	6,800
4 443	15 380	21 733	22 408	13 253	35 661	20 352	14 234	34 586	32 469	21 259	53 698	216 4,361	140 2,564	356 6,900
443	396	739	450	296	746	373	245	620	491	260	751	4,576	2,712	7,200
209 4	13 7	22 11	14 4	12 7	26 11	17 7	20 4	37 11	29 4	20 12	49 16	167 90	127 114	294 204
22 497	20 408	42 900	18 444	19 461	37 1,020	24 373	24 329	48 702	21 446	22 380	43 760	227 5,400	241 4,001	468 9,010
530	448	978	503	461	1,000	397	365	760	449	382	834	5,300	4,240	9,500
6 2	16 2 2	22 2 4	12 2 2	12 1 1	24 3 8	12 1 6	12 1 6	24 2 11	11 2 2	14 3	25 5 3	126 26 20	120 32 16	246 61 64
8 220	25 245	23 473	25 298	15 291	35 577	19 303	16 206	35 606	15 266	17 256	32 734	160 2,000	170 2,700	330 5,700
226	254	480	300	296	612	321	234	645	261	276	756	2,100	2,907	6,107
5 22	8 31	11 42	7 24	7 26	18 100	19 73	16 73	35 161	10 166	12 113	22 219	66 755	73 845	129 1,400
40	37	77	26	26	112	27	28	155	316	120	436	821	717	1,500
5 77	7 65	12 140	6 91	6 60	11 150	15 123	10 87	25 210	6 94	9 76	15 172	50 920	55 676	114 1,500
22	73	95	97	73	170	160	97	245	102	85	187	670	726	1,700

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from FEVERS in Towns and Rural

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
CHOTA-NAGPORE.	Hasareebagh..	Towns.							
		Hasareebagh	8,812	4,788	11,050	4	6	10	
		Echack	4,051	4,222	8,999	15	12	27	
		Chattri	4,877	4,581	8,518	10	12	22	
		Country areas	15,260	12,607	29,867	31	31	62	
		Total of Towns	261,785	261,225	745,008	168	151	319	
		District Total	277,045	274,832	771,875	199	182	381	
		Lohardugga ..	Town—Ranchi	4,860	5,220	12,086	8	8	14
	Country areas		614,635	610,540	1,225,175	400	303	703	
		District Total	621,545	615,760	1,237,125	408	311	717	
		Singbhoom ..	Country areas	205,782	205,069	410,851	98	83	174
	District Total		205,782	205,069	410,851	98	83	174	
	Manbhoom ..	Town—Purulia	3,026	2,670	5,696	4	....	4
		Country areas	497,910	491,044	990,574	123	98	215	
		District Total	500,936	493,714	994,650	127	98	221	
	Kamroop ..	Town—Gowhatty	7,119	4,573	11,402	12	6	18	
		Country areas	295,580	264,820	560,180	107	140	247	
		District Total	292,699	269,393	561,681	209	155	364	
	Durrana ..	Country areas	122,537	113,172	235,709	100	83	183	
		District Total	122,537	113,172	235,709	100	83	183	
	Nowgong ..	Country areas	133,107	123,393	256,500	40	38	77	
		District Total	133,107	123,393	256,500	40	38	77	
	Soebanagor ..	Country areas	154,940	141,640	296,580	75	70	145	
		District Total	154,940	141,640	296,580	75	70	145	
Luckimpore ..	Country areas	64,092	56,575	121,267	43	24	66		
	District Total	64,092	56,575	121,267	43	24	66		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	3,316	3,093	6,308	10	3	13		
	District Total	3,316	3,093	6,308	10	3	13		
Naga Hills ..	Country areas	641	323	965	3	....	3	
	District Total	641	323	965	3	....	3	

Circles as whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

1			2			3			4			5		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4	4	8	9	6	15	7	6	13	14	6	20	27	14	41
10	12	22	13	7	20	11	6	17	9	10	19	9	12	21
7	3	10	15	9	24	5	5	10	9	5	14	16	11	27
21	19	40	28	20	48	23	19	42	24	18	42	40	28	68
122	114	236	172	141	313	202	174	376	179	148	327	176	148	324
174	123	297	214	163	377	225	183	408	212	160	372	202	151	353
8	15	23	8	8	16	12	9	21	4	8	12	12	14	26
200	275	475	220	400	620	272	672	944	444	210	654	220	240	460
200	200	400	220	440	660	220	400	620	440	312	752	241	274	515
104	78	182	100	75	175	90	62	152	62	62	124	60	60	120
104	78	182	100	75	175	90	62	152	62	62	124	60	60	120
121	75	196	172	66	238	125	114	239	122	104	226	110	8	118
121	78	199	170	68	238	125	115	240	122	104	226	122	100	222
10	9	19	8	7	15	9	7	16	9	6	15	8	10	18
141	120	261	194	120	314	205	126	331	125	79	204	200	120	320
151	118	269	194	140	334	214	145	359	127	82	209	209	176	385
27	20	47	78	26	104	72	24	96	100	74	174	126	26	152
27	20	47	78	26	104	72	24	96	100	74	174	126	26	152
28	27	55	61	20	81	28	42	70	24	24	48	70	28	98
28	27	55	61	20	81	28	42	70	24	24	48	70	28	98
75	40	115	63	60	123	97	20	117	100	64	164	111	75	186
75	40	115	63	60	123	97	20	117	100	64	164	111	75	186
24	24	48	24	19	43	24	22	46	24	20	44	20	20	40
24	24	48	24	19	43	24	22	46	24	20	44	20	20	40
9	4	13	7	10	17	8	4	12	6	2	8	18	7	25
9	4	13	7	10	17	8	4	12	6	2	8	18	7	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from **FEVERS** in Towns and Rural

Division.	Districts.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CROSS NAGPORE.—(Continued.)	Hazaribagh..	Towns.						
		Hazaribagh	12	16	28	12	19	31
		Chak	8	8	16	12	13	25
		Chuttra	8	8	16	11	6	17
	Country areas	Total of Towns	28	27	55	25	31	56
		District Total	146	129	275	122	144	266
	Lohardugga ..	Towns.						
		Town—Ranhi	8	8	16	12	13	25
		Country areas	224	278	492	224	249	473
	Singbhoom ..	Towns.						
		Country areas	69	53	122	66	78	144
	Manbhoom ..	Towns.						
		Town—Purulia .. .. .	....	4	4	4	3	7
		Country areas	111	77	188	226	141	429
AMAR.	Kamroop ..	Towns.						
		Town—Gowhaty	8	16	24	7	8	15
		Country areas	125	81	206	129	97	226
	Durrung ..	Towns.						
		Country areas	125	103	228	121	96	220
	Nowgong ..	Towns.						
		Country areas	54	24	78	50	35	85
		District Total	54	24	78	50	35	85
	Soobaugor ..	Towns.						
		Country areas	106	112	218	103	106	211
	Luckimpore ..	Towns.						
		Country areas	48	33	81	61	34	95
		District Total	48	33	81	61	34	95
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Towns.						
		Country areas	18	15	33	16	26	42
	Naga Hills ..	Towns.						
		Country areas	1	...	1	1	1	2
		District Total	1	...	1	1	1	2

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL, }
The 15th August 1874.

Circles as whole in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

14			15			16			17					
DRAINAGE SYSTEMS.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
12 7 19	17 11 10	29 18 29	21 8 8	17 4 8	38 12 8	19 11 10	10 7 8	29 18 18	10 8 8	14 7 7	24 15 21	140 112 120	120 100 70	260 212 190
20 204	20 200	40 404	24 120	24 121	48 241	20 140	20 124	40 264	20 170	20 120	40 240	200 2,000	212 1,700	412 3,700
200	200	400	217	120	337	175	174	349	200	100	300	2,477	2,000	4,477
0 207	12 400	12 607	10 204	10 444	20 648	7 400	7 240	14 640	4 420	5 210	9 630	104 2,540	104 2,100	208 4,640
600	670	1,000	550	600	1,000	400	240	615	400	217	770	5,440	4,000	9,700
117	121	238	120	80	217	114	85	200	124	101	225	1,100	944	2,044
127	121	253	120	80	217	114	85	200	124	101	225	1,100	944	2,044
1 200	1 104	2 304	6 220	4 140	10 360	7 220	8 141	15 361	8 220	4 120	12 340	24 2,110	24 1,407	48 3,517
200	100	300	222	120	342	200	144	374	240	100	340	2,120	1,401	3,521
10 120	5 00	15 120	5 207	5 140	10 347	2 197	2 140	4 337	4 210	4 100	8 310	22 2,040	22 1,400	44 3,440
120	00	120	210	101	311	197	120	317	214	100	314	2,107	1,370	3,477
107	111	248	140	104	244	181	100	281	140	100	240	1,417	1,070	2,487
107	111	248	140	104	244	181	100	281	140	100	240	1,417	1,070	2,487
27	64	101	71	47	118	90	61	151	66	55	121	715	400	1,115
27	64	101	71	47	118	90	61	151	66	55	121	715	400	1,115
100	04	200	121	80	201	120	90	210	87	90	177	1,194	871	2,065
100	04	200	121	80	201	120	90	210	87	90	177	1,194	871	2,065
00	20	70	04	01	120	31	24	55	40	31	77	400	200	600
00	20	70	04	01	120	31	24	55	40	31	77	400	200	600
8	7	15	10	10	20	12	10	22	6	14	20	120	110	230
8	7	15	10	10	20	12	10	22	6	14	20	120	110	230
....	....	....	8	1	9	8	..	8	8	1	9	10	6	16
....	....	....	8	1	9	8	..	8	8	1	9	10	6	16

O. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
Of Towns	Including Calcutta	1,661,369	864,708	1,516,077	264	260	524	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population .. ..	.....	.....	.....	34	33	34
	Excluding ditto	761,532	704,964	1,466,496	134	126	260	
Of Country areas	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population .. ..	.....	.....	.....	17	14	15
	Including the suburbs of Calcutta	21,479,468	21,899,777	43,379,245	.....	.....	.....
	Excluding ditto	86,996,729	87,166,596	174,163,325	1,546	1,526	3,072	
Of the Entire area	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population .. ..	.....	.....	.....	34	33	34
	Including Calcutta	21,968,128	21,968,304	43,936,432	1,546	1,526	3,072	
	Excluding ditto	21,698,271	21,610,560	43,308,831	1,526	1,506	3,032	
Divisional Abstracts.								
Burdwan	Towns	129,369	117,280	246,649	28	19	47	
	Country areas	2,442,746	2,597,619	4,040,365	400	802	1,202	
	Total	2,572,115	2,714,899	5,287,014	428	821	1,249	
Presidency	Towns	363,864	212,239	576,103	180	111	291	
	Country areas	Including Calcutta	65,007	65,286	130,293	20	18	38
		Including the suburbs of Calcutta	2,021,008	2,946,208	4,967,216
		Excluding the suburbs of Calcutta	2,868,274	2,848,087	5,716,361	63	45	107
	Total	Including Calcutta	2,383,867	2,161,527	4,545,394	212	166	378
Rajshahye	Country areas	Excluding ditto	2,931,281	2,997,672	5,928,953	82	87	169
		
	Total		2,931,281	2,997,672	5,928,953	82	87	169
Cooch Behar	Towns	57,263	52,106	109,369	1	.....	1
	Country areas	4,291,560	4,292,699	8,584,259	45	22	67	
	Total		4,348,823	4,344,805	8,693,628	46	22	68
Dacca	Towns	7,545	4,797	12,342	2	2	4	
	Country areas	472,589	490,210	962,799	24	23	47	
	Total		480,134	495,007	975,141	26	25	51
Dacca	Towns	82,165	66,497	148,662	6	2	8	
	Country areas	4,704,346	4,664,500	9,368,846	24	12	36	
	Total		4,786,511	4,730,997	9,517,508	30	14	44
Chittagong	Towns	25,983	17,623	43,606	1	1	2	
	Country areas	1,654,535	1,677,117	3,331,652	14	17	31	
	Total		1,680,517	1,694,740	3,375,257	15	18	33
Patna	Towns	233,910	232,277	466,187	53	29	82	
	Country areas	6,248,649	6,412,110	12,660,759	248	129	377	
	Total		6,482,559	6,644,387	13,126,946	301	158	459
Bhagalpore	Towns	72,745	69,008	141,753	11	6	17	
	Country areas	2,247,548	2,224,065	4,471,613	89	80	169	
	Total		2,320,293	2,293,073	4,613,366	100	86	186
Orissa	Towns	27,368	25,903	53,271	14	12	26	
	Country areas	1,436,498	1,484,951	2,921,449	216	116	332	
	Total		1,463,866	1,510,854	2,974,720	230	128	358
Chota-Nagpore	Towns	25,148	21,508	46,656	.....	1	1
	Country areas	1,700,125	1,686,605	3,386,730	23	22	45	
	Total		1,725,273	1,698,113	3,423,386	23	23	46
Assam	Towns	7,119	4,272	11,391	3	2	5	
	Country areas	765,008	762,652	1,527,660	101	22	123	
	Total		772,127	766,924	1,539,051	104	24	128

February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
220 19 181 17	188 18 88 18	378 37 269 35	228 21 188 28	178 19 188 18	397 40 376 46	178 14 188 17	208 19 188 15	341 37 348 38	238 21 179 28	178 20 187 17	398 40 387 36	288 19 188 20	188 27 188 24	398 46 376 48
Data not available for the suburbs.														
1,891 84	888 88	2,779 72	1,888 84	841 88	2,729 72	1,888 84	881 88	2,769 72	1,881 84	848 88	2,729 72	1,888 84	888 88	2,776 72
1,807 84	1,000 88	2,807 72	1,804 84	1,012 88	2,816 72	1,808 84	980 88	2,824 72	1,804 84	1,017 88	2,801 72	1,800 84	984 88	2,844 72
1,807 84	878 88	2,804 72	1,807 84	860 88	2,818 72	1,818 84	844 88	2,830 72	1,811 84	878 88	2,800 72	1,808 84	882 88	2,821 72
42 377	28 381	64 758	28 388	31 388	61 776	48 378	28 319	68 697	44 377	28 179	72 556	24 348	19 188	43 536
419	318	737	388	317	715	319	371	690	381	311	692	377	179	556
88 8	81 18	178 26	70 8	74 19	144 27	68 8	80 4	148 12	80 8	80 8	160 16	80 8	88 10	168 17
Data not available for the suburbs.														
71	88	159	82	48	131	64	68	132	48	88	78	88	88	88
188 88	187 71	375 151	188 88	188 88	376 144	110 70	128 67	238 137	188 48	80 88	188 84	117 88	78 88	195 87
4 44	28 28	4 67	4 88	1 19	5 71	4 88	8 88	12 91	7 61	8 84	15 98	4 60	8 88	12 77
88	28	71	84	20	78	88	84	97	88	87	105	88	88	88
8 48	88 18	6 61	8 84	1 88	9 84	8 88	8 18	16 48	8 80	4 21	12 81	8 81	8 88	16 81
88	18	97	80	81	61	88	88	48	88	28	97	88	88	88
8 88	8 18	16 88	8 48	8 17	16 65	8 88	8 88	16 97	7 78	8 48	15 128	7 88	8 48	15 88
88	21	79	88	20	70	88	48	101	88	47	135	88	48	100
8 19	1 18	4 34	1 28	1 20	2 48	1 17	1 18	2 30	2 19	2 10	4 38	1 88	1 81	2 88
28	18	38	28	20	48	17	14	31	31	10	61	88	31	64
88 381	28 188	64 376	78 378	61 187	113 467	48 378	28 188	70 848	78 388	68 323	188 619	47 318	87 188	104 848
387	188	488	348	178	526	418	328	636	478	379	781	387	388	607
8 48	8 28	8 61	13 88	7 88	20 138	18 88	8 64	18 107	10 68	7 48	17 108	18 88	8 84	27 118
81	88	94	88	88	168	78	80	158	70	88	158	77	88	148
18 188	7 188	28 388	31 181	14 188	88 387	14 171	11 91	25 282	19 181	14 97	24 244	19 187	11 101	88 388
388	188	811	388	188	588	188	188	887	161	111	378	188	118	388
84	87	91	1	88	141	1	88	140	90	71	161	7	4	11
84	87	91	88	88	148	88	88	141	90	71	161	88	81	178
7 188	8 174	8 378	8 88	8 88	16 188	8 88	8 88	16 188	8 88	4 88	16 248	8 178	8 87	16 378
188	178	366	188	88	188	188	88	188	188	88	366	188	100	388

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Town and

		11			12		
		July.			August.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.							
Of Towns..	Including Calcutta ..	241	122	363	222	227	449
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	25	22	23	22	20	21
	Excluding Calcutta ..	122	142	264	242	122	364
Of Country areas	Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	25	20	23	21	22	21
	Excluding ditto ..	Data for the suburbs not available.					
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	1,242	822	2,064	1,722	1,222	2,944
Of the Entire area	Including Calcutta ..	1,741	1,121	2,862	2,022	1,477	3,499
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	26	22	24	22	21	21
	Excluding Calcutta ..	1,222	1,122	2,344	2,022	1,477	3,499
	Including Calcutta ..	25	20	23	21	22	21
	Excluding ditto ..	Data for the suburbs not available.					
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	1,242	822	2,064	1,722	1,222	2,944
Divisional Abstracts.							
Burdwan ..	Towns ..	45	22	67	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	317	244	561	244	247	491
Presidency ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491
Rajshahye ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491
Cooch Behar ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491
Dacca ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491
Chittagong ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491
Patna ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491
Bhagalpore ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491
Orissa ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491
Chota-Nagpore ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491
Assam ..	Towns ..	22	22	44	22	22	44
	Country areas ..	272	222	494	222	227	449
	Total ..	294	244	538	244	247	491

Small Cattle as a whole in the Bengal Provinces during the year 1878. — (Continued.)

19			24			28			32			37		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
394 28 31 1,000 28	351 28 31 1,120 28	745 56 62 2,120 56	394 28 31 1,074 28	327 28 28 1,083 28	721 56 59 2,167 56	348 28 28 1,004 28	327 27 23 947 23	675 55 57 2,571 55	331 24 23 1,058 24	320 27 31 1,016 27	651 51 59 2,074 51	2,122 279 2,401 27,222 27	2,408 221 2,629 11,222 22	4,530 500 5,030 38,444 50
2,000 28 2,028 28	1,875 28 1,903 28	3,875 56 3,931 56	1,728 28 1,756 28	1,260 28 1,288 28	3,008 56 3,064 56	1,770 28 1,798 28	1,184 23 1,207 23	2,954 54 2,987 54	1,797 28 1,825 28	1,208 24 1,232 24	3,005 54 3,059 54	24,331 22 24,353 22	12,708 22 12,730 22	37,039 44 37,073 44
20 214 225 27 2 27 124 28 2 21 44 7 28 29 2 128 121 22 23 121 227 228 14 70 22														

Statement No. 9:—Showing the registered mortality from Bowel Complaints in 1900.

1		2		3		4		5	
Districts.		Areas.		Population.		Males.		Females.	

[illegible][illegible]

Statement No. 2.—Showing the registered mortality from Bowel Complaints in Town and

District.	Districts.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burdwan.	Calcutta	Calcutta	40	40	80	80	80	160
		Suburbs of Calcutta	Data not available.			.....	
		Town—Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Burdwan	Country areas	60	50	110	60	57	117
		District Total	60	50	110	60	58	118
	Bankura	Town—Bankura	5	4	9	5	2	7
		Country areas	21	13	34	17	6	23
		District Total	26	18	44	22	8	30
	Boorthoom	Town—Boorthoom	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
		Country areas	6	2	8	14	8	22
		District Total	6	2	8	15	8	23
	Midnapore	Town—Midnapore	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	151	90	241	130	70	200
		District Total	154	94	248	130	70	200
	Hooghly	Town—Hooghly	2	2	4	2	2	4
		Country areas	9	18	27	10	17	27
		District Total	11	20	31	12	19	31
	Serampore	Town—Serampore	3	8	11	3	7	10
		Country areas	26	18	44	27	22	49
		District Total	29	26	55	30	29	59
	Howrah	Town—Howrah	22	26	48	26	15	41
		Country areas	3	4	7	13	12	25
		District Total	25	30	55	39	27	66
	24-Pargunnahs	Town—Arendaha	4	8	12	8	6	14
		Country areas	27	13	40	42	26	68
		District Total	31	21	52	50	32	82
Purnea.	Towns.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nuddea	Krishnaghar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Nuddea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bantipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Banaghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Konaiton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Mohorpo	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Country areas	Country areas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
		Total of Towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		District Total	12	9	21	10	13	23
	Jessore	Town—Jessore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	2	8	10	10	4	14
		District Total	2	8	10	10	4	14
	Moorshedabad	Town—Moorshedabad	1	1	2	2	1	3
		Country areas	16	13	29	18	16	34
		District Total	17	14	31	20	17	37
	Dinapore	Town—Dinapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	1	.....	1	1	1	2
		District Total	1	.....	1	1	1	2
	Naldah	Town—English Bazar	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
		Country areas	2	2	4	2	1	3
		District Total	3	2	5	3	1	4
	Rajshahye	Town—Natore	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
		Country areas	2	1	3	1	1	2
		District Total	3	1	4	1	1	2
	Bungpore	Town—Bungpore	2	2	4	2	.....	2
		Country areas	12	5	17	4	1	5
		District Total	14	7	21	6	1	7
	Bogra	Town—Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
		District Total	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
	Fulna	Town—Fulna	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
		Country areas	2	4	6	2	2	4
		District Total	3	4	7	4	3	7

SOUTH DUTCH EAST INDIES.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	130	70	60	100	90	21	170	100	20	200	200	200	200
1	1	100	70	1	110	100	20	100	100	20	200	200	200	200
2	2	120	70	60	110	60	20	100	60	20	21	1,000	100	100
3	3	20	10	1	10	20	1	10	10	10	7	20	20	20
4	4	17	10	0	20	21	0	20	10	10	24	20	20	20
5	5	17	10	10	20	2	7	20	0	11	10	100	100	100
6	6	17	10	10	20	3	7	10	0	11	10	100	100	100
7	7	17	10	10	20	7	2	0	0	100	0	70	0	100
8	8	170	100	60	170	70	20	124	100	100	200	1,000	200	1,000
9	9	170	100	60	100	70	40	140	100	100	200	1,000	000	000
10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	10	10	10
11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
13	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
14	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
16	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
17	17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
18	18	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
19	19	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
21	21	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
22	22	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
23	23	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
24	24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
25	25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
26	26	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
27	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
28	28	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
29	29	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
30	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
31	31	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
2	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
6	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
7	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
13	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
14	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
16	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
17	17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
18	18	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
19	19	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
21	21	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
22	22	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
23	23	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
24	24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
25	25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
26	26	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
27	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
28	28	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
29	29	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
30	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
31	31	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

1		2		3		4			5			
						POPULATION			January.			
DISTRICTS.		AREAS.					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COCH BHAIR.												
Darjeeling ..	Country areas			53,087	41,055	94,712	1	....	1			
	District Total			53,087	41,055	94,712	1	....	1			
Julpigore ..	Town—Fukeorgunge			3,987	2,444	6,281	....	....	....	11		
	Country areas			213,054	198,338	411,394	5	....	5	....	11	
	District Total			216,966	201,772	418,655	5	....	5	....	11	
Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara			3,709	2,835	6,621	2	2	4			
	Country areas			206,426	196,227	401,853	20	26	46			
	District Total			210,134	197,560	407,714	20	28	48			
Towns.												
Dacca ..	Dacca			37,305	31,317	68,512	1	....	1			
	Manickgunge			5,750	5,792	11,542	....	....	....
	Total of Towns			43,145	37,009	80,784	1	1	2			
Furzedpore ..	Country areas			862,630	908,000	1,772,580	4	1	5			
	District Total			905,775	947,318	1,853,093	5	2	7			
	Country areas			467,854	514,735	1,012,589	2	1	3			
Backergunge ..	District Total			467,854	514,735	1,012,589	2	1	3			
	Towns.											
	Burrisaul			5,790	1,985	7,694	5	....	5			
Mymensing ..	Dowlatkhan			8,140	5,211	13,351	....	....	....
	Total of Towns			13,930	7,196	21,126	5	....	5			
	Country areas			1,105,395	1,175,100	2,280,495	10	5	15			
Sylhet ..	District Total			1,304,237	1,175,100	2,577,463	15	5	20			
	Towns.											
	Jamalspore			7,310	7,002	14,312	....	....	....	1		
Cachar ..	Kishoregunge			6,082	6,055	12,637	....	....	....	1		
	Mymensing			6,795	5,278	12,073	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Towns			20,787	17,230	38,017	....	1	1			
Tipperah ..	Country areas			1,187,173	1,144,725	2,311,900	2	2	4			
	District Total			1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	2	2	4			
	Town—Sylhet			9,314	7,532	16,846	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chittagong ..	Country areas			871,016	831,077	1,702,093	1	3	4			
	District Total			880,330	838,609	1,718,939	1	3	4			
	Country areas			110,373	94,654	205,027	5	....	5			
Noakhally ..	District Total			110,373	94,654	205,027	5	....	5			
	Town—Chittagong			12,200	8,309	20,509	1	....	1			
	Country areas			533,853	582,945	1,116,798	10	8	18			
Tipperah ..	District Total			536,050	591,543	1,127,403	11	8	19			
	Town—Sudharam			5,777	4,236	10,013	....	1	1			
	Country areas			356,290	347,561	703,851	2	....	2			
Patna ..	District Total			362,067	351,797	713,864	2	1	3			
	Town—Cumilla			7,909	4,946	12,855	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Country areas			774,393	746,501	1,520,894	2	9	11			
Patna ..	District Total			782,391	751,540	1,533,931	2	9	11			
	Towns.											
	Patna			78,029	40,572	118,601	18	5	23			
Gya ..	Barh			5,324	5,721	11,045	1	3	4			
	Bohar			5,081	4,953	10,034	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Towns			88,440	51,551	139,991	19	11	30			
Gya ..	Country areas			873,433	704,210	1,577,643	20	11	31			
	District Total			761,877	757,761	1,519,638	20	22	42			
	Towns.											
Gya ..	Gya			33,071	33,772	66,843	8	4	12			
	Jehanabad			9,065	11,937	21,002	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Towns			42,136	45,709	87,845	8	4	12			
Gya ..	Country areas			911,963	940,932	1,852,895	40	11	51			
	District Total			954,100	996,641	1,950,740	48	15	63			

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

February.			March.			April.			May			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4	....	4	1	....	1	4	...	4	4	1	5	4	....	4
4	..	4	1		1	4	...	4	4	1	5	4	.	4
7	....	7	4	....	4	1	4	1	4	....	4	...	4	5
7	....	7	4	4	8	3		3	3	...	3	4	1	5
6	....	6	6	1	7	3	3	6	3	4	7	3	3	6
25	15	40	19	20	39	14	15	29	23	20	43	25	20	45
41	16	57	25	27	52	17	20	37	25	24	49	25	21	46
1	....	1	3		3	....	3	3	3	1	4	3	.	4
1	7	8	1	3	4	3	10	13	3	11	14	3	6	9
6	7	13	24	3	27	10	9	19	22	12	34	13	6	19
6	...	6	3	3	7	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	3	6
6	...	6	3	3	7	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	3	6
2	...	2	1	1	2				2		2			
14	4	18	13	3	16	22	26	48	19	11	30	...	19	36
16	6	22	16	3	19	23	24	47	21	11	32	19	16	35
3	1	4	...	...	...				1		1	...	1	2
3	1	4	...	...	...				1		1	...	1	2
11	3	14	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	6	9	3	1	4
13	3	16				3	1	4	11	6	17	20	9	29
10	3	13	1	3	4		2	2	3	4	7	1	1	2
10	3	13	1	3	4		3	3	3	4	7	3	3	6
6	3	9	6	3	9	4	3	7	10	10	20	6	7	13
5	3	8	6	3	9	4	3	7	10	10	20	6	7	13
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	3
8	7	15	21	13	34	...	9	17	9	5	14	...	...	...
8	8	16	23	16	39	6	10	16	11	6	17	20	23	43
5	4	9	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	4
5	4	9	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	4
8	4	12	1	...	1	5	1	6	3	1	4	7	3	10
...
6	6	12	3	3	6	4	3	7	3	4	7	3	3	6
6	6	12	3	3	6	4	3	7	3	4	7	3	3	6
6	3	9	26	13	39	3	4	7	17	12	29	7	15	22
3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	10	13	1	1	2
10	7	17	22	13	35	3	4	7	12	15	27	9	17	26
20	24	44	23	23	46	40	17	57	23	23	46	21	21	42
45	41	86	70	41	111	46	21	67	25	27	52	30	29	59
6	...	6	13	6	19	3	3	6	3	3	6	6	4	10
...
4	3	7	13	6	19	15	11	26	3	3	6	6	7	13
21	6	27	23	17	40	24	41	65	23	20	43	24	25	49
27	6	33	23	23	46	77	46	123	43	23	66	23	40	63

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

District.	Division.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COOCH-BEHAR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas ..	3	3	6	3	4	7
		District Total ..	3	3	6	3	4	7
	Jalpaiguri ..	Town—Fukeergunge ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas ..	7	2	9	5	3	8
		District Total ..	8	2	10	5	3	8
COOCH-BEHAR.	Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara ..	4	1	5	7	2	9
		Country areas ..	34	24	58	25	17	42
		District Total ..	38	25	63	32	19	51
		Towns.						
DAKSH.	Dacca ..	Dacca ..	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
		Manickgunge ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas ..	13	13	26	25	15	40
		District Total ..	13	13	26	25	15	40
		Towns.						
DAKSH.	Farrukabad ..	Country areas ..	2	2	4	3		3
		District Total ..	2	2	4	3		3
		Towns.						
DAKSH.	Backergunge ..	Burrisani ..	1	..	1	4	..	4
		Dowlatkhan ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas ..	19	6	25	27	10	37
		District Total ..	20	6	26	31	10	41
		Towns.						
DAKSH.	Mymensingh ..	Jamalpur ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kishoregunge ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas ..	33	14	47	34	17	51
		District Total ..	33	14	47	34	17	51
		Towns.						
CHITTAGONG.	Sylhet ..	Town—Sylhet ..	1	.....	1	3	1	4
		Country areas ..	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
		District Total ..	1	.....	1	9	5	14
		Country areas ..	3	1	4	3	4	7
		District Total ..	3	1	4	3	4	7
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ..	Town—Chittagong ..	13	8	21	10	10	20
		Country areas ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		District Total ..	13	8	21	10	10	20
		Towns.						
CHITTAGONG.	Nonkholly ..	Town—Budharam ..	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas ..	6	2	8	4	3	7
		District Total ..	11	3	14	4	3	7
		Towns.						
CHITTAGONG.	Tippurahi ..	Town—Commillah ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
		Country areas ..	3	4	7	6	3	9
		District Total ..	3	4	7	7	3	10
		Towns.						
PATNA.	Patna ..	Patna ..	33	34	67	41	44	85
		Barh ..	8	4	12	6	7	13
		Country areas ..	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
		District Total ..	43	39	82	47	51	98
		Towns.						
PATNA.	Gya ..	Jehanabad ..	3	7	10	14	13	27
		Country areas ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		District Total ..	3	7	10	14	13	27
		Towns.						

Bural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

1		2		3		4			5		
Division.	Districts.	Areas.	POPULATION.			January.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
PATNA. — (Continued.)	Shahabad .. {	Town - Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	....	....	....
		Country areas	829,074	861,325	1,710,199	14	8	22			
		District Total	835,774	868,400	1,723,974	14	8	22			
	Tirhoot .. {	Towns.									
		Mozufferpore	21,720	18,404	39,523	3	3	4			
		Durbhanga	23,903	23,847	47,450	14	2	16			
		Total of Towns	45,332	40,341	85,673	16	4	20			
		Country areas	2,146,432	2,182,001	4,399,033	50	18	68			
		District Total	2,191,764	2,192,942	4,384,706	66	22	88			
	Saran .. {	Towns.									
		Chupra	22,853	23,435	46,287	3	6	9			
		Revakunga	6,741	6,074	12,415	1	2	3			
Saran		5,556	5,543	11,099	8	7	15				
Total of Towns		35,150	35,052	70,401	9	15	24				
Country areas		901,634	1,031,325	1,993,059	65	25	100				
	District Total	936,784	1,067,177	2,003,961	74	40	114				
Chumpran .. {	Towns.										
	Bettiah	11,220	8,148	19,708	1	5	6				
	Motihar	6,705	5,411	12,216	....	....	....	
	Total of Towns	17,925	13,559	27,074	1	5	6				
	Country areas	721,514	691,327	1,412,841	41	26	67				
	District Total	739,449	704,886	1,444,335	42	31	73				
BAGALPUR.	Monghyr .. {	Towns.									
		Monghyr	12,670	13,604	26,274	5	5	10			
		Jamalpur	5,756	4,578	10,433	1	1	2			
		Total of Towns	18,426	18,182	36,607	6	6	12			
		Country areas	874,020	897,730	1,771,750	18	5	23			
		District Total	892,452	915,912	1,808,364	24	11	35			
	Bhagalpur .. {	Town - Bhagalpur	50,021	34,557	84,578	2	2	4			
		Country areas	842,102	874,150	1,716,252	20	9	29			
		District Total	892,123	908,707	1,800,830	22	11	33			
	Purneah .. {	Towns.									
		Purneah	9,677	6,380	16,057	....	....	....
		Country areas	896,643	892,055	1,808,698	2	12	14			
District Total		906,320	898,435	1,804,755	2	12	14				
ORISSA.	Sonthal Pargha .. {	Towns.									
		Rajmahal	3,413	4,247	7,660	3	....	3		
		Boonika	6,050	5,334	11,103	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	9,463	9,581	19,044	3	....	3		
		Country areas	620,214	619,700	1,240,004	10	4	14			
		District Total	629,677	629,281	1,258,958	13	4	17			
	Cuttack .. {	Towns.									
		Cuttack	23,860	23,000	46,860	9	13	22			
		Jajpore	5,103	5,361	10,733	4	1	5			
		Kendrapara	5,201	5,481	10,682	1	1	2			
		Total of Towns	34,164	33,842	68,006	14	15	29			
		Country areas	680,008	735,463	1,415,471	120	65	185			
District Total		714,172	769,305	1,483,477	134	80	214				
Purree .. {	Towns.										
	Purree	12,077	10,618	22,695	....	....	....	
	Country areas	877,372	880,607	1,757,979	28	13	41				
	District Total	889,449	891,225	1,780,674	28	13	41				
Balasore .. {	Towns.										
	Town - Balasore	9,030	9,234	18,264	....	3	3			
	Country areas	870,048	881,321	1,751,369	60	26	86				
	District Total	879,078	890,555	1,769,633	60	29	89				

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
27	18	45	25	9	34	71	34	105	31	25	56	28	11	39
27	24	51	25	9	34	71	24	95	29	30	59	48	16	64
4	1	5	1	.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	2
11	6	17	20	10	30	9	5	14	19	4	23	14	14	28
15	9	24	21	10	31	10	6	16	21	7	28	15	15	30
59	27	86	65	40	105	45	59	104	102	64	166	106	72	178
74	36	110	66	30	96	93	45	138	143	75	218	121	87	208
.....
2	3	5	3	1	4	2	3	5	6	10	16	8	4	12
8	4	12	3	1	4	4	7	11	5	4	9	5	3	8
5	0	5	7	6	13	10	11	21	13	10	23	11	10	21
72	33	105	74	33	107	76	40	116	102	61	163	64	39	103
77	42	119	81	39	120	86	56	142	116	80	196	76	49	125
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4
34	13	47	29	13	42	35	20	55	24	17	41	1	17	18
34	13	47	29	10	39	38	20	58	30	22	52	24	20	44
.....
5	5	10	8	4	12	6	4	10	4	2	6	13	5	18
.....	1	1	3	.....	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	4	7
5	6	11	11	4	15	6	5	11	6	4	10	15	9	24
19	6	25	13	17	30	31	22	53	30	27	57	32	24	56
22	12	34	20	17	37	37	27	64	41	31	72	47	37	84
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	6	10	3	13	9	5	14	14	6	20	8	10	18
2	4	6	11	4	15	10	5	15	14	6	20	8	10	18
.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	13	31	23	15	38	2	9	11	1	.....	1	4	1	5
18	13	31	24	17	41	3	9	12	1	.....	1	4	1	5
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
9	10	19	4	.....	4	21	.....	21	4	14	18	3	.....	3
9	10	19	4	.....	4	25	9	34	14	17	31	15	15	30
.....
8	3	11	12	5	17	6	5	11	5	7	12	14	6	20
2	1	3	2	.....	2	2	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
12	6	18	14	7	21	10	9	19	9	9	18	14	9	23
120	65	185	127	63	190	117	59	176	91	63	154	83	51	134
122	69	191	131	70	201	127	64	191	90	62	152	89	60	149
.....
16	10	26	6	6	12	17	11	28	23	11	34	16	20	36
16	10	26	6	6	12	17	11	28	26	11	37	18	20	38
4	1	5	7	7	14	4	2	6	1	5	6	5	2	7
46	29	75	44	27	71	47	21	68	44	33	77	36	20	56
44	30	74	45	24	69	41	23	64	45	34	79	41	24	65

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

Division.	Districts.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town - Buxar	6	4	10	6	4	10
		Country areas	24	15	39	55	32	87
		District Total	41	22	63	61	36	97
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Mosufferpore	3	4	7	2	4	6
		Durbhunga	12	7	19	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	15	11	26	2	4	6
	Country areas		118	87	205	189	111	300
		District Total	133	100	233	191	115	306
	Barua ..	Towns.						
		Chupra	3	3	6	3	7	10
		Ravalgunge	9	5	14	7	11	18
		Bewan C. .. .. .	....	....	....	5	4	9
	Country areas		112	7	119	91	23	114
		Total of Towns	107	64	171	181	92	273
		District Total	179	71	250	201	114	315
BHAGULPORE.	Chumpanan ..	Towns.						
		Bettiah .. .. .	....	1	1	3	4	7
		Motiharree .. .. .	....	....	....	1	1	2
		Total of Towns .. .. .	....	1	1	4	5	9
	Country areas		49	16	65	29	23	52
		District Total	49	17	66	68	40	108
	Monghyr ..	Towns.						
		Monghyr	8	5	13	3	4	7
		Jamulpore	2	3	5	4	1	5
		Total of Towns	10	7	17	7	5	12
	Country areas		29	31	60	32	25	57
		District Total	39	34	73	39	30	69
	Bhagulpore ..	Town - Bhagulpore	1	....	1	1	1	2
		Country areas .. .. .	....	3	3	5	7	12
		District Total	1	3	4	6	8	14
	Purneah ..	Town—Purneah .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....	1
		Country areas	3	1	4	13	9	22
		District Total	3	1	4	14	9	23
ORISSA.	Sonthal Perga ..	Towns.						
		Rajmehal	1	....	1	....	1	1
		Doomka	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	2	....	2	....	1	1
	Country areas		23	17	40	33	19	52
		District Total	25	17	42	33	20	53
	Cuttack ..	Towns.						
		Cuttack	9	6	15	15	11	26
		Jajpore	3	....	3	3	2	5
		Kendrapore	1	....	1	....	....	....
	Country areas		13	6	19	29	13	42
		Total of Towns	95	65	160	104	73	177
		District Total	108	71	179	128	86	214
	Poores ..	Town—Poores	15	10	25	20	7	27
		Country areas	17	11	28	29	20	49
		District Total	32	21	53	49	27	76
	Balasore ..	Town—Balasore	2	....	2	....	....	....
		Country areas	52	40	92	53	33	86
		District Total	54	40	94	57	33	90

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Provinces during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

12			16			18			18			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
57	59	116	23	18	41	31	21	52	17	9	26	20	19	39
57	59	116	23	18	41	31	21	52	17	9	26	430	254	716
....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	22	20	42
....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	24	46
120	92	212	124	70	194	77	70	147	24	24	48	123	74	197
120	92	212	124	70	194	77	70	147	24	24	48	1,248	707	2,000
120	92	212	124	70	194	77	70	147	24	24	48	1,363	831	2,190
24	12	36	6	2	8	2	6	8	10	2	12	71	29	100
17	12	29	17	9	26	14	6	20	10	7	17	94	75	169
7	3	10	6	8	14	6	1	7	5	2	7	45	56	101
46	20	66	29	19	48	23	15	38	23	11	34	210	170	380
170	104	274	108	80	188	141	82	223	117	84	201	1,297	761	2,154
216	122	338	107	108	215	164	95	259	140	95	235	1,607	981	2,588
12	6	18	16	10	26	....	1	1	5	5	10	48	26	74
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	7	9	16
15	6	21	14	10	24	1	1	2	9	5	14	55	45	100
80	42	122	42	27	69	35	25	60	41	25	66	491	204	788
96	46	142	24	47	71	50	26	76	50	30	80	540	239	779
5	9	14	5	7	12	6	2	8	2	2	4	57	54	111
6	4	10	5	4	9	9	2	11	2	4	6	52	26	78
11	13	24	10	11	21	10	4	14	5	6	11	100	30	130
22	14	36	16	13	29	18	7	25	17	3	20	294	190	484
33	27	60	26	26	52	26	11	37	22	9	31	344	276	620
....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	1	5	11	4	15
5	3	8	6	1	7	3	2	5	3	....	3	94	55	149
5	4	9	6	1	7	4	2	6	7	1	8	105	59	164
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	7
22	4	26	12	8	20	16	13	29	14	9	23	161	114	275
22	4	26	12	8	20	16	13	29	14	9	23	164	116	280
1	1	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	2	11
2	....	2	2	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	15	6	21
3	1	4	5	....	5	....	2	2	....	....	....	24	6	32
20	19	39	20	11	31	23	16	40	15	12	27	205	146	354
22	20	42	22	11	33	25	17	42	15	12	27	220	157	356
14	7	21	10	6	16	21	14	35	21	20	41	149	106	255
1	....	1	1	1	2	4	....	4	1	....	1	25	16	41
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	9	25
15	9	24	14	8	22	20	16	36	20	24	44	100	121	221
100	44	144	64	42	106	80	46	126	107	69	176	1,222	660	1,915
115	53	168	80	50	130	118	62	180	123	68	191	1,412	814	2,236
3	4	7	7	1	8	2	1	3	2	....	2	24	21	45
7	4	11	16	11	27	22	14	36	29	27	56	274	192	466
10	12	22	22	12	34	24	15	39	20	27	47	276	145	421
3	2	5	2	5	7	2	2	4	5	2	7	42	40	82
52	31	83	44	26	70	52	27	79	70	46	116	567	305	892
56	32	88	47	29	76	54	30	84	78	46	124	640	330	1,075

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
Divisions	Districts.	Areas.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHOTA-NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh..	Towns.						
		Hazaribagh	6,312	4,738	11,050	..	..	..
		Bachak	4,051	4,335	8,386	..	1	1
		Chattra	4,247	4,531	8,778	..	..	..
		Country areas	15,200	13,607	28,807	15	7	22
		Total of Towns	241,785	261,225	503,010	..	..	..
		District Total	307,045	374,430	771,575	15	8	23
	Lohardugga ..	Town—Ranchi	6,890	5,225	12,115	..	..	..
		Country areas	614,853	610,340	1,225,193	15	8	23
		District Total	621,743	615,565	1,237,308	15	8	23
	Singbhoom ..	Country areas	205,752	205,069	410,821	16	15	31
		District Total	205,752	205,069	410,821	16	15	31
	Manbhoom ..	Town—Purulia	3,025	2,670	5,695	..	..	..
		Country areas	487,910	491,944	979,854	7	8	15
		District Total	500,935	494,614	995,549	7	8	15
	Kamroop ..	Town—Gowhatty	7,119	4,375	11,494	3	3	6
		Country areas	245,540	264,630	510,170	23	11	34
		District Total	252,659	269,005	521,664	26	14	40
	Durrung ..	Country areas	122,837	113,172	236,009	19	14	33
		District Total	122,837	113,172	236,009	19	14	33
Nowgong ..	Country areas	133,107	123,243	256,350	5	5	10	
	District Total	133,107	123,243	256,350	5	5	10	
Seehaungor ..	Country areas	154,940	141,659	296,599	45	30	75	
	District Total	154,940	141,659	296,599	45	30	75	
Luckimpore ..	Country areas	64,093	56,575	120,668	11	13	24	
	District Total	64,093	56,575	120,668	11	13	24	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ..	Country areas	3,216	3,092	6,308	..	..	..
	District Total	3,216	3,092	6,308	..	..	..
Naga Hills ..	Country areas	641	283	924	..	..	..
	District Total	641	283	924	..	..	..

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1878.—(Continued.)

February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....
16	7	21	18	11	29	22	11	33	10	17	27	11	1	12
14	7	21	18	11	29	22	12	34	10	17	27	12	18	30
11	10	21	20	21	41	18	20	38	55	21	76	6	3	9
11	10	21	20	21	41	18	20	38	55	21	76	60	40	100
20	16	36	24	20	44	21	18	39	26	16	41	18	14	32
22	16	38	24	20	44	21	18	39	26	16	41	18	14	32
6	4	10	14	7	21	21	3	24	11	17	28	8	8	16
6	4	10	15	7	22	21	3	24	11	17	28	8	6	14
7	3	10	5	..	5	5	2	7	6	4	10	7	3	10
31	18	49	25	15	40	20	23	43	20	27	47	40	22	62
28	20	48	33	16	49	31	25	56	46	31	77	50	35	85
16	13	29	22	7	29	27	14	41	44	22	66	47	28	75
16	13	29	22	7	29	27	14	41	44	22	66	47	28	75
12	11	23	6	9	15	1	1	2	20	8	28	24	18	42
12	11	23	6	9	15	1	1	2	20	8	28	24	18	42
20	20	40	25	24	49	29	19	48	27	16	43	26	11	37
20	20	40	25	24	49	29	19	48	27	16	43	26	11	37
3	4	7	12	7	19	13	5	18	13	10	23	20	8	28
3	4	7	12	7	19	13	5	18	13	10	23	20	8	28
2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1	8	3	11	..	1	1
2	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	3	11	....	1	1
2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	1
2	..	2	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	....	1

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Continued.)	Hazareebagh..	Towns.						
		Hazareebagh	..	2	3	1	..	1
		Kachak	..	..	..	3	..	4
		Chuttra	..	..	1	..	1	..
		Total of Towns	1	2	3	4	1	5
	Country areas		11	11	22	8	13	20
		District Total	12	13	25	12	13	25
	Lohardugga ..	Town—Ranchi	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country areas	40	19	59	53	30	83
	Singbhoom ..		40	19	59	53	30	83
		District Total	27	17	44	36	13	49
	Mandlaum ..	Town—Purulia	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Country areas	19	7	26	16	14	30
	District Total		19	8	27	16	14	30
	Kamroop ..	Town—Gowhatty	..	8	7	10	15	9
		Country areas	35	33	67	55	67	122
	Durrung ..		34	30	77	70	56	126
		District Total	63	35	98	52	41	93
ASAM.	Nowgong ..	Country areas	63	35	98	52	41	93
		District Total	20	20	40	20	9	29
	Sonmargur ..		20	20	40	20	9	29
		Country areas	37	19	56	25	13	38
	District Total		37	19	56	25	13	38
	Luckimpore ..	Country areas	23	24	47	16	14	30
		District Total	23	24	47	16	14	30
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	2	..	2	4	3	7
		District Total	2	..	2	4	3	7
	Naga Hills ..	Country areas	1	..	1	..	..	..
		District Total	1	..	1	..	..	..

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL, }
The 15th August 1874.

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns

1	2	3	4			5			
			POPULATION.						
						January.			
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
SUMMARY.									
Of Towns	{	Including Calcutta ..	1,001,380	824,808	1,916,007	20	18	38	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'01	'01	'01	
		Excluding ditto	761,632	704,984	1,466,616	17	9	26	
Of Country areas	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'08	'01	'31	
		Including the suburbs of Calcutta	Data not available for the suburbs.						
		Excluding ditto	30,926,739	31,103,396	62,030,135	270	196	477	
Of the Entire area	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'000	'006	'007	
		Including Calcutta ..	31,998,129	31,968,304	63,966,432	290	311	510	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'000	'006	'007	
		Excluding ditto	31,088,271	31,810,560	62,898,831	208	207	508	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'000	'006	'007	
Divisional Abstracts									
Hardwan	{	Towns	120,802	117,230	240,502	2	1	3	
		Country areas	3,442,746	3,507,019	7,040,365	21	6	27	
		Total	3,572,109	3,714,849	7,286,957	23	7	30	
Presidency	{	Towns	302,904	213,329	578,193	6	6	12	
		Country areas	Excluding ditto	63,007	65,585	128,592	3	2	5
			Including the suburbs of Calcutta	Data not available for the suburbs.					
Rajshahye	{	Excluding the suburbs of Calcutta	2,869,974	2,842,087	5,710,361	29	19	47	
		Total	3,183,807	3,101,597	6,285,404	35	24	59	
		Excluding ditto	2,031,281	2,007,673	4,038,953	32	20	52	
Cooch Behar	{	Towns	67,263	62,106	129,459	1		1	
		Country areas	4,391,580	4,702,99	9,094,579	26	15	41	
		Total	4,458,843	4,765,105	9,223,948	27	15	42	
Dacca	{	Towns	7,545	4,707	12,252				
		Country areas	472,639	490,210	962,849	16	2	18	
		Total	480,184	494,917	975,101	16	2	18	
Chittagong	{	Towns	82,185	60,407	142,592	3		3	
		Country areas	4,704,346	4,604,500	9,308,846	30	31	70	
		Total	4,786,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	33	31	72	
Patna	{	Towns	26,082	17,033	43,115				
		Country areas	1,651,536	1,677,117	3,328,653	11	15	26	
		Total	1,677,618	1,694,150	3,371,768	11	15	26	
Bhagalpore	{	Towns	238,810	232,277	471,087	4	5	9	
		Country areas	6,233,548	6,413,110	12,646,658	61	44	105	
		Total	6,472,358	6,645,387	13,117,745	65	49	114	
Orissa	{	Towns	72,745	69,000	141,745	3	1	4	
		Country areas	3,247,548	3,224,065	6,471,613	28	13	40	
		Total	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	31	14	44	
Chota-Nagpore	{	Towns	57,508	53,908	111,416				
		Country areas	1,436,488	1,484,981	2,921,469	23	23	46	
		Total	1,493,996	1,538,889	3,032,885	23	23	46	
Assam	{	Towns	25,180	21,608	46,788	2		2	
		Country areas	1,700,135	1,688,006	3,388,141	10	16	26	
		Total	1,725,315	1,709,614	3,434,929	12	16	28	
Assam	{	Towns	7,119	4,773	11,892				
		Country areas	703,002	702,655	1,405,657	15	6	21	
		Total	710,121	707,428	1,417,549	15	6	21	

and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10	11	20	37	29	66	47	19	66	34	25	58	40	20	70
01	01	01	03	08	03	04	03	07	02	02	03	04	03	04
17	11	28	22	17	39	30	9	39	22	20	42	41	24	65
02	01	01	02	02	03	03	01	02	02	02	02	02	02	04
.....
355	325	680	461	612	1073	470	434	904	745	697	1,442	931	1,097	2,028
01	008	009	01	01	01	01	01	01	02	02	03	03	03	06
352	308	660	448	641	1089	420	407	827	774	698	1,472	940	1,037	2,017
01	008	009	01	01	01	01	01	01	02	02	03	03	03	06
350	306	656	473	620	1093	408	447	855	704	697	1,401	972	1,081	2,003
01	008	009	01	01	01	01	01	01	02	02	03	03	03	06
1		1	4		4	10	8	18	5	3	8	9	4	13
20	10	30	35	36	71	48	52	100	86	57	143	90	131	220
21	10	31	39	30	78	64	55	119	91	60	151	108	125	233
5	1	6	19	18	37	22	10	32	10	4	14	12	8	20
3	1	4	3	8	11	5	.....	5	4	8	7	4	8	12
.....
36	34	70	67	45	112	57	55	112	96	67	163	118	145	263
41	25	76	65	60	125	79	65	144	105	75	180	125	155	279
30	35	74	70	44	114	62	55	117	90	70	160	117	147	264
1	1	2	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5	8	13
10	27	37	34	31	65	43	85	128	92	61	153	120	171	291
20	23	43	34	33	67	44	55	99	93	61	154	153	174	327
4	4	8	6	5	11	13	4	17	10	8	18	16	7	23
8	4	12	6	5	11	13	4	17	10	8	18	10	7	17
1	1	2	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	5
37	22	59	34	34	72	72	60	132	140	117	257	183	170	353
38	22	60	40	34	74	75	50	125	131	120	251	155	170	325
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
50	10	60	27	15	42	30	21	51	45	47	92	50	34	107
51	10	61	27	15	42	31	21	52	45	44	89	50	34	110
6	7	13	8	6	14	4	1	5	7	3	10	9	6	17
54	57	111	65	124	189	93	115	208	114	142	256	154	160	319
60	64	124	73	130	203	101	116	217	121	145	266	163	173	336
2	2	4	1	3	4	1	22	23	3	4	7	4	8	12
52	38	90	104	65	169	36	37	73	37	32	69	77	63	140
54	38	92	105	65	170	37	32	69	40	30	70	61	66	127
2	1	3	1	2	3	5	5	10	1	3	4	8	1	9
24	25	49	35	37	72	70	50	120	70	63	133	54	60	114
26	26	52	39	39	78	53	53	106	71	65	136	57	60	117
18	16	34	25	13	38	18	17	35	46	42	88	59	61	120
19	17	36	25	16	41	18	17	35	46	42	88	59	62	121
15	9	24	12	5	17	16	3	19	11	10	21	17	7	24
16	8	24	13	6	19	16	3	19	11	10	21	18	7	25

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

		11			12		
		July.			August.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.							
Of Towns..	Including Calcutta ..	87	48	135	41	40	81
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	05	08	06	03	04	04
	Excluding Calcutta ..	36	30	66	29	37	66
Of Country areas	Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	04	04	04	05	05	05
	Excluding ditto ..	1,170	1,374	2,544	1,231	1,281	2,512
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	03	04	03	03	04	04
Of the Entire area	Including Calcutta ..	1,257	1,319	2,576	1,272	1,321	2,593
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	03	04	03	03	04	04
	Excluding Calcutta ..	1,200	1,304	2,504	1,202	1,250	2,452
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	03	04	03	04	04	04
Divisional Abstracts.							
Burdwan ..	Towns ..	8	5	13	9	6	15
	Country areas ..	121	160	281	151	127	278
	Total ..	129	165	294	160	133	293
Presidency ..	Towns ..	23	18	41	6	9	15
	Country areas ..	2	3	5	4	6	10
	Total ..	25	21	46	10	15	25
Rajshahye ..	Towns ..	4	3	7	3	2	5
	Country areas ..	175	223	431	167	206	373
	Total ..	179	226	438	170	208	378
Cooch Behar ..	Towns ..	22	1	23	2	1	3
	Country areas ..	22	17	39	20	15	35
	Total ..	44	18	62	22	16	38
Dacca ..	Towns ..	1	1	2	4	1	5
	Country areas ..	144	113	257	107	108	215
	Total ..	145	114	259	111	109	220
Chittagong ..	Towns ..	49	45	94	76	54	130
	Country areas ..	49	45	94	76	54	130
	Total ..	98	90	188	152	108	260
Patna ..	Towns ..	10	12	22	16	16	32
	Country areas ..	268	243	511	348	359	707
	Total ..	278	255	533	364	375	739
Bhagulpore ..	Towns ..	7	5	12	93	78	171
	Country areas ..	106	100	206	93	78	171
	Total ..	113	105	218	186	156	342
Orissa ..	Towns ..	3	1	4	3	8	11
	Country areas ..	51	62	113	72	108	178
	Total ..	54	63	117	75	116	189
Chota-Nagpore ..	Towns ..	1	1	2	2	1	3
	Country areas ..	59	50	109	57	51	108
	Total ..	60	51	111	59	52	111
Assam ..	Towns ..	24	12	36	26	15	41
	Country areas ..	24	12	36	26	15	41
	Total ..	48	24	72	52	30	82

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873. — (Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
36	36	72	41	38	79	25	24	49	27	20	47	427	330	757
03	04	07	07	04	11	02	02	04	02	02	04	02	02	04
32	36	68	29	26	55	19	21	40	20	15	35	324	258	582
08	03	11	03	04	07	02	02	04	02	02	04	02	02	04
944	1,012	1,956	634	564	1,198	331	300	631	312	232	544	7,918	7,700	15,618
08	03	11	02	01	03	01	01	02	01	01	02	02	02	04
980	1,045	2,025	695	602	1,297	410	384	794	373	272	645	8,343	8,080	16,423
03	03	06	02	01	03	01	01	02	01	01	02	01	01	02
970	1,044	2,014	633	584	1,217	410	384	794	373	272	645	8,343	8,080	16,423
03	03	06	02	01	03	01	01	02	01	01	02	01	01	02
9	99	108	8	7	15	4	1	5	8	3	11	60	39	99
90	99	189	48	36	84	27	21	48	29	18	47	755	742	1,497
96	106	202	61	43	104	31	22	53	32	18	50	821	781	1,602
7	8	15	13	4	17	10	6	16	10	7	17	144	108	252
3	2	5	3	4	7	4	2	6	8	2	10	41	50	91
121	128	249	75	60	135	67	38	105	52	17	69	990	957	1,947
129	130	259	80	73	153	77	44	121	62	24	86	1,140	1,089	2,229
124	130	254	78	64	142	71	40	111	55	19	74	1,017	967	2,024
3	2	5	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	1	2	23	19	42
122	137	259	70	59	129	62	43	105	26	20	46	940	1,129	2,116
123	139	262	81	69	150	73	46	119	27	21	48	1,008	1,148	2,156
12	15	27	13	6	19	6	3	9	5	1	6	117	83	200
12	15	27	13	6	19	6	3	9	5	1	6	117	83	200
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	25	11	36
100	90	190	83	58	141	64	49	113	31	22	53	947	800	1,747
101	91	192	88	60	148	67	52	119	34	24	58	1,022	810	1,832
55	46	101	75	56	131	70	40	110	37	21	58	7	6	13
50	40	90	35	30	65	20	41	61	20	21	41	444	367	811
8	15	23	11	4	15	2	5	7	3	0	3	86	93	179
209	244	453	113	129	242	67	51	118	75	81	156	1,613	1,823	3,436
216	239	475	124	133	257	68	50	118	78	87	165	1,695	1,917	3,612
4	3	7	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	31	24	55
91	97	188	61	67	128	21	11	32	10	18	28	712	613	1,325
96	100	196	53	59	112	22	13	35	17	19	36	741	627	1,368
6	4	10	3	5	8	1	1	2	3	3	6	27	28	55
62	92	154	60	54	114	36	41	77	26	24	50	545	679	1,224
56	98	152	53	63	116	36	41	77	20	24	44	575	705	1,280
1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	11	7	18
67	80	147	54	27	81	25	20	45	27	25	52	445	373	818
88	85	173	54	29	83	27	20	47	27	27	54	458	390	848
80	9	89	63	12	75	18	1	19	18	6	24	240	105	345
38	9	47	33	12	45	18	1	19	18	6	24	240	105	345

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BUREWAN.	Calcutta	Calcutta	270,857	147,744	447,601	3	4	7
		Suburbs of Calcutta	153,720	106,181	259,910	....	....	....
	Burdwan	Town Burdwan	16,290	16,051	32,341	3	1	4
		Country areas	979,524	1,022,486	2,002,110	....	....	....
		District Total	995,814	1,038,537	2,034,351	3	1	4
	Bankoora	Town - Bankoora	8,895	8,696	17,591	....	....	....
		Country areas	251,906	250,893	502,799	2	1	3
		District Total	260,801	259,589	520,390	2	1	3
	Beerbhoom	Town - Beerbhoom	4,817	4,384	9,201	....	....	....
		Country areas	820,033	856,997	1,677,030	....	....	....
		District Total	824,850	861,381	1,686,231	....	....	....
	Midnapore	Town - Midnapore	10,110	15,381	25,491	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,211,084	1,269,498	2,480,582	9	2	11
		District Total	1,221,194	1,284,879	2,506,073	9	2	11
	Hooghly	Town - Hooghly	17,114	17,447	34,561	....	....	....
		Country areas	219,002	244,104	463,106	2	....	2
		District Total	236,116	261,551	497,667	2	....	2
PRESIDENCY.	Serampore	Town - Serampore	12,138	12,002	24,140	....	....	....
		Country areas	180,651	189,840	370,491	1	....	1
		District Total	192,789	201,842	394,631	1	....	1
	Howrah	Town - Howrah	64,698	43,880	108,578	2	1	3
		Country areas	238,630	230,421	469,051	5	2	7
		District Total	303,328	274,301	577,629	7	3	10
	24-Pargunnahs	Town - Aradaha	14,118	12,015	26,133	1	....	1
		Country areas	988,682	993,102	1,981,784	5	3	8
		District Total	1,002,800	1,005,117	2,007,917	6	3	9
	Nuddow	Krishnachur	12,871	13,870	26,741	2	1	3
		Nuddow	3,902	4,901	8,803	....	....	....
		Nantipore	13,905	15,430	29,335	....	1	1
		Rangghat	4,204	4,095	8,299	....	....	....
		Koostha	1,074	4,371	5,445	....	....	....
		Moherpore	2,621	2,139	4,760	....	....	....
		Comereilly	2,479	2,772	5,251	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	44,020	49,157	93,177	2	2	4
		Country areas	898,105	893,614	1,791,719	7	3	10
		District Total	942,125	942,771	1,884,896	9	5	14
RAJSHAHYE.	Jessore	Town - Jessore	4,639	4,618	9,257	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,041,487	1,020,382	2,061,869	17	7	24
		District Total	1,046,126	1,024,999	2,071,125	17	7	24
	Moorshedabad	Town - Moorshedabad	21,302	22,790	44,092	....	....	....
		Country areas	621,043	685,501	1,306,544	1	1	2
		District Total	642,345	708,291	1,350,636	1	1	2
	Dinapore	Town - Dinapore	7,700	5,342	13,042	....	....	....
		Country areas	798,741	739,151	1,537,892	8	....	8
		District Total	806,441	744,493	1,550,934	8	....	8
	Maldah	Town - English Bazar	8,480	8,309	16,789	....	....	....
		Country areas	324,627	358,940	683,567	4	....	4
		District Total	333,107	367,249	700,356	4	....	4
	Rajshahye	Town - Nattore	4,830	1,735	6,565	....	....	....
		Country areas	646,617	685,808	1,332,425	8	7	15
		District Total	651,447	687,543	1,338,990	8	7	15
	Rungpore	Town - Rungpore	3,578	2,322	5,900	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,001,148	1,032,424	2,033,572	3	3	6
		District Total	1,004,726	1,034,746	2,039,472	3	3	6
	Bogra	Town - Bogra	3,343	2,520	5,863	....	....	....
		Country areas	344,521	339,074	683,595	....	1	1
		District Total	347,864	341,594	689,458	....	1	1
	Pabna	Town - Pabna	7,851	7,979	15,830	1	....	1
		Country areas	594,653	601,201	1,195,854	0	3	3
		District Total	602,504	609,180	1,211,684	1	3	4

Rural District, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3	...	3	13	13	27	17	10	27	6	5	11	5	6	11
Data not available.														
6	4	10	5	8	13	11	11	22	17	17	34	23	1	24
3	4	7	5	8	13	11	11	22	17	17	34	23	33	66
1	1	2	5	6	11	4	4	8	6	2	8	12	12	24
1	1	2	5	6	11	4	4	8	6	2	8	12	11	23
1	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	6	2	...	2	2	6	8
1	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	6	2	...	2	2	6	8
11	10	21	18	21	39	20	30	50	40	27	67	34	46	80
11	10	21	18	21	39	21	30	51	41	28	69	35	46	81
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	...	1	4	1	5	6	9	15
2	1	3	3	2	5	5	5	10	1	2	3	1	1	2
2	1	3	3	2	5	5	5	10	...	2	2	2	4	6
1	2	3	3	2	5	6	3	9	1	2	3	4	1	5
1	2	3	3	2	5	6	3	9	1	2	3	4	1	5
2	2	4	5	1	6	10	3	13	10	10	20	21	14	35
11	11	22	23	14	37	21	13	34	35	20	55	35	25	60
11	12	23	23	14	37	24	15	39	37	26	63	38	35	73
1	...	1	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	...	3	3	3	6	2	...	2	2	3	5	3	2	5
7	6	13	14	12	26	16	20	36	26	21	47	42	60	102
10	5	15	17	15	32	18	20	38	28	24	52	45	62	107
14	14	28	30	19	49	20	20	40	31	20	51	51	50	101
18	18	36	30	19	49	20	20	40	34	20	54	51	50	101
3	1	4	7	3	10	4	3	7	14	6	20	22	40	62
3	1	4	7	3	10	4	3	7	14	6	20	22	51	73
4	6	10	4	3	7	3	2	5	1	4	5	13	14	27
4	6	10	5	3	8	3	2	5	7	4	11	15	14	29
1	2	3	1	4	5	1	2	3	3	9	12	17	12	29
2	3	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	3	9	12	17	12	29
6	9	15	5	7	12	11	10	21	30	20	50	1	42	51
6	9	15	6	7	13	11	10	21	30	20	50	30	42	72
3	6	9	4	5	9	5	7	12	9	16	25	18	14	32
3	6	9	4	5	9	5	7	12	9	16	25	18	14	32
2	2	4	...	...	...	4	11	15	6	9	15	14	11	25
2	2	4	...	...	...	4	11	15	6	9	15	14	11	25
1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
3	1	4	9	10	19	9	4	13	22	15	37	26	26	52
3	1	4	9	10	19	9	4	13	22	15	37	26	26	52

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.		Calcutta Suburbs of Calcutta	21	15	36	2	8	10
			Data not available.					
	Burdwan	Town—Burdwan	3	.....	3	3	1	4
		Country areas	57	84	141	35	38	73
		District Total	60	84	144	38	39	77
	Bankura	Town—Bankura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	6	17	23	9	5	14
		District Total	6	17	23	9	5	14
	Hooghly	Town—Hooghly	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	4	4	8	2	4	6
		District Total	4	5	9	2	4	6
	Midnapore	Town—Midnapore	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	50	63	113	53	45	98
		District Total	51	63	114	53	45	98
PRESIDENCY.	Hooghly	Town—Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	4	10	14	5	10	15
		District Total	4	10	14	5	11	16
	Serampore	Town—Serampore	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	8	8	16	7	8	15
		District Total	8	9	17	7	8	15
	Howrah	Town—Howrah	4	3	7	6	4	10
		Country areas	12	12	24	20	19	39
		District Total	16	15	31	26	23	49
	24 Pargunnahs	Town—Arendah	.....	2	2	.....	1	3
		Country areas	45	43	88	30	44	74
		District Total	45	45	90	31	45	76
		Towns						
	Nuddea	Krishnagar	1	1	2	.....	1	1
RAJSHAHY.		Nuddea	1	.....	1	1	1	2
		Kantiore	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
		Ranaghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
		Koochla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Moherpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Comeraully	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
		Country areas	2	1	3	2	5	7
		District Total	15	50	145	57	61	118
	Jessore	Town—Jessore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	47	44	91	41	48	89
		District Total	47	44	91	41	48	89
	Moorshedabad	Town—Moorshedabad	2	1	3	1	1	2
		Country areas	39	50	89	30	63	93
		District Total	41	51	102	31	64	95
RAJSHAHY.	Dinapore	Town—Dinapore	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	23	43	66	15	30	45
		District Total	23	44	67	15	30	45
	Maldah	Town—English Bazar	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
		Country areas	7	21	28	19	14	33
		District Total	7	21	28	20	14	34
	Rajshahye	Town—Natore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	39	50	89	34	41	75
		District Total	39	50	89	34	41	75
	Rangpore	Town—Rangpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	28	23	51	18	7	25
		District Total	28	23	51	18	7	25
	Bogra	Town—Bogra	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	20	23	43	20	26	46
		District Total	21	23	44	20	26	46
RAJSHAHY.	Patna	Town—Patna	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Country areas	20	23	43	27	27	54
		District Total	21	24	45	28	28	56

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

12			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4	....	4	12	9	21	6	8	14	7	8	15	100	78	178
....
34	20	54	18	7	25	1	7	8	7	8	15	198	187	385
24	33	57	18	8	26	7	7	14	47	8	55	204	198	402
8	7	15	2	1	3	....	....	....	4	....	4	8	7	15
8	7	15	2	1	3	....	....	....	4	....	4	8	7	15
2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2
2	6	8	1	3	4	....	....	....	3	....	3	21	27	48
8	8	16	13	11	24	19	14	33	11	12	23	115	114	229
40	31	71	13	11	24	19	14	33	11	12	23	115	114	229
48	34	82	18	12	30	14	14	28	12	12	24	125	119	244
2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	8
5	10	15	8	6	14	2	....	2	....	....	....	23	27	50
7	11	18	8	6	14	2	....	2	....	....	....	27	30	57
1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	10
3	3	6	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	34	75
4	3	7	6	2	8	3	....	3	2	1	3	47	34	81
2	3	5	2	5	7	2	1	3	1	....	1	84	10	94
11	12	23	9	7	16	3	....	3	....	....	....	89	79	168
12	14	26	11	12	23	5	1	6	4	....	4	100	96	196
....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	10	9	19
45	53	98	25	15	40	22	20	42	10	4	14	120	105	225
46	53	99	26	18	44	22	21	43	10	5	15	120	105	225
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	12	4	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	10
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	10
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	7
3	2	5	....	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	27	21	48
46	46	92	23	30	53	15	10	25	10	8	18	127	108	235
51	45	96	22	31	53	21	11	32	17	9	26	104	99	203
....
20	32	52	28	13	41	27	8	35	1	5	6	144	104	248
34	32	66	30	16	46	26	....	26	12	8	20	105	104	209
1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	11
31	42	73	13	11	24	11	12	23	2	8	10	107	105	212
22	48	70	15	12	27	11	12	23	2	8	10	171	163	334
....
14	17	31	10	10	20	....	....	....	7	....	7	110	8	118
14	18	32	10	11	21	6	3	9	7	....	7	111	106	217
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5
25	8	33	14	10	24	2	2	4	....	2	2	96	90	186
25	8	33	14	10	24	2	3	5	....	2	2	97	91	188
....
29	38	67	30	28	58	14	11	25	7	5	12	144	127	271
20	30	50	20	27	47	14	13	27	7	5	12	144	127	271
....
14	15	29	11	9	20	14	8	22	4	1	5	120	117	237
14	15	29	11	9	20	15	9	24	4	1	5	120	118	238
....
....	17	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
8	17	25	3	8	11	....	....	....	3	3	6	96	111	207
....
11	20	31	6	11	17	....	....	....	8	7	15	146	150	296
15	20	35	9	11	20	8	2	10	4	8	12	127	134	261

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
Division.	Districts.	Areas.	Population.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COCHIN.	Darjeeling	Country areas	53,667	41,635	94,712	2	....	2
		District Total	53,667	41,635	94,712	2	..	2
		Town—Fukongyunge	3,887	2,444	6,331	....	..	..
		Country areas	218,036	199,329	412,594	5	...	5
	Julpigoree	District Total	218,493	201,772	418,695	5	.	5
		Town—Goalpara	3,708	2,853	6,561	....	....	..
		Country areas	206,426	196,337	401,658	9	2	11
		District Total	210,134	197,850	407,714	9	2	11
	Dacca	Towns.						
		Dacca	37,395	31,017	68,212	..	..	..
		Manickgunge	5,750	5,793	11,543	..	..	..
		Total of Towns	43,145	37,009	80,754	..	....	..
DAKKA.	Fareedpore	Country areas	862,030	906,006	1,772,339	16	16	32
		District Total	906,775	947,218	1,853,993	16	16	32
		Towns						
		Country areas	497,864	514,735	1,012,599	....	1	1
	Backergunge	District Total	497,864	514,735	1,012,599	..	1	1
		Towns						
		Burrianaul	5,799	1,895	7,694	2	..	2
		Dowlatkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351	..	..	..
	Mymensingh	Total of Towns	8,939	4,000	12,935	2	..	2
		Country areas	1,195,208	1,169,100	2,564,396	12	8	20
		District Total	1,204,237	1,173,106	2,377,433	14	9	23
		Towns.						
CHITTAGONG.	Sylhet	Jamalspore	7,310	7,002	14,312	..	..	..
		Kishoregunge	6,642	6,255	12,897	..	..	..
		Mymensingh	6,795	3,273	10,068	..	..	..
		Total of Towns	20,747	17,230	38,017	....	..	..
	Cachar	Country areas	1,167,175	1,144,723	2,311,900	7	7	14
		District Total	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	7	7	14
		Towns						
		Country areas	110,373	94,454	206,027	....	..	..
	Chittagong	District Total	110,373	94,454	206,027	....	..	..
		Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,396	20,604	....	....	..
		Country areas	535,833	492,945	1,106,798	4	8	12
		District Total	536,050	491,341	1,127,402	4	8	12
PATNA.	Noakhilly	Town—Budharam	5,777	4,286	10,063	....	....	..
		Country areas	324,200	347,541	765,971	4	6	10
		District Total	362,047	351,807	713,934	4	6	10
	Tipperah	Town—Commillish	7,909	4,949	12,948	....	....	..
		Country areas	774,393	746,591	1,520,983	3	1	4
		District Total	782,391	751,540	1,533,931	3	1	4
		Towns						
	Patna	Patna	79,025	90,372	169,900	1	....	1
		Barh	5,329	5,721	11,050	....	....	..
		Behar	5,001	4,253	9,254	....	....	..
		Total of Towns	89,355	101,351	178,909	1	....	1
Gya.	Gya	Country areas	673,429	706,310	1,379,699	16	12	28
		District Total	761,877	787,761	1,550,638	16	12	28
		Towns						
		Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	....	....	..
	Jehanabad	Country areas	9,095	11,237	21,032	....	....	..
		Total of Towns	42,166	45,009	87,175	....	....	..
		Country areas	911,993	946,932	1,858,925	16	12	28
		District Total	954,159	991,941	1,946,100	16	12	28

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Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

Division.	Districts.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COCH-BHAR.	Darjeeling	Country areas	4	4	8	....	....	....
		District Total	4	4	8	....	....	....
	Jalpaiguri	Town—Fukeorgunge	....	1	1	....	....	....
		Country areas	7	10	17	7	10	17
		District Total	7	11	18	7	10	17
	Goalpara	Town—Goalpara.	....	....	....	2	....	2
		Country areas	11	8	14	15	8	18
		District Total	11	8	14	15	8	20
		Towns.	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dacca	Dacca	....	....	....	....	....	....
DACCA.		Manickgunge	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Country areas	32	23	55	14	17	31
		District Total	33	23	56	14	17	31
	Fureedpore	Country areas	7	10	17	8	12	20
		District Total	7	10	17	8	12	20
		Towns.	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Backergunge	Burriaguri	....	....	....	4	....	4
		Dowlatkhan	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	....	....	....	4	....	4
CHITTAGONG.		Country areas	52	46	98	40	42	82
		District Total	52	46	98	44	42	86
		Towns.	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mymensingh	Jamalpore	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Kishoregunge	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Mymensingh	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas	25	15	40	22	13	35
		District Total	25	15	40	22	13	35
	Sylhet	Town—Sylhet	....	....	....	....	....	....
PATNA.		Country areas	23	18	41	20	16	36
		District Total	23	18	41	20	16	36
	Cachar	Country areas	5	1	6	3	3	6
		District Total	5	1	6	3	3	6
	Chittagong	Town—Chittagong	19	19	38	23	17	40
		Country areas	....	....	....	....	....	....
		District Total	19	19	38	23	17	40
	Noakhali	Town—Sudharam	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas	15	13	28	29	20	49
		District Total	15	13	28	29	20	49
PATNA.	Tipperah	Town—Commillah	....	....	....	3	....	3
		Country areas	15	13	28	19	17	36
		District Total	15	13	28	21	17	38
		Towns.	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Patna	Patna	3	5	7	2	7	9
		Barh	1	1	2	2	3	5
		Behar	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	3	6	9	4	10	14
		Country areas	44	59	103	46	58	104
		District Total	47	65	112	50	68	118
PATNA.		Towns.	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gya	Gya	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Jehanabad	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	1	....	1	....	....	....
PATNA.		Country areas	59	38	97	78	69	147
		District Total	60	38	98	78	69	147

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Bhahabad ..	Town—Buxar	8,700	7,075	15,775	....	....	....
		Country areas	829,074	681,625	1,510,199	10	9	19
		District Total	837,774	688,700	1,526,474	10	9	19
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Muzaffarpore	31,720	16,404	48,124	....	1	1
		Darbhanga	23,003	23,427	46,430	1	....	1
		Total of Towns	54,723	40,831	95,554	1	1	2
		Country areas	2,146,433	2,152,801	4,299,234	12	6	18
		District Total	2,191,156	2,193,632	4,384,788	13	7	20
	Baran ..	Towns.						
		Chupra	22,853	23,435	46,288	2	4	6
		Revelgunga	6,741	6,074	12,815	....	....	....
		Rowan	5,556	5,543	11,099	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	35,150	35,052	70,202	2	4	6
BHAGULPORE.	Chumparun ..	Country areas	961,584	1,031,525	1,993,109	8	5	13
		District Total	996,734	1,066,577	2,063,311	10	7	17
		Towns.						
		Hettiah	11,320	8,483	19,803	....	....	....
		Motiharree	4,795	3,471	8,266	....	....	....
	Monghyr ..	Total of Towns	16,115	11,954	28,069	....	....	....
		Country areas	781,514	891,327	1,672,841	5	5	10
		District Total	797,629	903,281	1,700,910	5	5	10
		Towns.						
		Monghyr	12,670	13,804	26,474	1	....	1
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore ..	Jamulpore	5,575	4,573	10,148	1	....	1
		Total of Towns	18,245	15,183	33,428	2	....	2
		Country areas	878,539	897,750	1,776,289	11	6	17
		District Total	896,784	912,933	1,809,717	13	6	19
		Towns.						
	Purneah ..	Town—Bhagulpore	35,021	34,637	69,658	....	1	1
		Country areas	882,163	874,450	1,756,613	5	....	5
		District Total	917,184	909,087	1,826,271	5	1	6
		Towns.						
		Town—Purneah	9,077	6,350	15,427	....	....	....
CHHOTA.	Sonthal Pargha.	Country areas	806,813	832,005	1,638,818	4	4	8
		District Total	815,890	838,475	1,654,365	4	4	8
		Towns.						
		Rajmahal	3,343	4,247	7,590	1	....	1
		Dumka	5,559	5,534	11,093	....	....	....
	Outtaek ..	Total of Towns	8,902	9,781	18,683	1	....	1
		Country areas	650,214	610,790	1,261,004	8	2	10
		District Total	659,116	620,571	1,279,687	9	2	11
		Towns.						
		Outtaek	25,862	25,000	50,862	....	....	....
CHHOTA.	Pooree ..	Jajpore	5,193	5,561	10,754	....	....	....
		Kendrapara	5,501	5,481	10,982	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	10,694	11,042	21,736	....	....	....
		Country areas	680,063	733,693	1,413,756	12	18	30
		District Total	690,757	744,735	1,435,492	12	18	30
	Balasore ..	Town—Pooree	12,977	10,618	23,595	....	....	....
		Country areas	377,371	399,607	776,978	5	10	15
		District Total	390,348	410,225	800,573	5	10	15
		Towns.						
		Town—Balasore	9,000	9,224	18,224	....	....	....
		Country areas	370,045	391,061	761,106	5	5	10
		District Total	379,045	400,285	779,330	5	5	10

Bural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

1			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	8	21	10	20	30	17	25	42	22	18	40	22	20	42
13	8	21	10	20	30	17	25	42	22	18	40	22	20	42
8	8	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
8	8	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
11	8	19	6	12	18	10	7	17	20	20	40	20	20	40
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
4	10	14	9	20	29	15	17	32	15	19	34	34	34	68
4	18	22	10	20	30	17	17	34	16	21	37	20	25	45
8	7	15	4	5	9	8	8	16	8	6	14	13	14	27
8	7	15	4	5	9	8	8	16	8	6	14	13	14	27
1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
14	10	24	13	13	26	15	13	28	18	20	38	20	27	47
16	10	26	16	15	31	19	13	32	20	23	43	20	20	40
2	2	4	10	2	12	5	6	11	13	4	17	13	26	39
3	2	5	10	2	12	5	6	11	12	4	16	23	27	40
20	10	30	71	45	116	110	110	220	1	1	2	6	11	17
20	10	30	71	45	116	110	110	220	1	1	2	6	11	17
7	4	11	8	5	13	13	14	27	7	9	16	20	20	40
7	4	11	8	5	13	13	14	27	7	10	17	20	20	40
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
11	15	26	23	23	46	23	21	44	44	47	91	37	37	74
13	16	29	20	20	40	21	24	45	44	40	84	30	37	67
6	9	15	10	7	17	10	11	21	14	8	22	7	11	18
8	9	17	10	7	17	10	11	21	14	8	22	7	11	18
1	7	8	1	7	8	1	7	8	1	7	8	1	7	8
8	7	15	3	7	10	7	10	17	18	9	27	11	23	34

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

Divisions.	Districts.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad	Town—Buxar	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Country areas	13	29	42	18	32	50
		District Total	14	29	43	18	32	50
	Tirhoot	Towns.						
		Monufherpore	1	2	3	..	2	2
		Durhhunga .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	1
		Total of Towns	1	2	3	....	2	3
	Country areas	.. .. .	72	62	134	104	112	217
		District Total	73	64	137	104	114	220
		Towns.						
	Sarun	Chupra	2	2	4	5	5	6
		Revelgunge	1	1	2	....	....	..
		Rowan	1	1	2	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	4	4	8	5	5	6
	Country areas	.. .. .	45	54	99	64	29	106
		District Total	49	58	107	69	42	109
		Towns.						
BHAGLPORE.	Chumpanan	Bettiah .. .. .	....	....	..	1	2	3
		Motiharree .. .. .	....	....	..	....	....	....
		Total of Towns .. .. .	....	....	..	1	2	3
		Country areas	35	44	79	30	48	64
	District Total	.. .. .	35	44	79	30	48	64
		District Total	35	44	79	30	48	64
		Towns.						
	Monghyr	Monghyr	1	2	3	....	....	....
		Jamalpoore	2	....	2	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	3	2	5	....	..	..
		Country areas	41	44	85	31	24	55
	District Total	.. .. .	44	46	90	31	24	55
		District Total	44	46	90	31	24	55
		Towns.						
	Bhagulpore	Town—Bhagulpore	2	2	4	....	..	..
		Country areas	50	24	74	38	20	58
		District Total	52	26	78	38	20	58
		Towns.						
	Purneah	Town—Purneah .. .. .	....	..	..	....	7	..
		Country areas	16	11	27	5	7	12
		District Total	16	11	27	5	7	12
		Towns.						
ORISSA.	Sonthal Perga.	Rajmehal	1	1	2	....	....	....
		Dumka	1	..	1	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	2	1	3	....	..	..
		Country areas	19	21	40	19	22	41
	District Total	.. .. .	21	22	43	19	22	41
		District Total	21	22	43	19	22	41
		Towns.						
	Cuttack	Cuttack	1	....	1	1	2	3
		Jajpore	1	....	1	....	1	1
		Kendrapara	1	....	1	....	2	3
		Total of Towns	3	....	3	1	5	6
	Country areas	.. .. .	33	40	73	40	71	111
		District Total	36	40	76	41	76	117
		District Total	36	40	76	41	76	117
		Towns.						
	Pooree ..	Town—Pooree .. .. .	....	1	1	2	..	3
		Country areas	6	12	18	17	18	35
		District Total	6	13	19	19	18	37
		District Total	6	13	19	19	18	37
	Balasore	Town—Balasore .. .. .	....	..	..	....	..	..
		Country areas	12	9	21	15	14	29
		District Total	12	9	21	15	14	29
		District Total	12	9	21	15	14	29

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

12			14			16			18			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
54	1	55	16	1	17	8	11	19	10	9	19	102	8	110
56	53	109	17	21	38	6	12	18	10	9	19	104	878	982
1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	18	25
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	10	21
48	46	94	20	23	43	12	32	44	21	30	51	604	376	980
49	46	95	22	22	44	12	26	38	21	32	53	379	394	773
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	14	25
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	14	25
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	14	25
30	21	51	18	24	42	3	10	13	4	17	21	16	19	35
31	23	54	18	28	46	4	11	15	4	17	21	200	287	487
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	7	13
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	7	13
14	24	38	13	9	22	7	8	15	6	6	12	104	176	280
14	26	40	16	9	25	7	4	11	6	7	13	107	163	270
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	6	17
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	6	17
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	6	17
31	38	69	26	36	62	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	18	32
35	40	75	29	37	66	9	1	10	9	5	14	205	244	449
2	1	3	10	6	16	6	2	8	1	1	2	10	9	19
23	23	46	10	6	16	6	5	11	1	1	2	10	154	164
24	26	50	10	8	18	6	5	11	2	9	11	109	153	262
25	21	46	9	8	17	1	8	9	2	2	4	163	126	289
25	21	46	9	8	17	1	8	9	2	2	4	163	126	289
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	6	17
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	6	17
13	13	26	7	10	17	6	4	10	4	5	9	137	127	264
13	13	26	7	11	18	6	4	10	4	5	9	142	130	272
2	2	4	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	14	26
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	14	26
4	2	6	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	20	38
31	38	69	26	36	62	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	18	32
35	45	80	29	32	61	16	26	42	15	12	27	267	430	707
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	6	17
10	17	27	13	24	37	13	7	20	4	9	13	117	130	247
11	1	12	1	7	8	1	7	8	1	7	8	7	120	127
11	1	12	1	7	8	1	7	8	1	7	8	7	120	127
11	1	12	1	7	8	1	7	8	1	7	8	7	120	127

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

1	2	3	4	5					
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
CHOTA-NAGPUR.	Hazareebagh.	Towns.							
		Hazareebagh	6,512	6,726	11,060	..	....	....
		Kehack	4,661	4,338	8,000	3	....	3
		Chattrra	4,297	4,531	8,818	....	....	....
	Lohardugga.	Country areas							
		Total of Towns	15,390	15,407	29,807	3	....	3
		District Total	361,785	361,223	723,008	2	....	2
		District Total	367,645	374,920	771,975	4	..	4	
	Singbhoom.	Country areas							
		Town— Ranchi	6,860	5,226	12,096	..	....	....
		Country areas	614,685	610,340	1,225,027	4	3	6	
		District Total	621,545	615,575	1,237,123	4	2	6	
	Manbhoom.	Country areas							
		District Total	205,752	205,069	410,821	3	11	14	
		District Total	205,752	205,069	410,921	3	11	14	
		District Total	205,752	205,069	410,921	3	11	14	
	Kamroop.	Country areas							
		Town—Phrulia	3,026	2,070	5,096	..	....	....
		Country areas	407,010	401,904	808,914	1	3	4	
		District Total	500,036	404,634	904,670	1	3	4	
Durrung.	Country areas								
	Town— Gowhatty	7,119	4,373	11,492	..	....	....
	Country areas	235,500	204,620	440,120	7	5	12		
	District Total	292,619	209,003	501,621	7	5	12		
Nowgong.	Country areas								
	District Total	122,837	113,172	236,009	1	..	1		
	District Total	122,837	113,172	236,009	1	..	1		
	District Total	122,837	113,172	236,009	1	..	1		
Soochaugor.	Country areas								
	District Total	133,167	123,283	256,450	1	1	2		
	District Total	133,167	123,283	256,450	1	1	2		
	District Total	133,167	123,283	256,450	1	1	2		
Luckimpore.	Country areas								
	District Total	154,940	141,640	296,580	5	....	5	
	District Total	154,940	141,640	296,580	5	....	5	
	District Total	154,940	141,640	296,580	5	....	5	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Country areas								
	District Total	64,602	56,575	121,207	1	....	1	
	District Total	64,602	56,575	121,207	1	....	1	
	District Total	64,602	56,575	121,207	1	....	1	
Naga Hills.	Country areas								
	District Total	3,216	3,092	6,308	..	....	....
	District Total	3,216	3,092	6,308	..	....	....
	District Total	3,216	3,092	6,308	..	....	....

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

Division.	Districts.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHOTA-NAGPUR.—(Continued)	Hazarrobagh.	Towns.						
		Hazarrobagh	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
		Echack .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Country areas	Total of Towns	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
		.....	7	.....	13	8	.....	13
		District Total	8	.....	14	10	.....	15
	Lohardugga ..	Town—Ranchi .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	23	30	53	26	13	39
		District Total	23	30	53	26	13	39
	Singbhoom ..	Country areas	11	16	27	13	0	13
		District Total	11	16	27	13	0	13
	Manbhoom ..	Town—Parulia .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	16	7	23	10	4	14
		District Total	16	7	23	10	4	14
	Kamroop ..	Town—Gowhaty .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	8	3	11	11	2	13
		District Total	8	3	11	11	2	13
	Durrum ..	Country areas	2	1	3	2	4	6
		District Total	2	1	3	2	4	6
	Nowgung ..	Country areas	10	3	13	10	7	17
		District Total	10	3	13	10	7	17
AMAR.	Seebasagar ..	Country areas	4	2	6	1	2	3
		District Total	4	2	6	1	2	3
	Luckimpore ..	Country areas	4	3	7	2	.....	2
		District Total	4	3	7	2	.....	2
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ..	Country areas .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		District Total .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Naga Hills ..	Country areas .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		District Total .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		District Total .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL. }
The 15th August 1874.

Bural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			16			15			14			13		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8
5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10
6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12
7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7	14
8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16
9	9	18	9	9	18	9	9	18	9	9	18	9	9	18
10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22
12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24
13	13	26	13	13	26	13	13	26	13	13	26	13	13	26
14	14	28	14	14	28	14	14	28	14	14	28	14	14	28
15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
16	16	32	16	16	32	16	16	32	16	16	32	16	16	32
17	17	34	17	17	34	17	17	34	17	17	34	17	17	34
18	18	36	18	18	36	18	18	36	18	18	36	18	18	36
19	19	38	19	19	38	19	19	38	19	19	38	19	19	38
20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40
21	21	42	21	21	42	21	21	42	21	21	42	21	21	42
22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
23	23	46	23	23	46	23	23	46	23	23	46	23	23	46
24	24	48	24	24	48	24	24	48	24	24	48	24	24	48
25	25	50	25	25	50	25	25	50	25	25	50	25	25	50
26	26	52	26	26	52	26	26	52	26	26	52	26	26	52
27	27	54	27	27	54	27	27	54	27	27	54	27	27	54
28	28	56	28	28	56	28	28	56	28	28	56	28	28	56
29	29	58	29	29	58	29	29	58	29	29	58	29	29	58
30	30	60	30	30	60	30	30	60	30	30	60	30	30	60
31	31	62	31	31	62	31	31	62	31	31	62	31	31	62
													</	

O. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offy. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province

1		2		4			5		
				POPULATION.			January.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.									
Of Towns ..	{	Including Calcutta ..	1,061,309	884,708	1,946,097	497	235	732	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	761,532	706,944	1,468,476	44	28	45	
		Excluding ditto ..	.....	.....	.....	341	214	555
Of Country areas ..	{	Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	Data not available for the suburbs.			31	20	39	
		Excluding ditto ..	30,928,759	31,108,596	62,037,355	1,785	1,299	3,084	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	.....	.....	.....	05	04	05
Of the Entire area ..	{	Including Calcutta ..	31,988,128	31,993,204	63,981,332	2,278	1,537	3,815	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	.....	.....	.....	07	05	06
		Excluding ditto ..	31,088,271	31,310,390	62,398,661	2,026	1,513	3,539	
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	06	04	05
Divisional Abstracts.									
Burdwan ..	{	Towns ..	189,268	117,280	306,548	12	15	27	
		Country areas ..	2,442,746	2,597,619	5,040,365	182	123	259	
		Total ..	2,632,014	2,714,899	5,346,913	194	138	282	
Presidency ..	{	Towns ..	362,864	318,329	681,193	261	145	406	
		Country areas ..	63,007	65,585	128,592	18	21	36	
		Total ..	425,871	383,914	809,785	279	166	445	
Rajshahye ..	{	Towns ..	87,283	52,196	139,479	10	8	18	
		Country areas ..	4,391,540	4,324,090	8,715,630	69	89	128	
		Total ..	4,478,823	4,376,286	8,855,109	79	97	146	
Cooch Behar ..	{	Towns ..	7,846	4,797	12,643	1	1	2	
		Country areas ..	472,539	480,210	952,749	23	16	39	
		Total ..	480,385	485,007	965,392	24	17	41	
Dacca ..	{	Towns ..	82,198	66,407	148,605	30	20	46	
		Country areas ..	4,704,346	4,664,500	9,368,846	120	123	243	
		Total ..	4,786,544	4,730,907	9,517,451	150	143	297	
Chittagong ..	{	Towns ..	25,963	17,653	43,616	6	10	16	
		Country areas ..	1,654,535	1,677,117	3,331,652	51	55	106	
		Total ..	1,680,498	1,694,770	3,375,268	57	65	123	
Patna ..	{	Towns ..	225,810	232,277	458,087	90	63	153	
		Country areas ..	6,348,546	6,413,110	12,761,656	342	332	694	
		Total ..	6,574,356	6,645,387	13,219,743	432	395	827	
Bhagalpore ..	{	Towns ..	72,746	69,000	141,746	23	24	47	
		Country areas ..	3,247,546	3,234,045	6,481,591	155	120	234	
		Total ..	3,320,292	3,293,045	6,613,337	178	144	292	
Orissa ..	{	Towns ..	57,568	55,943	113,511	32	44	54	
		Country areas ..	1,436,488	1,464,831	2,901,319	244	274	518	
		Total ..	1,494,056	1,520,774	3,014,833	276	318	594	
Chota-Nagpore ..	{	Towns ..	25,144	21,608	46,752	2	8	10	
		Country areas ..	1,700,135	1,688,905	3,389,040	122	86	218	
		Total ..	1,725,279	1,710,513	3,435,792	124	94	236	
Assam ..	{	Towns ..	7,119	4,373	11,492	2	5	7	
		Country areas ..	765,963	703,663	1,469,626	61	41	102	
		Total ..	773,082	708,036	1,481,118	63	46	109	

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
during the year 1873.

February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
489 46 31 1,789 98	591 58 177 26 1,351 94	750 27 619 38 2,600 94	466 58 344 33 1,800 98	588 33 186 36 1,840 94	688 36 690 39 2,766 95	586 37 346 23 1,733 98	586 36 163 32 1,364 94	667 34 666 27 2,166 98	441 41 377 36 1,671 91	531 38 280 31 1,357 94	773 60 667 33 2,938 94	453 46 361 34 1,894 98	533 38 230 31 1,397 94	766 39 641 36 2,801 98
3,898 98 2,641 98	1,546 94 1,486 94	2,776 96 3,600 96	2,531 96 2,079 96	1,636 98 1,636 94	2,860 98 2,860 95	2,160 98 2,056 96	1,593 94 1,466 94	2,773 96 2,811 93	2,113 98 1,948 98	1,588 94 1,477 94	2,700 96 2,483 96	2,237 98 2,068 98	1,780 96 1,617 95	2,047 98 2,688 96
29 167 106 314 37 60 293 96 5 84 96 11 11 23 114 127 9 88 62 73 627 689 23 126 262 44 214 266 10 181 131 1 56 26	14 116 150 128 14 48 171 57 8 67 75 8 19 8 24 80 114 9 68 28 57 591 446 222 222 24 222 26 36 96 26 													

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES in Bengal Province during

		11			12		
		July.			August.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SUMMARY.							
Of Towns..	{ Including Calcutta ..	419	841	760	541	488	894
	{ Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	39	79	39	50	40	50
	{ Excluding Calcutta ..	874	234	808	338	265	648
Of Country areas	{ Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	85	83	74	47	40	48
	{ Excluding ditto ..	1,929	1,815	2,644	2,065	2,018	4,538
	{ Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	06	04	05	06	06	07
		Data for the suburbs not available.					
Of the Entire area	{ Including Calcutta ..	2,349	1,886	4,234	2,188	2,461	4,547
	{ Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	07	05	06	09	07	08
	{ Excluding Calcutta ..	2,803	1,740	2,962	2,223	2,263	5,238
	{ Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	06	05	06	09	07	08
Divisional Abstracts.							
Hurdwan ..	{ Towns ..	23	25	48	19	31	49
	{ Country areas ..	176	161	337	263	274	536
	Total ..	199	186	385	281	295	576
Presidency ..	{ Towns ..	158	115	271	205	180	388
	{ Excluding ditto ..	13	6	19	23	12	35
	{ Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	73	60	141	101	70	171
	{ Excluding the suburbs of Calcutta ..	250	182	412	307	220	527
	{ Total ..	85	78	160	124	82	206
		Data for the suburbs not available.					
Rajshahye ..	{ Towns ..	8	8	11	1	5	6
	{ Country areas ..	107	76	183	122	88	204
	Total ..	115	79	194	123	93	210
Cooch Behar ..	{ Towns ..	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
	{ Country areas ..	18	13	30	23	9	37
	Total ..	18	13	30	28	9	40
Dacca ..	{ Towns ..	23	11	34	37	17	44
	{ Country areas ..	263	157	419	286	215	510
	Total ..	285	168	453	322	232	554
Chittagong ..	{ Towns ..	4	10	14	9	12	21
	{ Country areas ..	63	45	108	96	83	179
	Total ..	67	55	122	105	95	200
Patna ..	{ Towns ..	112	83	207	197	140	307
	{ Country areas ..	615	471	1,086	860	666	1,536
	Total ..	727	553	1,283	1,057	806	1,839
Bhagulpore ..	{ Towns ..	33	30	65	46	29	75
	{ Country areas ..	123	104	226	186	158	344
	Total ..	157	134	291	232	187	419
Orissa ..	{ Towns ..	43	51	83	37	38	75
	{ Country areas ..	307	250	557	349	294	623
	Total ..	349	301	640	386	322	708
Chota Nagpore ..	{ Towns ..	14	10	24	13	9	27
	{ Country areas ..	135	123	250	209	145	354
	Total ..	149	133	284	227	154	381
Assam ..	{ Towns ..	.....	3	3	3	2	10
	{ Country areas ..	52	45	97	57	33	89
	Total ..	52	48	100	60	35	99

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1872. - (Continued.)

12			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
478 '44 310 '40 5,998 '07	488 '40 308 '37 1,798 '08	961 '84 618 '77 4,108 '08	630 '46 314 '41 2,088 '08	578 '44 274 '43 1,880 '08	888 '46 548 '37 3,888 '08	880 '46 318 '41 1,988 '08	481 '40 378 '38 1,888 '08	1,018 '48 588 '40 3,816 '08	610 '48 367 '41 2,391 '07	480 '51 304 '41 1,901 '08	1,007 '58 681 '48 4,008 '08	5,900 '48 3,488 '48 24,784 '78	4,374 '48 2,784 '48 12,158 '08	10,008 '88 6,272 '96 41,992 '07
1,788 '08 2,618 '08	2,314 '08 2,008 '08	3,004 '07 4,626 '07	2,588 '07 2,380 '07	2,007 '08 1,888 '08	4,893 '07 4,843 '08	2,477 '08 2,388 '07	1,947 '08 1,801 '08	4,884 '07 4,107 '08	2,010 '08 2,484 '08	2,380 '07 2,008 '08	5,140 '08 4,783 '07	30,848 '08 27,888 '08	22,468 '78 20,848 '08	51,988 '81 48,736 '78
26 281	30 284	44 519	38 184	15 170	38 254	38 110	15 116	48 235	84 210	26 107	64 348	288 2,170	216 1,888	501 4,158
288	278	563	288	183	389	184	127	291	288	188	448	2,488	2,174	4,680
188 18	178 15	361 '38	221 15	188 14	288 28	288 14	188 22	488 61	272 20	164 20	438 40	2,841 381	1,071 101	4,012 282
.....
100	70	170	104	78	178	148	86	280	128	80	214	1,128	781	1,874
288 118	284 84	540 612	238 128	223 80	508 218	422 161	245 108	697 270	287 168	268 108	680 234	3,008 1,388	2,432 912	5,440 2,300
8 128	8 128	12 267	11 98	16 168	27 302	11 96	10 81	21 177	28 104	18 108	57 280	122 1,197	188 1,010	287 2,197
128	124	280	104	120	228	107	91	198	128	120	248	1,200	1,112	2,304
.....
24	12	38	1 30	4 38	8 68	.....	24 8	8 68	21 .....	.....	.....	2 11	11 17	38 28
24	18	80	21	30	81	24	20	84	24	10	48	288	201	488
31 270	19 223	40 488	24 209	17 221	41 530	20 288	41 228	91 314	80 330	81 284	181 484	278 2,078	278 2,008	548 4,078
281	248	538	223	228	571	238	280	608	480	338	788	2,048	2,374	4,428
18 88	11 89	24 148	8 81	4 80	12 141	9 74	19 78	24 180	7 78	18 88	26 180	88 680	181 704	268 1,388
88	78	180	88	88	188	83	86	178	78	108	188	977	828	1,798
148 841	108 324	348 1,378	188 604	82 488	221 1,070	83 618	87 380	188 588	101 870	77 304	178 1,084	1,288 7,237	888 4,998	2,388 12,280
884	884	1,618	748	588	1,291	880	617	1,017	771	471	1,248	5,630	5,931	14,461
20 121	24 104	84 228	38 188	44 111	82 278	38 178	81 128	208 208	84 118	27 80	61 204	416 2,081	881 1,884	775 2,868
181	128	280	280	180	588	288	104	380	140	118	288	2,448	1,888	4,388
44 287	48 284	88 281	38 288	28 300	78 606	68 273	87 328	128 608	68 480	61 428	104 987	888 3,907	476 2,440	978 7,287
211	288	610	344	228	670	428	348	630	642	480	1,081	4,478	2,870	8,348
18 184	11 180	23 278	8 188	8 88	16 231	18 128	8 88	18 227	8 114	9 84	17 288	128 1,784	88 1,888	216 2,888
178	180	280	140	81	281	151	94	245	123	108	288	1,807	1,210	3,107
.....
41 .....	.....	77	22	.....	8	2	1	8	1	.....	1	19	20	39
41	26	77	41	28	78	48	22	77	48	24	80	244	480	728
41	26	77	41	28	78	47	28	80	47	24	81	288	448	1,088

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Provinces during

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BUREDWAR.	Burdwan	Calcutta	229,857	147,744	447,601	246	126	576
		Suburbs of Calcutta	152,729	104,181	256,910	Data not available.		
		Town—Burdwan	16,390	10,451	26,841	1	11	1
	Bankoora	Country areas	979,528	1,022,908	2,002,436	15	11	26
		District Total	995,918	1,033,357	2,029,275	16	11	27
	Beerbhoom	Town—Bankoora	8,005	8,099	16,104	2	3	5
		Country areas	251,995	256,983	508,978	19	11	30
		District Total	260,000	265,082	525,082	21	14	35
	Midnapore	Town—Beerbhoom	4,617	4,144	8,761	4	64	68
		Country areas	331,550	356,987	688,537	68	64	132
		District Total	336,167	361,131	697,298	72	64	136
	Hooghly	Town—Midnapore	16,110	16,351	32,461	5	5	10
		Country areas	1,241,044	1,268,398	2,509,442	23	23	46
		District Total	1,257,154	1,284,749	2,541,903	28	27	55
	Serampore	Town—Hooghly	17,114	17,847	34,961	5	7	12
		Country areas	219,963	214,104	434,067	6	2	8
		District Total	237,077	231,951	469,028	11	9	20
PREMISECT.	Howrah	Town—Serampore	12,438	12,002	24,440	6	6	12
		Country areas	180,644	184,840	365,484	6	6	12
		District Total	193,082	196,842	389,924	6	6	12
	34-Pergunnahs	Town—Howrah	54,098	45,698	99,796	5	7	12
		Country areas	238,660	239,421	478,081	5	7	12
		District Total	292,758	285,119	577,877	5	8	13
	Nuddra	Town—34-Pergunnahs	14,744	12,015	26,759	6	11	17
		Country areas	988,682	932,102	1,920,784	44	29	73
		District Total	1,003,426	944,117	1,947,543	50	40	90
	Towns.	Krishnagpur	18,871	13,879	32,750	8	10	18
		Nuddra	5,002	4,901	9,903	1	1	2
		Santipore	13,205	15,130	28,335	1	1	2
	Country areas	Benaghat	4,290	4,803	9,093	1	1	2
		Krookha	4,074	4,071	8,145	1	1	2
		Moherpore	2,631	2,919	5,550	1	1	2
	Total of Towns	Comercoilly	2,070	2,772	4,842	1	1	2
		District Total	44,020	40,167	84,187	9	10	19
	Jessore	Country areas	833,106	696,513	1,529,619	10	10	20
		District Total	877,126	736,680	1,613,806	19	20	39
RAJSHAHY.	Moorshedabad	Town—Jessore	4,639	3,513	8,152	7	4	11
		Country areas	1,053,447	1,023,903	2,077,350	7	4	11
		District Total	1,058,086	1,027,416	2,085,502	14	8	22
	Dinagore	Town—Moorshedabad	23,392	22,790	46,182	1	1	2
		Country areas	631,943	685,601	1,317,544	15	11	26
		District Total	655,335	708,391	1,363,726	16	12	28
	Maldah	Town—Dinagore	7,700	5,542	13,242	2	3	5
		Country areas	708,731	720,151	1,428,882	2	3	5
		District Total	716,431	725,693	1,442,124	4	6	10
	Rajahmundry	Town—English Bazar	6,480	6,199	12,679	3	5	8
		Country areas	324,827	328,946	653,773	3	5	8
		District Total	331,307	335,145	666,452	6	10	16
	Bungpore	Town—Rajahmundry	4,939	4,735	9,674	13	10	23
		Country areas	645,647	685,408	1,331,055	13	10	23
		District Total	650,586	690,143	1,340,729	26	20	46
	Bogra	Town—Bungpore	8,578	5,323	13,901	1	1	2
		Country areas	1,001,448	1,032,424	2,033,872	27	23	50
		District Total	1,009,026	1,037,747	2,046,773	28	24	52
RAJSHAHY.	Pubna	Town—Bogra	3,341	2,329	5,670	1	1	2
		Country areas	344,321	338,074	682,395	1	1	2
		District Total	347,662	340,403	688,065	2	2	4
	Pubna	Town—Pubna	7,851	7,879	15,730	8	8	16
		Country areas	594,838	601,361	1,196,199	8	8	16
		District Total	602,689	609,240	1,211,929	16	16	32

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Districts, as a whole, in the
the year 1873.—(Continued.)

February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
127	134	261	161	108	269	155	107	262	144	111	255	172	113	285
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
25	16	41	40	26	66	36	25	61	31	20	51	40	26	66
40	17	57	50	28	78	37	25	62	27	21	48	40	26	66
5	7	12	3	5	8	1	1	2	5	3	8	5	3	8
10	10	20	23	15	38	15	16	31	21	13	34	27	23	50
24	28	52	26	18	44	16	17	33	26	17	43	48	25	73
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
67	34	101	67	42	109	44	27	71	30	17	47	41	27	68
81	59	140	68	44	112	50	31	81	32	20	52	43	27	70
6	1	7	7	4	11	3	1	4	14	7	21	1	2	3
20	17	37	16	20	36	21	18	39	43	25	68	43	26	69
45	10	55	32	24	56	24	19	43	24	16	40	45	24	69
3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	4	10	4	4	8
6	2	8	6	4	10	6	1	7	18	9	27	7	4	11
14	4	18	7	4	11	12	5	17	21	13	34	11	8	19
2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
2	2	4	6	1	7	3	2	5	5	3	8	7	2	9
2	1	3	9	8	17	3	2	5	9	6	15	7	7	14
18	2	20	10	12	22	4	7	11	10	7	17	10	8	18
7	4	11	6	4	10	6	1	7	7	4	11	5	3	8
54	26	80	48	25	73	44	33	77	41	15	56	41	15	56
61	30	91	54	29	83	54	34	88	47	19	66	48	16	64
17	1	18	18	1	19	12	10	22	5	4	9	10	5	15
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
20	16	36	14	10	24	15	10	25	7	5	12	12	8	20
20	17	37	23	14	37	37	24	61	24	14	38	32	19	51
7	10	17	16	15	31	25	18	43	32	12	44	23	18	41
7	10	17	16	15	31	25	18	43	32	12	44	23	18	41
10	2	12	10	1	11	23	12	35	31	25	56	23	25	48
10	20	30	16	23	39	23	12	35	32	24	56	23	26	49
3	3	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	15	11	26	3	14	17
4	4	8	4	1	5	11	10	21	3	10	13	11	14	25
7	7	14	6	1	7	15	18	33	18	21	39	14	14	28
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
8	4	12	12	9	21	17	10	27	5	13	18	13	11	24
8	8	16	15	10	25	18	10	28	5	15	20	15	12	27
9	9	18	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2
9	9	18	13	8	21	10	8	18	4	9	13	11	7	18
9	9	18	16	9	25	15	8	23	8	11	19	12	7	19
1	1	2	2	1	3	8	1	9	27	20	47	20	14	34
24	24	48	27	14	41	23	8	31	27	20	47	26	16	42
15	8	23	1	1	2	2	5	7	1	7	8	6	6	12
15	8	23	7	1	8	3	5	8	8	7	15	6	6	12
1	1	2	2	1	3	8	5	13	11	1	12	5	3	8
6	1	7	6	4	10	12	8	20	11	8	19	10	13	23
6	6	12	10	5	15	15	13	28	11	6	17	15	16	31

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BENGAL.		Calcutta	148	107	255	123	126	249
		Suburbs of Calcutta	Data not available.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burdwan .. {	Town—Burdwan	1	4	5	3	2	5
		Country areas	29	36	65	40	26	66
		District Total	30	40	70	43	28	71
	Bankura .. {	Town—Bankura	1	4	5	4	7	11
		Country areas	16	24	40	21	27	48
		District Total	17	28	45	25	34	59
	Beerbhoom .. {	Town—Beerbhoom .. .. .	.....	3	3	6	2	8
		Country areas	46	42	88	103	115	218
		District Total	46	45	91	109	117	226
	Midnapore .. {	Town—Midnapore	4	6	10	2	3	5
		Country areas	50	34	84	21	27	48
		District Total	54	40	94	23	30	53
	Hooghly .. {	Town—Hooghly	8	6	14	2	4	6
		Country areas	11	10	21	16	11	27
		District Total	19	16	35	18	15	33
	Serampore .. {	Town—Serampore	2	1	3	1	1	2
		Country areas	6	2	8	6	4	10
		District Total	8	3	11	7	5	12
	Howrah .. {	Town—Howrah	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	6	9	15	13	6	19
		District Total	12	11	23	13	6	19
PRESIDENCY.	24 Pargunnahs .. {	Town—Aradaha	7	3	10	11	7	18
		Country areas	27	22	49	22	24	46
		District Total	34	25	59	33	31	64
	Nuddon .. {	Towns.						
		Krishnaghur	5	2	7	9	5	14
		Nuddon .. .. .	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
		Rantipore	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
		Ranaghat .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Koochha .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Mohorporo .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Comercolly .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of Towns	6	3	9	12	5	17
		Country areas	27	19	46	22	24	46
		District Total	33	22	55	34	29	63
	Jessore .. {	Town—Jessore	18	16	34	22	14	36
		Country areas	18	19	37	22	16	38
		District Total	36	35	71	44	30	74
	Moorshedabad .. {	Town—Moorshedabad	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
		Country areas	27	31	58	25	25	50
		District Total	28	31	59	25	26	51
	Dinagopore .. {	Town—Dinagopore .. .. .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	2	5	7	2	7	9
		District Total	2	6	8	2	7	9
	Maldah .. {	Town—English Bazar	3	1	4	.....	1	1
		Country areas	11	3	14	12	14	26
		District Total	14	4	18	12	15	27
	Rajshahye .. {	Town—Natore	17	8	25	11	3	14
		Country areas	17	8	25	11	3	14
		District Total	34	16	50	22	6	28
RAJSHAHYE.	Bangpore .. {	Town—Bangpore	23	19	42	25	17	42
		Country areas	23	19	42	25	17	42
		District Total	46	38	84	50	34	84
	Bogra .. {	Town—Bogra	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	4	1	5	7	3	10
		District Total	5	2	7	7	3	10
	Pubna .. {	Town—Pubna	3	.....	3	1	2	3
		Country areas	8	9	17	6	12	18
		District Total	11	9	20	7	14	21

continued in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1878.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DRAVES DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
205	199	404	206	146	352	271	194	465	233	144	377	3,310	1,510	4,820
48	30	78	30	24	54	13	11	24	18	17	35	30	18	48
66	28	94	31	24	55	10	12	22	20	12	32	410	224	634
3	8	11	2	3	5	6	3	9	6	5	11	43	61	104
20	25	45	19	14	33	23	22	45	27	22	49	201	122	323
8	8	16	6	6	12	2	2	4	2	2	4	27	17	44
67	24	91	65	27	92	46	42	88	58	34	92	714	719	1,433
30	28	58	71	27	98	46	42	88	64	38	102	781	736	1,517
8	8	16	4	4	8	2	1	3	2	1	3	22	30	52
74	63	137	50	27	77	30	24	54	60	73	133	540	514	1,054
79	91	170	54	27	81	28	25	53	90	74	164	600	523	1,123
6	4	10	6	7	13	9	4	13	7	7	14	64	54	118
16	17	33	15	4	19	4	4	8	29	21	50	127	90	217
22	21	43	21	11	32	13	8	21	36	28	64	200	144	344
3	1	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	10	11	21
3	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	43	24	67
6	3	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	1	0	1	43	20	63
8	7	15	2	2	4	10	1	11	10	8	18	46	28	74
14	7	21	3	7	10	5	0	5	2	2	4	26	26	52
17	7	24	7	10	17	13	6	19	15	4	19	129	98	227
6	4	10	17	24	41	6	18	24	5	10	15	64	74	138
22	19	41	50	24	74	41	34	75	56	44	100	617	531	1,148
27	26	53	27	20	47	27	22	49	61	50	111	605	505	1,110
12	9	21	6	5	11	8	8	16	12	9	21	117	73	190
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	11	8	19
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	8	19
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	8	19
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	8	19
15	11	26	8	8	16	12	6	17	15	10	25	143	86	229
27	24	51	25	27	52	45	28	73	44	24	68	340	228	568
70	46	116	41	35	76	27	23	50	65	34	99	448	313	761
21	20	41	21	14	35	27	24	51	21	19	40	205	154	359
21	20	41	21	25	46	27	24	51	21	19	40	205	154	359
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	15
23	40	63	23	24	47	29	22	51	21	25	46	213	163	376
24	41	65	25	26	51	29	22	51	23	27	50	220	176	396
20	20	40	6	16	22	10	8	18	2	7	9	20	22	42
20	20	40	6	16	22	10	8	18	2	7	9	20	22	42
20	20	40	6	16	22	10	8	18	2	7	9	20	22	42
1	4	5	7	14	21	10	5	15	5	11	16	19	17	36
6	20	26	7	14	21	10	5	15	5	11	16	19	17	36
7	24	31	7	14	21	11	7	18	9	16	25	116	126	242
1	6	7	8	6	14	9	7	16	1	1	2	11	11	22
10	6	16	14	8	22	7	13	20	17	24	41	140	112	252
11	6	17	17	14	31	7	13	20	19	25	44	154	122	276
24	13	37	21	13	34	20	16	36	26	24	50	223	18	241
24	15	39	21	13	34	20	16	36	27	27	54	276	226	502
21	7	28	7	9	16	2	5	7	2	2	4	7	1	8
21	7	28	7	9	16	2	5	7	2	2	4	7	1	8
2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	4
2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	4
11	15	26	19	21	40	21	14	35	15	16	31	151	141	292

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

1		2		3		4			5		
DIVISION.	Districts.	Areas.	POPULATION.			January.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
COCH BHAIR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas	56,057	41,625	94,712	1	1			
		District Total	56,057	41,625	94,712	1	1			
	Julpigoro ..	Town—Fukeorgunge .. .	8,437	2,444	6,291	1	1	2			
		Country areas	218,056	190,328	412,384	7	2	9			
		District Total	216,929	201,772	419,665	8	3	11			
	Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara .. .	8,704	2,353	6,091			
		Country areas	206,426	195,227	401,653	15	14	29			
		District Total	210,134	197,580	407,714	15	14	29			
		Towns.									
	Dacca.	Dacca ..	Dacca	37,395	31,817	69,212	6	3	9		
Manikgunge			5,750	5,708	11,548	1	1			
		Total of Towns	43,145	37,525	80,754	7	3	9			
		Country areas	862,890	900,609	1,772,530	10	23	41			
		District Total	905,775	947,219	1,852,993	24	24	48			
Furondpore ..		Country areas	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	1	1			
		District Total	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	1	1			
		Towns.									
Beckergunge ..		Burrisaul	5,799	1,885	7,984	3	1	4			
		Dowlatkhan	5,140	2,211	5,351			
	Total of Towns	8,939	4,096	13,035	3	1	4				
	Country areas	1,195,598	1,168,406	2,864,398	11	14	25				
	District Total	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,483	14	15	29				
	Towns.										
Mymensingh ..	Jamalspore	7,510	7,002	14,512	....	....	....	
	Kishoregunge	6,682	6,955	13,637	9	11	20				
	Mymensingh	6,785	5,873	10,098	4	2	6				
	Total of Towns	20,797	17,230	38,017	13	13	26				
	Country areas	1,107,175	1,144,725	2,311,900	16	22	38				
	District Total	1,127,972	1,161,955	2,344,917	29	35	64				
Sylhet ..	Town—Sylhet	9,514	7,532	16,946	3	4	7				
	Country areas	871,010	831,077	1,702,698	69	69	138				
	District Total	880,524	838,609	1,719,539	72	73	145				
Cachar ..	Country areas	110,373	91,454	205,027	4	4	8				
	District Total	110,373	91,454	205,027	4	4	8				
Chittagong ..	Town—Chittagong	12,204	8,308	20,004	5	4	9				
	Country areas	523,853	582,945	1,106,798	17	14	31				
	District Total	536,057	591,253	1,127,402	22	18	40				
Noakholly ..	Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,386	10,063	1	3	4				
	Country areas	850,290	847,831	1,698,121	17	19	36				
	District Total	856,067	852,217	1,708,284	18	22	40				
Tipperah ..	Town—Cominillah	7,993	4,940	12,943	....	3	3			
	Country areas	774,592	746,591	1,520,983	17	22	39				
	District Total	782,585	751,531	1,534,116	17	25	42				
	Towns.										
Patna ..	Patna	78,088	80,872	158,960	7	7	14				
	Barh	5,529	5,721	11,050	4	3	7				
	Behar	5,001	4,908	10,049	....	....	....	
	Total of Towns	88,617	91,593	170,210	11	10	21				
	Country areas	675,429	706,210	1,381,639	25	25	50				
	District Total	764,046	797,803	1,561,849	36	35	71				
	Towns.										
Gya ..	Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	17	6	23				
	Jehanabad	2,905	11,927	14,832	....	1	1			
	Total of Towns	35,976	45,699	81,675	17	7	24				
	Country areas	911,963	946,922	1,858,885	63	28	91				
	District Total	947,939	992,621	1,940,560	80	33	113				

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the year 1878.—(Continued.)

4			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	....	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	3	4	1	2	3
1	....	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	1	2
7	3	10	14	7	21	22	0	22	8	11	19	0	4	15
7	3	10	14	7	21	22	5	27	8	11	19	0	6	15
8	3	11	4	4	8	4	4	8	8	5	13	3	3	6
3	3	6	4	4	8	4	4	8	8	6	14	10	11	21
5	4	9	2	1	3	2	....	2	1	4	5	1	1	2
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	3	8	7	1	10
5	4	9	3	1	4	2	....	2	6	7	13	4	4	12
21	17	38	21	13	34	44	16	60	23	21	44	23	21	44
26	21	47	24	14	38	46	16	62	20	20	40	21	22	43
....	....	....	2	2	4	15	3	18	11	5	16	6	2	8
....	....	....	2	2	4	15	3	18	11	5	16	6	2	8
2	....	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	....	1	1
2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	2	2	....	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	....	1	1
7	9	16	17	19	36	47	21	68	40	28	68	22	22	44
9	9	18	10	19	29	44	23	67	42	27	69	23	24	47
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	4	1	5
8	12	20	9	11	20	18	4	22	....	....	....	6	1	7
8	6	14	7	5	12	9	1	10	6	5	11	6	1	7
10	18	28	16	16	32	25	6	31	4	5	9	15	14	29
20	24	44	17	14	31	27	21	48	14	13	27	15	14	29
22	22	44	23	24	47	25	27	52	26	14	40	21	20	41
46	3	49	4	3	7	2	2	4	5	9	14	2	2	4
45	22	67	21	22	43	44	25	69	29	40	69	46	20	66
3	....	3	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	5	5	2	....	2
2	....	2	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	5	5	2	....	2
6	4	10	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	3	7	6	10	16
16	11	27	45	19	64	25	21	46	18	19	37	12	6	18
22	13	35	46	20	66	26	22	48	22	22	44	14	16	30
2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	4	7	1	2	3
16	16	32	10	11	21	9	6	15	13	14	27	17	17	34
18	18	36	11	13	24	10	7	17	16	18	34	16	19	35
21	3	24	8	2	10	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	1	2
21	22	43	21	14	35	21	20	41	20	27	47	23	13	36
22	25	47	24	16	40	22	21	43	27	27	54	24	16	40
3	4	7	22	9	31	....	2	2	15	16	31	20	17	37
3	2	5	4	3	7	3	3	6	3	3	6	2	1	3
1	1	2	3	3	6	4	5	9	7	4	11	5	2	7
12	8	20	20	15	35	7	7	14	25	23	48	27	20	47
42	42	84	45	34	79	43	29	72	26	23	49	24	23	47
54	50	104	74	60	134	52	46	98	35	28	63	31	25	56
12	8	20	16	9	25	13	3	16	15	13	28	25	13	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
23	8	31	16	9	25	13	3	16	15	13	28	24	13	37
42	34	76	27	21	48	27	23	50	27	23	50	24	23	47
54	48	102	73	60	133	50	34	84	33	28	61	24	23	47

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

			11			12		
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COOCH-BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Country areas	4	1	5	3	2	5
		District Total	4	1	5	3	2	5
	Jalpigoree	Town—Fukoergunge	8	6	14	10	2	12
		Country areas	8	6	14	10	2	12
		District Total	8	6	14	10	2	12
	Goalpara	Town—Goalpara	6	5	11	3	5	8
		Country areas	6	5	11	16	6	22
		District Total	6	5	11	16	6	22
		Towns.						
		Dacca	Dacca	6	2	8	6	5	11
DACCA.		Manickgunge	2	1	3	4	2	6
		Country areas	8	3	11	10	7	17
		District Total	59	33	97	68	58	123
		District Total	67	41	108	66	65	120
	Furzedpore	Country areas	4	5	9	14	9	23
		District Total	4	5	9	16	9	25
		Towns.						
	Backergunge	Burriani	3	..	3	3	..	3
		Dowlatkhan	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country areas	5	..	5	5	..	5
CHITTAGONG.		District Total	54	37	93	37	27	64
		District Total	59	37	96	40	27	67
		Towns.						
	Mymensingh	Jamalspore	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Rishoregunge	8	5	13	7	5	12
		Mymensingh	..	2	2	6	2	8
		Country areas	9	7	16	14	7	21
		District Total	87	43	130	97	35	122
		District Total	96	50	146	111	62	163
	Sylhet	Town—Sylhet	3	1	4	..	3	3
CHITTAGONG.		Country areas	55	34	89	60	36	96
		District Total	58	35	93	60	39	99
	Cachar	Country areas	1	..	1	..	..	..
		District Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Chittagong	Town—Chittagong	3	3	6	9	11	20
		Country areas	27	23	50	47	43	90
		District Total	30	26	56	56	54	110
	Noakholly	Town—Mudharam	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Country areas	13	8	21	20	16	36
		District Total	13	9	22	20	16	36
PATNA.	Tipperah	Town—Commillah	1	4	5	..	1	1
		Country areas	23	19	42	29	24	53
		District Total	24	23	47	29	25	54
		Towns.						
	Patna	Patna	30	22	52	29	25	54
		Barhi	4	2	6	13	11	24
		Behai	4	7	11	10	10	20
		Country areas	38	31	69	51	46	97
		District Total	52	43	95	100	77	177
		District Total	90	74	164	100	125	225
PATNA.		Towns.						
	Gya	Gya	32	16	48	51	27	78
		Jehanabad	1	..	1	3	..	3
		Country areas	33	16	49	50	27	77
		District Total	66	32	98	104	54	158
		District Total	103	61	164	155	121	276
		Towns.						
	Gya	Gya	32	16	48	51	27	78
		Jehanabad	1	..	1	3	..	3
		Country areas	33	16	49	50	27	77
		District Total	66	32	98	104	54	158
		District Total	103	61	164	155	121	276

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1873.—(Continued.)

15			16			18			19			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	2	2	4	....	....	....	6	....	6	24	14	38
1	1	2	2	2	4	....	....	....	6	....	6	24	14	38
14	9	23	2	1	3	9	4	13	1	8	9	111	6	117
14	9	23	2	9	11	9	12	21	1	8	9	112	61	173
9	4	13	16	16	32	15	14	29	14	14	28	116	11	127
9	4	13	17	19	36	16	18	34	17	11	28	128	106	234
3	2	5	5	2	7	21	19	40	44	32	76	168	75	243
3	2	5	5	2	7	21	19	40	44	32	76	168	75	243
8	8	16	7	3	10	25	25	50	48	53	101	187	98	285
8	8	16	7	3	10	25	25	50	48	53	101	187	98	285
94	73	167	113	77	190	134	106	240	199	178	377	984	708	1,692
6	9	15	2	6	8	5	4	9	6	4	10	74	58	132
6	9	15	2	6	8	5	4	9	6	4	10	74	58	132
1	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	4	2	....	2	23	5	28
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
1	1	2	....	....	....	4	1	5	2	....	2	24	6	30
34	32	66	24	20	44	30	22	52	20	22	42	264	231	495
35	35	70	24	20	44	34	23	57	23	32	55	336	237	573
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	9	5	14
1	7	8	9	2	11	5	2	7	16	4	20	106	91	197
1	7	8	9	2	11	5	2	7	16	4	20	106	91	197
9	8	17	13	11	24	7	8	15	20	8	28	185	121	306
9	8	17	13	11	24	7	8	15	20	8	28	185	121	306
99	74	173	401	70	471	89	101	190	109	64	173	878	658	1,536
6	2	8	4	4	8	11	7	18	10	10	20	50	40	90
6	2	8	4	4	8	11	7	18	10	10	20	50	40	90
67	23	90	60	52	112	73	34	107	63	60	123	710	478	1,188
....	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	15	18	33
....	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	15	18	33
4	7	11	2	2	4	5	7	12	8	5	13	51	50	101
32	27	59	31	23	54	32	27	59	27	23	50	322	258	580
36	34	70	33	30	63	37	44	81	30	40	70	340	341	681
5	3	8	6	2	8	1	8	9	2	7	9	21	35	56
29	16	45	26	15	41	25	32	57	28	20	48	254	200	454
23	19	42	29	17	46	29	40	69	40	46	86	255	244	499
4	1	5	3	....	3	3	4	7	2	6	8	29	28	57
29	10	39	34	17	51	14	7	21	7	14	21	273	213	486
20	17	37	27	17	44	17	11	28	9	20	29	202	240	442
24	21	45	46	31	77	26	24	50	26	20	46	228	207	435
10	8	18	11	10	21	7	3	10	1	3	4	64	51	115
6	5	11	8	9	17	3	2	5	5	6	11	66	52	118
46	24	70	68	50	118	37	20	57	22	24	46	277	210	487
64	64	128	87	57	144	34	24	58	25	24	49	315	266	581
124	98	222	119	107	226	65	58	123	54	62	116	369	315	684
41	20	61	23	16	39	15	11	26	19	9	28	277	168	445
3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	10
44	20	64	22	10	32	15	11	26	19	9	28	285	171	456
121	92	213	83	60	143	32	21	53	26	28	54	363	242	605
128	719	847	146	70	216	47	48	95	57	39	96	1,145	513	1,658

**Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES and
Bengal Provinces during**

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PART A.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	1	1	2
		Country areas	835,674	861,826	1,716,199	11	8	19
		District Total	842,374	868,901	1,711,275	12	9	21
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Moufferpore	21,730	16,404	38,134	13	8	21
		Durbhunga	23,608	23,847	47,455	16	10	26
		Total of Towns	45,338	40,251	85,589	29	18	47
		Country areas	2,140,483	2,162,601	4,303,084	144	79	223
		District Total	2,185,821	2,202,852	4,388,673	173	97	270
	Barua ..	Towns.						
		Chupra	22,552	22,415	44,967	26	23	49
		Revelkunge	6,741	6,074	12,815	.....	.....	.....
		Sewan	5,556	5,548	11,104	3	3	6
BAGULPORE.	Chumpram ..	Total of Towns	34,849	34,037	68,886	29	26	55
		Country areas	961,634	1,031,525	1,993,159	231	164	395
		District Total	996,483	1,065,562	2,062,045	260	190	450
		Towns.						
	Betliah ..	Betliah	11,320	8,468	19,788	4	1	5
		Motiharree	4,795	3,471	8,266	2	.....	2
		Total of Towns	16,115	11,939	28,054	6	1	7
	Country areas	Country areas	781,514	891,537	1,673,051	23	15	38
		District Total	797,629	903,476	1,701,105	28	16	44
ORIGINAL.	Monghyr ..	Towns.						
		Monghyr	12,670	13,604	26,274	6	9	15
		Jamulpore	5,576	4,678	10,254	1	1	2
		Total of Towns	18,246	18,282	36,528	7	10	17
	Country areas	Country areas	878,639	897,730	1,776,369	48	41	89
		District Total	896,885	916,012	1,812,897	55	50	105
	Bhagulpore ..	Town—Bhagulpore	35,021	34,637	69,658	10	10	20
		Country areas	852,162	874,460	1,726,622	101	73	174
		District Total	887,183	909,107	1,796,290	111	83	194
ORIGINAL.	Purneah ..	Town—Purneah	9,977	6,330	16,307	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	869,643	882,065	1,751,708	3	2	5
		District Total	879,620	888,395	1,768,015	3	2	5
	Sonthal Parghs.	Towns.						
		Rajmahal	5,545	4,247	9,792	.....	.....	.....
		Doomka	5,559	5,534	11,093	6	5	11
		Total of Towns	9,508	9,781	19,289	6	5	11
	Country areas	Country areas	620,214	619,790	1,240,004	33	24	57
		District Total	629,722	629,571	1,259,293	39	29	68
ORIGINAL.	Cuttack ..	Towns.						
		Cuttack	25,000	25,000	50,000	23	23	46
		Jajpore	5,198	5,561	10,759	5	5	10
		Kendrapara	5,501	5,481	10,982	5	5	10
	Country areas	Total of Towns	35,699	36,042	71,741	33	33	66
		Country areas	690,065	723,403	1,413,468	230	235	465
		District Total	725,764	759,445	1,485,209	263	268	531
	Pooree ..	Town—Pooree	12,077	10,518	22,595	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	377,371	393,697	771,068	30	19	49
		District Total	389,448	404,215	793,663	30	19	49
ORIGINAL.	Balasore ..	Town—Balasore	9,000	9,250	18,250	7	9	16
		Country areas	370,085	381,931	752,016	46	30	76
		District Total	379,085	391,181	770,266	53	39	92

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DRAVING DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
20	7	27	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
19	9	28	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
16	11	27	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
31	20	51	20	19	39	24	14	38	20	18	38	14	24	38
304	121	425	120	83	203	120	85	205	120	79	199	100	67	167
202	141	343	104	102	206	125	90	215	140	91	231	116	81	197
10	12	22	12	17	29	24	18	42	20	10	30	17	17	34
1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
11	20	31	20	19	39	22	17	39	21	12	33	19	19	38
220	102	322	220	201	421	224	193	417	171	143	314	104	120	224
270	122	392	220	220	440	222	210	432	192	184	376	212	140	352
3	2	5	3	1	4	2	1	3	7	2	9	2	4	6
2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	7	2	9	2	4	6
20	20	40	22	12	34	22	20	42	20	20	40	22	22	44
22	20	42	22	14	36	22	21	43	27	20	47	41	27	68
7	2	9	2	2	4	2	2	4	7	1	8	2	1	3
1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	2
2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
27	20	47	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
202	22	224	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
10	7	17	12	10	22	12	22	34	27	22	49	22	22	44
27	22	49	22	22	44	22	22	44	27	22	49	22	22	44
77	42	119	101	70	171	101	102	203	102	71	173	120	74	194
20	1	21	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	3
20	22	42	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
20	22	42	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
4	2	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
10	2	12	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
14	20	34	22	27	49	22	21	43	22	27	49	22	22	44
21	12	33	22	14	36	22	12	34	22	12	34	22	12	34
2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
22	12	34	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
202	170	372	227	121	348	222	120	342	122	127	249	124	202	326
202	122	324	220	202	422	227	120	347	220	172	392	212	222	434
22	21	43	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
22	21	43	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
2	2	4	2	11	13	2	2	4	7	12	19	4	2	6
22	21	43	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
22	27	49	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44
22	27	49	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44	22	22	44

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

District.	Districts.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PART I.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	45	23	78	48	23	101
		District Total ..	45	23	78	48	23	101
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Mouafferpore ..	14	11	25	26	13	30
		Durbhunga ..	4	9	13	16	24	40
		Country areas ..	18	20	38	39	37	76
	Sarun ..	District Total ..	104	117	221	184	140	324
		Towns.						
		Ohupra ..	15	20	35	23	20	43
	Ohumparan ..	Rawalgunge ..	4	4	8	1	....	1
		Sewan ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	19	24	43	24	20	44
	Monghyr ..	District Total ..	229	183	412	325	215	540
		Towns.						
		Bettiah ..	3	4	7	....	....	....
	Bhagulpore ..	Motiharree ..	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	4	4	8	....	....	....
		District Total ..	31	20	51	33	47	80
BAGELPORE.	Monghyr ..	Towns.						
		Monghyr ..	8	11	19	12	6	18
		Jamulpore ..	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Bhagulpore ..	Country areas ..	8	12	20	12	6	18
		District Total ..	27	17	44	40	47	87
	Purneah ..	Towns.						
		Town—Bhagulpore ..	25	17	42	31	21	52
		Country areas ..	36	38	72	77	50	127
	Sonthal Perga ..	District Total ..	61	55	116	108	71	179
		Towns.						
		Rajnehal ..	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Doomka ..	Country areas ..	1	....	1	....	....	....
		District Total ..	51	43	94	54	46	100
ODISHA.	Cuttack ..	Towns.						
		Cuttack ..	22	21	43	15	15	30
		Jajpore ..	7	10	17	7	2	9
	Pooree ..	Kendrapara ..	7	4	11	2	5	7
		Country areas ..	32	35	67	26	22	48
		District Total ..	233	200	433	228	198	426
	Balasore ..	Towns.						
		Town—Pooree ..	....	1	1	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	43	22	65	48	40	88
	Balsore ..	District Total ..	43	23	66	56	47	103
		Towns.						
		Town—Balsore ..	10	5	15	5	9	14
	Balsore ..	Country areas ..	31	28	59	51	52	103
		District Total ..	41	33	74	56	61	117

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9	3	12	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	17	11	28
50	34	84	33	18	51	23	18	41	32	15	47	217	218	435
59	27	86	33	19	52	23	19	42	32	15	47	224	229	453
10	13	23	9	5	14	10	4	14	9	5	14	140	110	250
12	9	21	15	8	23	9	10	19	14	18	32	155	109	264
22	21	43	27	13	40	19	14	33	23	17	40	236	229	465
123	108	231	120	134	254	114	84	198	133	101	234	1,741	1,180	2,921
298	120	418	153	151	304	183	98	281	170	118	288	2,070	1,409	3,479
19	10	29	24	7	31	11	8	19	19	7	26	230	171	401
....
23	11	34	23	7	30	14	9	23	22	9	31	254	191	445
363	199	562	379	173	552	394	183	577	394	218	612	3,301	2,178	5,479
375	210	585	394	180	574	399	197	596	416	225	641	3,555	2,365	5,920
1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	4	1	5	33	22	55
5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	8	5	13
4	2	6	5	1	6	....	2	2	5	2	7	41	27	68
51	48	99	27	20	47	19	5	24	27	10	37	340	265	605
55	44	99	30	21	51	19	7	26	33	12	45	421	303	724
8	8	16	6	5	11	8	5	13	9	9	18	93	64	157
....	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	2	1	3	7	5	12
5	6	11	7	6	13	8	6	14	11	10	21	99	93	192
23	26	49	16	10	26	20	13	33	20	27	47	404	307	711
20	24	44	23	16	39	23	19	42	31	27	58	527	420	947
13	20	33	24	37	61	19	23	42	20	17	37	241	221	462
33	26	59	79	53	132	86	50	136	40	23	63	807	595	1,402
45	46	91	103	90	193	105	72	177	60	40	100	1,008	817	1,825
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	14	7	21
13	7	20	3	7	10	7	5	12	6	....	6	109	145	254
13	7	20	3	7	10	7	5	12	6	....	6	103	152	255
9	6	15	7	1	8	8	2	10	8	....	8	60	41	101
9	6	15	7	1	8	8	2	10	8	....	8	60	41	101
64	45	109	64	41	105	63	54	117	40	39	79	547	456	1,003
73	51	124	71	43	114	65	57	122	53	39	92	607	497	1,104
17	22	39	23	15	38	27	20	47	23	22	45	268	218	486
....
23	35	58	29	23	52	43	45	88	35	34	69	379	345	724
194	157	351	219	216	435	276	240	516	250	229	479	2,415	2,409	4,824
519	320	839	245	238	483	319	294	613	394	365	759	3,197	2,814	6,011
14	9	23	5	3	8	11	10	21	16	7	23	43	35	78
20	25	45	26	27	53	23	23	46	20	24	44	342	309	651
43	27	70	39	35	74	33	33	66	26	29	55	594	435	1,029
5	3	8	6	5	11	12	6	18	6	6	12	83	50	133
64	28	92	51	27	78	44	44	88	44	46	90	607	532	1,139
69	43	112	57	32	89	56	50	106	53	54	107	659	581	1,240

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES IN
Bengal Provinces during

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Hazaribagh ..	Towns.						
		Hazaribagh ..	6,313	4,796	11,050	1	....	1
		Bohack ..	4,061	4,339	8,999	....	....	....
		Chattra ..	4,297	4,381	8,618	....	....	....
	Lohardugga ..	Total of Towns ..	15,260	13,607	28,907	1	....	1
		Country areas ..	341,788	341,323	743,094	13	9	23
		District Total ..	397,048	374,930	771,978	14	9	23
	Singbheon ..	Town—Ranchi ..	3,660	5,236	12,046	1	1	3
		Country areas ..	614,698	610,349	1,225,037	70	27	107
		District Total ..	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	71	28	100
	Manbhoon ..	Country areas ..	205,782	205,060	410,821	27	27	54
		District Total ..	205,782	205,060	410,821	27	27	54
	Kamroop ..	Town—Purulia ..	3,426	2,670	5,996	1	3	8
		Country areas ..	407,910	401,964	809,774	23	13	36
		District Total ..	404,936	404,634	809,570	23	16	38
	Durrung ..	Town—Gowhatti ..	7,119	4,373	11,492	3	5	8
		Country areas ..	265,549	264,620	530,169	27	12	39
		District Total ..	292,664	268,993	561,661	30	17	47
	Nowgong ..	Country areas ..	122,837	113,173	236,009	16	13	29
		District Total ..	122,837	113,173	236,009	16	13	29
	Soesbeaugor ..	Country areas ..	133,107	123,243	256,390	3	5	7
		District Total ..	133,107	123,243	256,390	2	5	7
	Luckimporu ..	Country areas ..	154,940	141,640	296,580	7	2	9
		District Total ..	154,940	141,640	296,580	7	2	9
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas ..	64,893	58,575	121,267	8	9	17
		District Total ..	64,892	58,575	121,267	8	9	17
	Naga Hills ..	Country areas ..	3,216	3,002	6,308	1	....	1
		District Total ..	3,216	3,002	6,308	1	....	1
		Country areas ..	641	262	903	....	....	....
		District Total ..	641	262	903	....	....	....

DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.

[illegible]

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHOTA-NAGPUR.—(Continued.)	Hazaribagh	Towns.						
		Hazaribagh	6	3	9	6	....	6
		Kohack	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Chuttra .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Country areas	Total of Towns	7	3	10	6	....	6
		.. .. .	14	12	26	10	9	19
	District Total	.. .. .	21	15	36	16	9	25
	
	Lohardugga	Town—Ranchi	5	5	10	11	8	19
		Country areas	76	71	147	125	73	198
	District Total	.. .. .	81	76	157	136	81	217
	
	Singbhoom	Country areas	20	18	38	50	27	77
	
	District Total	.. .. .	20	18	38	50	27	77
	
ASSAM.	Manbhoom	Town—Purulia	2	3	4	1	1	2
		Country areas	25	24	49	44	30	74
	
		District Total	27	26	53	45	31	76
	Kamrup	Town—Gowhaty .. .. .	....	3	3	8	2	10
		Country areas	23	22	45	29	16	45
	District Total	.. .. .	23	25	48	36	18	54
	
	Durrung	Country areas	10	8	18	11	8	19
	
	District Total	.. .. .	16	8	24	11	8	19
	
	Nowgong	Country areas	3	6	9	9	1	10
	
	District Total	.. .. .	3	6	9	9	1	10
	
SARAWAK.	Seebhaugor	Country areas	6	6	12	3	4	7
	
	District Total	.. .. .	6	6	12	3	4	7
	
	Luckimpore	Country areas	2	3	5	6	3	9
	
	District Total	.. .. .	2	3	5	6	3	9
	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	2	..	2	1	....	1
	
Naga Hills	Country areas	.. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
		District Total .. .. .	..	..	..	....	....	....

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL, }
The 15th August 1874.

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1878.—(Concluded.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	1	9	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	8	84	8	92
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	1	9
6	8	14	....	1	1	1	....	1	8	1	9	112	14	126
14	6	20	4	6	10	8	4	12	10	6	16	148	104	252
8	7	15	4	2	6	8	5	13	4	7	11	67	54	121
95	61	156	62	39	101	62	37	99	46	51	97	683	626	1,309
100	66	166	67	41	108	70	48	118	58	58	116	1,008	690	1,698
21	27	48	48	28	76	52	25	77	36	22	58	537	361	898
21	27	48	48	28	76	52	25	77	36	22	58	537	361	898
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	88	16	104
20	18	38	26	19	45	26	....	26	21	16	37	339	261	600
21	19	40	27	21	48	40	23	63	23	17	40	371	266	637
....	....	....	8	....	8	8	1	9	1	....	1	16	20	36
10	12	22	12	12	24	15	11	26	10	7	17	244	198	442
10	12	22	21	12	33	17	12	29	11	7	18	268	213	481
10	8	18	8	....	8	9	11	20	8	4	12	124	79	203
10	8	18	8	....	8	9	11	20	8	4	12	125	79	204
6	4	10	4	4	8	8	2	10	6	6	12	56	58	114
6	4	10	4	4	8	8	2	10	6	6	12	56	58	114
2	9	11	6	13	19	4	4	8	4	14	18	58	61	119
2	9	11	6	13	19	4	4	8	4	14	18	58	61	119
2	8	10	....	5	5	6	2	8	15	8	23	43	59	102
2	8	10	....	5	5	6	2	8	15	8	23	43	59	102
11	8	19	6	1	7	8	2	10	5	....	5	40	19	59
11	8	19	6	1	7	8	2	10	5	....	5	40	19	59
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1

O. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX II.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

(A.) CATTLE DISEASE IN SEEBSAUGOR AND LOHARDUGGA.

Sebsaugor.—Cattle disease first made its appearance in the sub-division of Golaghat in Sebsaugor, about the latter end of March 1873. In the beginning of May it was found to be present among the cattle in Jorehaut and in the sub-divisional district of Sebsaugor.

In the Sudder station the disease appeared in only thirteen mouzaha. As in 1869, so in this year, the disease made its appearance first in Golaghat, where the droves of buffaloes and bullocks which are imported annually, first enter the district.

From the date of the first appearance of the disease in March to the 30th September, 5,072 head of cattle died, viz:—

In Sebsaugor	...	...	...	1,382
" Jorehaut	...	...	...	1,205
" Golaghat	...	...	...	2,425

Jorehaut.—At Jorehaut the disease first appeared in mouzah Khinogra, on the Trunk Road, near the Kakadonga river. After causing a few deaths, it suddenly left this part of the country. It was next heard of in mouzah Amgonee to the south of Dhoodur Allee. In fact, it paid flying visits all over the country, which circumstance rendered it impossible to adopt any effectual steps to prevent infection from spreading. In one case in particular, a herd of cattle belonging to a gentleman in a tea-garden in the centre of a forest, and away from all villages, was attacked. Here the means of segregation was so good that in the murrain of 1869 this herd escaped infection, while the villages in the surrounding country were cleared out.

The disease was not so virulent in type as the murrain of 1869. It differed entirely from previous outbreaks in so far that wherever it settled, it very nearly extirpated all the cattle in that locality. Segregation proved no security against attack. The origin of the disease was not known with certainty. It was supposed to have travelled from west to east. It existed in Golaghat for some time before appearing in this sub-division. The earlier casualties occurred among cattle recently imported by land from Bengal. If this importation had been forbidden, it would have been a step in the right direction.

Most of the villagers do not, as a rule, use medicine for their sick cattle, being impressed with the idea that if the beasts die after the use of medicines, they will be charged with having caused their death, and will have to pay "prachit" to escape the consequences of cow-killing. But some of the more intelligent owners tried various medicines, but without much success.

As soon as the existence of the disease was known, strict orders were issued to prevent cattle being brought up the Trunk Road. The people of the infected villages were warned not to send their cattle to the grazing grounds, and the people of the localities that were not infected were told not to permit their cattle to be taken out from within their own villages. Strict orders were also issued, at the commencement of the outbreak, to have all carcasses buried—the police and the mouzahdars being charged to see this done.

Golaghat.—The Assistant Commissioner is decidedly of opinion that the disease is imported annually into this sub-division through Bengalee buffaloes brought up for sale during the spring of the year. They come up the Trunk Road from Nowgong, crossing the Dhunsi at Komargaon, where the roads branch. Some follow the Ghur Allee towards Negri Ting; but the greater number pass up the Dhoodur Allee to this station, and passing through Kucharee Haut proceed to Jamoogree, where they again divide, some going along the Dhoodur Allee and some following the Kamarbanda Allee to Jorehaut. These herds travel slowly, and at nearly every village they pass, one or more animals are sold to the Assamese, who often do not keep their new purchases themselves, but send them out to a Moh khootee (place where numerous buffaloes are kept). Should disease appear among the animals thus congregated, the owners make a general rush to take away their buffaloes from what they suppose are infected localities; and then the disease spreads like a bursting shell.

In the latter end of March a herd of these buffaloes passed up the Dhoodur Allee and Kamarbanda Allee to Kakadinga mouzah, where a large number was purchased by the ryots.

After a few days one of the new purchases was attacked, and by the middle of April twenty-eight had died. During the month of May the disease appeared in the neighbouring mousahs of Dukhunhengra, Kacharee Haut, Ahomgaon, Sinatolee, and Nowkhowega, but it is not certain whether the disease spread from Kakadonga or originated among the purchases made from subsequent batches of imported animals; the Assistant Commissioner is inclined to the latter belief.

All mouzahdars were told that it was their duty to prevent, as far as possible, the ryots from taking their cattle from one mouzah to another. The Assistant Commissioner detained in quarantine for several days one large drove of buffaloes, and prevented the ryots from seizing buffaloes and taking them to the pound. The carcasses were buried as far as possible, sometimes by the mouzahdars and sometimes by the police, but this was often difficult, as when a ryot found one of his cattle dying, he drove it into the jungle to escape being compelled to bury it. The Assistant Commissioner should like to see the importation of Bengalee buffaloes stopped altogether. The animal is vastly inferior to that indigenous to Assam, and this constant influx of inferior animals must, in the long run, cause a general degeneration of the buffaloes of the country.

LOHARDUGGA.—From a serious consideration of the following facts, viz. (1) the spread of cattle disease among all kinds of cattle for many years without an effort to check it; (2) the deterioration of the various breeds from breeding in and from diseased cattle; (3) the diminution, to an alarming extent, of cattle, particularly bovine, from the spread of disease in epidemic form; and (4) the great rise in the price of cattle from their numbers being diminished, so much so that the purchasing of plough-cattle of the most ordinary kind is beyond the means of the poorer classes. The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, Mr. Forbes, suggested, in April 1873, to the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the following schemes for dealing with cattle disease, with the view of bringing the owners of cattle under some legal control, limiting the spread of the disease, and obviating the baneful effects which such a state of things must have on the agricultural prospects of the country at large.

His propositions are—

(1.) The same principle that induces the State to afford gratuitous medical aid to the people should, he thinks, be also applied to the protection of cattle on which the people are dependant for the production of their daily food. His first idea, therefore, was the establishment of a veterinary in each district, supported by voluntary subscriptions. To attain this end, he thought of obtaining the services, for five years, of an experienced Veterinary Surgeon, or cow doctor, and to place under him a certain number of pupils, who would eventually be posted at the several thanas and outposts and allowed to practice, with permission to demand certain fixed fees. But he believed that this scheme would not answer, because he was of opinion that as the class of men who would be willing to be instructed could not be good, they would probably resort to extortion and oppression, and their chelas or disciples, being possibly men of low castes, who must live, would wilfully spread the disease for their own benefit.

(2.) The second suggestion of the Assistant Commissioner was to adopt compulsory measures, in order to bring the owners of cattle under the provisions of a special Act, by which they would be compelled, under certain penalties, to take due care of their cattle, and to isolate them when diseased—since, indirectly at least, the loss of the people is the loss of the State, the Government in protecting its own interests would be justified in adopting such compulsory measures. He thought that the principles set forth in sections 269, 270, and 271 of the Indian Penal Code, which provide for the negligent spreading of infectious disease dangerous to human life, would be equally applicable to the life of cattle: a man having no more right by negligence to put the life of his neighbour's cattle in jeopardy than he has as regards his neighbour's life.

(3.) His third suggestion was that, simultaneously with the introduction of a Cattle Disease Act, a college of veterinary surgery should be established, either in connection with, or independent of, the Calcutta Medical College, and the formation of a veterinary branch of the medical service, sub-divided into grades of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Native Doctors. If such an establishment formed an integral part of the Calcutta Medical College, it should be optional with the students to study veterinary surgery or not; but if any of them did, and passed, he should be provided with a veterinary surgery diploma, and should be allowed an extra allowance; a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for instance, having such a certificate, being paid Rs. 125 to commence with, instead of Rs. 100 as at present. The native veterinary doctors should be posted in sufficient numbers to the thanas and outposts under the control of the veterinary Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the district. The cost of establishment and medicines should be borne by the State and debited as a re-productive work, since an undertaking of this kind, by which the most important element in the wealth-producing power of the country is saved from destruction, improved in quality, and increased in quantity, is as much to be styled re-productive as any other great work, such as canals, &c.

The Assistant Commissioner considers that the Manual treating of the more deadly forms of cattle disease in India, circulated by the Government of India, would certainly effect some good, if the owners of cattle would adhere to the instructions given in it; but he is positive

that they—most of whom comprise the thoroughly ignorant portion of the population—will never be induced to take up the question.

Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga are of opinion that Mr. Forbes has in no way exaggerated the calamitous effects of cattle disease in Palamow, and they think that his suggestion, in regard to the establishment of a veterinary college or class, seems to merit attention; the Commissioner believing that it would no doubt be an immense advantage if all the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants possessed this additional qualification, so that measures could be devised for the complete utilisation of their knowledge.

The objections to suggestion No. 1 are sufficiently set forth by the Assistant Commissioner himself.

The second course suggested is more feasible, but would require, not only the passing of an Act, but the organisation of efficient machinery for enforcing its provisions.

The third suggestion, in so far as it relates to the establishment of a Veterinary Professorship in the Calcutta Medical College, with the view of making veterinary pathology and therapeutics part of the ordinary medical curriculum, is utterly impracticable for reasons set forth in a memorandum submitted to Government by the head of the Medical Department, after consultation with the Professors of the Medical College. Moreover, even if the scheme, so far as the teaching is concerned, were possible, neither Assistant Surgeons nor Hospital Assistants could possibly leave the dispensaries and hospitals in their charge to travel after cattle disease in the interior of their districts.

The establishment of a Veterinary College would doubtless be an excellent and useful measure, but would involve enormous expenditure, to my mind, out of all proportion to the benefit likely to accrue.

That the question of cattle disease is highly important and demands urgent attention, no one who has travelled over some of the Lower Bengal districts can possibly doubt; but the means used should, in my opinion, be preventive as well as remedial.

Pasture land in certain proportion should be provided near every village; bad feeding and insufficient pasturage have much influence in causing and spreading the disease.

In any Sanitary Code prepared for compulsory application to villages (and legislation of this kind is greatly needed), provision should be made for segregating sick animals. I fear there would be difficulty about destroying them.

Provision should be made for the ventilation and conservancy of the buildings or sheds where cattle are housed, which should not be in such close proximity to the dwellings of the people as is at present the case.

In carrying out provisions of this kind, the aid and influence of the zemindar should be obtained: the people are very poor, and compulsory legislation of all kinds presses hardly upon them; it is almost impossible to effect any sanitary improvement among the agricultural class without putting them to expense which they are ill able to bear, and towards which the zemindar should, at any rate, contribute; in fact, it is he who is ultimately benefited.

APPENDIX III.

(B.) CIRCULARS.

No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, February 1873.

From—C. J. JACKSON, Esq., M.D., Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,

To—The Civil Surgeon of

I HAVE the honor to request that you will favour me with your Sanitary Report for 1872, in the same form as that for 1871, at as early a date as may be practicable. The 1st of March is the latest date on which it should reach my office, in order to be available in the preparation of the Bengal Annual Sanitary Report, and I trust that you will be good enough to arrange for its submission in time.

I beg also to ask your particular attention to the following points:—

1.—In noticing the prevalence of disease in your district, it is very important that the statement should be precise and accurate, and should give the names of the registering areas and villages in which it occurred; the date of the earliest and latest cases; a history of the outbreak; a brief notice of any endeavours made to trace its origin and course, and of measures taken for its prevention or limitation.

2.—The food-supply of the people should be noticed with reference to the articles of food in common use; their prices as compared with average rates; any general or local scarcity; its causes and consequences; any recent changes or modifications in the habits of the people as regards food, and their influence on health.

3.—A form of meteorological return will be supplied shortly: it is hoped that as much as possible of the required information will be given; the averages asked for will not be called for again.

4. A history of dengue in each district is a great desideratum, and I hope that you will favour me with as complete an account as possible of its origin, cause, history, symptoms, and sequelæ, and of the treatment of the disease, and of its sequelæ, which you have found most efficacious.

I may add here that I have been directed to submit, for the perusal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, any reports which are especially valuable or interesting.

No. 3.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th July 1873.

From—C. J. JACKSON, Esq., M.D., Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,

To—The Civil Surgeon of

I HAVE the honor to direct your attention to the following points in connection with the submission of vital and other statistical statements to this office, and to request that you will be good enough in future to see that the directions now issued are carefully observed.—

1.—Two sets of mortuary returns are required—

1. The General District Return; and
2. The Return for selected areas.

Besides these there are—

3. Birth statistics; and in some districts
4. Sub-soil water level returns.

1.—*The General District Return*

(a) Is to be submitted so as to reach this office by the 25th of the month following that to which it refers.

(b) The number, names, and order of the registering stations are to be the same in each return.

(c) The population of each registering area, according to last census, must always be entered. When (as is sometimes the case) there is a register at an outpost, the area and correct population of which is unknown, the outpost statistics should be incorporated with those of its thana. It is utterly useless to send separate statistics for areas of unknown dimensions and population.

(d) The area of each registering circle must be entered in square miles, not in acres.

(e) In the recently issued revised Form B, columns for the insertion of the population and mortality, according to class, have been placed side by side, so that Civil Surgeons may readily detect errors of registration under this head.

In some districts, owing to the careless classification of low caste Hindoos (e.g., mehters, chamars, &c.) under the head of "Other Classes," it sometimes happens that the registered mortality among "Other Classes" exceeds the total population of the district under the same heading of the Census Report.

The extent to which this error pervades the present returns is indicated by the following table compiled from the mortuary statistics of 1872 :—

Districts.	Ratio of deaths per 100.	
	For all classes.	For other classes.
Tirhoot	2.51	824.87
Nowgong	5.92	664.16
Hooghly	15.30	484.37
Seebaugor	22.65	325.90
Gya	6.40	850.32
Patna	4.81	186.64
Nuddea	5.42	186.30
Shahabad	4.03	105.82
Goalpara	9.56	144.43
24-Pergunnahs	7.77	110.41
Rungpore	4.28	107.60

* Now that the attention of Civil Surgeons has been directed to this matter, it is hoped that they will pay special attention to it, and endeavour, with the assistance of the local authorities, to banish this kind of error altogether.

(f) *Infant mortality* is enormously under-registered, and until the returns show some approach to accuracy in this respect, the deficiency should be persistently pressed on the attention of the local authorities.

(g) *Female mortality*.—The remarks in the preceding paragraph apply equally here ; the mortality among females being about one-third under-reported.

(h) The statements should be examined and tested before submission, to see that the totals under the heads of class, age, and cause of death, correspond. At present it is the rule for the return to be incorrect in this respect, and much unnecessary labour is thrown on my office by the necessity for returning statements for correction.

(i) The General District Return is to contain also the statistics of the selected areas, which here, however, are not to be exhibited separately, but to be incorporated with those of the registering circles to which they belong.

2.—Selected Area Mortuary Statements

(a) Are to be submitted, in the *special* Form B, by the 15th of the month succeeding that to which they refer.

(b) The town and rural areas are to be included in the same form, but shown separately.

(c) Only the name of each area and its population need be entered ; it is quite unnecessary to specify the particular villages in each return.

(d) The population must always be given, or the statistics are useless.

(e) The population of each entire area is invariably to be entered. Statements have been found to differ remarkably in this respect from month to month, the explanation being that those villages in which, during a particular month, no mortality occurred, had been excluded from the return.

(f) The statements should be complete. Nothing is gained by submitting the statistics of a portion of the district and promising the remainder at a later period.

(g) In the general mortuary returns, children "born dead" have hitherto been included under the heading "All Other Causes;" but in the selected area statements they have, in some instances, been excluded altogether. To ensure uniformity, it will be better in future to follow the same practice in the selected area returns as that which prevails in the general district returns, and they can be eliminated in my office.

I have of late been frequently informed by Civil Surgeons that they are only "transmitting media," and are in no wise responsible for the accuracy of the returns; but this is quite a mistake.

Each Civil Surgeon's office is the registry office of his district, and his duties with regard to these vital statistics are—

- 1.—To compile and abstracts the monthly Form B from the detailed registers sent in by the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police.
- 2.—To scrutinize these abstracts carefully, and to point out to the Magistrate, for future correction, any special error or deficiency observable in them. He should ascertain and indicate the particular defects of each registering circle, and thus enable the Magistrate to make local enquiry where it seems to be necessary. When it appears from the statistics that there is a very excessive amount of mortality in particular areas, he should inquire as to its correctness, and make some explanatory allusion to it in the remark column; he should on no account pass it by. I had recently to refer for explanation regarding a "selected area," in which the mortality was at the enormous rate of 10 per cent., and which the Civil Medical Officer had not noticed. It turned out that a considerable addition had been made to the original area without notice to the Civil Surgeon, and that the necessary change in the population had not been made.

It is true that the Civil Surgeon cannot directly bring about any radical change in these returns, but he can do so indirectly if he will only interest himself about them, and point out the errors to the local authorities: then improvement becomes at least possible; but if the returns are received without question, and passed on, as at present, without any examination whatever, improvement is of course out of the question.

I am convinced that, bad as the agency may be, great improvement in registration may yet be effected by its means, if it be properly supervised; and the efficiency of the supervision depends entirely on the degree of interest manifested by local officers.

If the Civil Surgeon finds, after repeated references, that no improvement in the registration follows, he should report the matter to me and forward a copy of the correspondence.

It is really very discreditably to us in Bengal that we should so lag behind all the other provinces in this matter of mortuary registration; and now that Civil Surgeons have a statistical clerk, I appeal to them most earnestly to use their best endeavours to compass its improvement.

The demands on a Civil Surgeon's time are no doubt very great, but this duty need not embarrass him much; and it is a very curious fact that the Civil Surgeons in charge of the largest stations, and who have the least leisure, are just those who send me the best sanitary reports and most punctual returns.

3.—Birth Statistics

are only collected in selected areas. They should be returned to this office compiled according to sex and class.

Forms of register and abstract are now under consideration, and will be issued when sanctioned. They should accompany the mortuary statistics on the 15th of the month.

4.—Sub-soil Water Level Returns.

- (a) Should reach me by the 20th of the succeeding month; they are now sometimes three and four months in arrears.
- (b) Should indicate the *date* of the deaths in the appropriate column.
- (c) Should state distinctly whether the deaths took place in the station, town, jail, or *district*. The district deaths should always be separated, as in most cases there is no necessary, or even probable, relation between the condition of ground-water in various localities in the district, and that in the station where the well is situated.

It is of great importance that these returns be submitted punctually. The great laxity which now exists cannot be allowed to continue, and in future I shall bring to the notice of Government every instance of persistent delay in submitting returns, as well as of carelessness in their preparation.

Civil Surgeons should see that their letters transmitting returns are properly stamped. Many offices are in the habit of sending them "bearing" and saddling my office with the postal expense—a practice which is inexcusable.

The general district return B should be folded once horizontally, and then thrice doubled vertically, and each form should be folded separately. The selected area returns require only the vertical folding.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th September 1873.

From—CHARLES J. JACKSON, Esq., M.D., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
To—The Magistrate of

I HAVE the honor to request that you will be good enough to arrange for the submission, from January 1874, of the mortuary statistics of every municipality, and of every town of more than 5,000 inhabitants in your district, separate and distinct from those of the rural areas in which they are situated, and with which it has hitherto been customary, in the majority of instances, to incorporate them.

The town or municipality, distinguished by the addition of the letters T. or M., should be bracketed with the area in which it lies thus:

{ Daihat M.
{ Cutwa area.

I have given a long notice of the intended change, in order that there may be no difficulty in furnishing the complete information required under all heads of the returns.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

No. 7.

Copy forwarded to the Civil Surgeon of
for information and guidance.

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th September 1873.

No. 63.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT—INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th September 1873

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Statistical Department.

To—All Commissioners of Divisions.

IN continuation of this office circular No. 3, dated the 30th January 1873, on the subject of transliteration of Indian names into English, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the resolution No. 318, recorded by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, ruling that the established spelling of well-known Indian proper names should be retained, and giving considerable latitude to local Governments in respect to the extent to which the change should be immediately introduced.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the list of the names of places called for in the above circular may now be carefully prepared in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India, and submitted with as little delay as possible.

No. 2679.

Copy forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. KNIGHT,

Calcutta, the 10th September 1873.

Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 9

COPY forwarded to the Magistrate of
with a request that he will be so good as to furnish me with a list of the names of every thana, town, and rural area in which mortuary registration is carried on, transliterated into English, in accordance with the orders above contained, so that the names as furnished in the Mortuary Returns, as printed in my Annual Reports, and as recognised by Government, may correspond.

The 14th October 1873.

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX IV.

ADDENDA.

THE following remarks have been taken from the sanitary reports of the Civil Surgeons. These reports were received after my report had been closed :—

CHOLERA.

Moorshedabad.—“Cholera prevailed with great severity and proved very fatal in the first half of the year. From the different thanas of the district 2,013 cases were reported, of which 1,337 proved fatal. In 1872 no register of persons affected by this disease was kept, but 442 deaths were reported by the police.

“The dispensary returns also show an increase in the number of cases treated during the year. In 1872 there were only 23 cases admitted with 9 deaths, whereas during the year under report no less than 249 cases were treated, of which 21 proved fatal.”

“The disease was most virulent and fatal in March, when 387 deaths were registered in the different stations, and 110 cases out of a total of 249 were treated in the different dispensaries. It was very bad in April and May also, but abated in June, and gradually decreased as the year advanced.

“The following measures were adopted on the occurrence of every outbreak. Supplies of suitable cholera medicines were immediately forwarded to the thanas from which reports of the outbreak came, with succinct directions in Bengalee for their use. Where it was practicable, hospital assistants were deputed from neighbouring charitable dispensaries to give medical aid to the sufferers, and in some instances Assistant Surgeons in charge of dispensaries, themselves visited the afflicted villages and attended the sick.”

Remarks by Magistrate.—“To the annual general report for the year 1872-73, the figures given were these—cases in the east of the district (two-fifths of its total area) 239, percentage of deaths 56 per cent.; cases in the west 811, death-rate 72 per cent. I now give similar figures for the calendar year 1873, and for the first three months of 1874 :—

		1873 Cases	Ratio of deaths.
East	..	612	53.4 per cent.
West	...	835	77.1 ”
		first three months of 1874.	
East	...	295	25 per cent.
West	..	343	20 ”

“It is tolerably evident from the number of recoveries in 1874, that many of these cases were not of real cholera. It will, however, be seen that the west of the district is still subject to the attacks of this epidemic to a greater extent than the east, and that its attacks in this part of the district are usually more fatal. The great heat and dryness of the present year and the scarcity of water have of late caused the prevalence of cholera in a more than usually virulent form in various parts, but chiefly in the west.

The following remarks were recorded by Mr. Wavell, the Magistrate of the district, in the annual report of the dispensaries :—

“I noticed in my annual general report last year how much more numerous and fatal cases of cholera are in the western than in the eastern portion of the district. The year under review shows a similar result. Thus in the three thanas, Kalyangunge, Gokurn, and Bhurutpore, which lie west of the Bhagiruthee, there were 397 cases, of which 276 were fatal; while in the eight thanas in the east, with a far greater area and population, the cases were 484, and the deaths only 257. It seems to be evident that the west of the district, though higher and opener, is far more liable to attacks of this epidemic than the east. The cause is exceedingly doubtful.

“I think the cause of this difference is to be found in the soil, which is quite different in the western portion from that of the eastern parts of the district.”

Jessore.—“Cholera is shown to have been limited to several localities, and it nowhere appeared in a very virulent form. It broke out in the north part of the district in December, but the number of deaths recorded was very small proportionately. The deaths from cholera in April and May were more numerous than January and December, and during each of these months, the mortality from this disease exceeded that of every other month by a very large number. The deaths from cholera were slightly in excess of the number recorded in 1872.

In 1872 cholera was more fatal in January and December, and in 1873 the most fatal months, as stated, were April and May."

Bogra.—"The mortality from cholera rose from 104 in 1872 to 299 in 1873. The death-rate from this cause alone for the whole district is 419 per thousand of population. Out of 472 persons attacked, 177 recovered and 295 died. Thus the recoveries per cent. of attacked, is 37.5.

"Cholera pills were freely distributed, and it may fairly be allowed with good results.

"The disease appeared in every thana of the district; most in Shariakandy, where 163 cases occurred, and least in Shibgunge, where only one case occurred.

"The greater prevalence of the disease at Shariakandy is considered by me to be due to the very impure drinking water at the disposal of the masses. It will be remembered that a very large portion, if not the whole tract comprising the Shariakandy thana, is devoted to jute culture; and as the steeping of the plant is, and must be, extensively carried on in tanks and stagnant pools from which the people draw supplies for drinking and culinary purposes, there is little, if any, room for wonder that cholera prevailed more there than in any other part of the district. The Shariakandy 'elaka,' in point of situation, is the best site in the district in as far as it lies contiguously to the large river 'Dacoba,' and has the Bengalee river and 'Manas' nuddee intersecting it. It is free from jungle and all kinds of over-growth, and is justly considered by the Bengalee folk all about here to be the sanitarium, so to speak, of the district.

"Cholera showed itself in every month of the year except July and September. It raged mostly in March, April, and May, and least in October, November, and December.

"There was also an outbreak of cholera in the jail during the month of April 1873. It was of a virulent type, but happily did not last long, and was traced directly to importation by an under-trial prisoner, who died of it. At the time of this under-trial prisoner's admission to jail, there was neither cholera nor any exceptional sickness in it; but the disease was rife in the village he came from. From the 4th to the 7th April, 13 prisoners were attacked, of whom 4 died.

"A portion of the prisoners were for a time sent to sleep across the river at nights in a pul, returning every morning to the jail to work. The rigour of labour was temporarily relaxed, and those working at unsheltered places had an extra hour's rest given them, which, together with the removal of a portion of the prisoners to sleep at nights across the river, was attended with the best results.

"Cholera prevailed at this time at various points in the districts, and in the absence of any known reliable law on the origin of outbreaks of the disease, I am in the present instances inclined to attribute it to the peculiar meteorologic influences that obtained at the time throughout the district. There was intense, dry, parching heat, and electric tension, so to speak, of the atmosphere. The sky wore a lurid appearance, whilst the roll of distant thunder and faint flashes of lightning for days together, had been heard and seen. Rain clouds obscured the heavens, but passed away without discharging their contents; occasionally strong winds blew from the east and west, but generally there was a calm. The thermometer between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. stood as high as 90° in the north verandah of my bungalow: the range in the 24 hours being as much as 10° and 12°. I am sorry I had no barometer to observe."

Noakholly.—"The following table shows the number of deaths from cholera, reported from the different police stations during the past 12 months:—

NAMES OF STATIONS.*	January.	February	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bamungoo	24	15	6		12						46	53	170
Lukhipur	67	5	8	10	1	7			3		24	23	150
Sudharam	3	7	8	28	26	1					14	25	116
Borungungoo	24	11	0	11		9		3		1	7	76	150
Amirong	75	10	39	30	21	21		3	3	1		1	306
Bamnee	4	7		10								5	26
Sundeeb	1											5	6
Hattia		2			15								17
Total	205	55	58	99	71	58	2	6	6	2	94	125	824

"The total number of deaths from cholera reported in 1872 was 361; in 1873 it has been 824. Even allowing for any improvement in the collection of statistics, there can be no doubt that cholera has prevailed more in the past than in the previous year."

SMALL-POX.

Moornhedabad.—Small-pox first appeared towards the end of 1872, and steadily spread and continued to increase in its virulence, month by month, until February of the year under report, in which 62 deaths were registered by the police from it. In March the number of deaths increased to 118; in April to 137; and thus it continued to ravage until the end of

June, when it began to abate, and remained somewhat dormant up to the end of October, when it again renewed its virulence, and has since destroyed a great many lives. In Berhampore itself there were no less than 793 persons affected, of whom 218 died, and the total number of deaths registered by the police throughout the district was 894 during the year.

"It was reported to have first broken out among the chamars, moochees, and domes, who are generally unprotected, and will not have themselves and their children either vaccinated or inoculated, and some people are of opinion that they were the main source of dissemination.

"The feeling, however, is pretty strong among all classes that this unusual prevalence of the disease was chiefly owing to the deficient rainfall, both as regards the quantity and the limited period over which the season extended. The rains began late and ceased early, and the total fall of the rain was about half of that of 1872.

"From the first appearance of the disease, vaccination as a prophylactic measure was pushed as far as was found practicable. In addition to the usual staff of vaccinators annually employed in different parts of the district, extra hands were deputed in every direction where the epidemic threatened to break out, and every possible means adopted to induce the people to have themselves and their children vaccinated in time. But unfortunately, as is well known, there exists a very strong feeling among certain classes of the people adverse to vaccination, which, with the inadequate agency at our disposal, it is almost impossible to combat with any decisive success. Nevertheless, a large number in excess of that of former years was vaccinated during the period under report, and it is my intention to recommend the district being included in one of the vaccination circles."

Jessore.—"Small-pox was not very fatal in 1872, only 178 deaths being recorded as compared with 456 in 1873. I do not think this a correct statement, and am inclined to believe that the deaths from small-pox were more numerous.

"A small outbreak occurred in the sub-division of Jhenida where, it is worthy of notice, only 148 cases were vaccinated during the years 1873 and 1874, in comparison with, it is stated, 1,000 inoculated. This comparison of the energy of the inoculators and vaccinators is noticed in connection with Chandra Dispensary, in terms which are worthy of record, namely that the total number of persons vaccinated during 1873 and 1874 was 200 (P), and in many villages around the station inoculation took place 'of which, so far as I know, three-fourths of the whole inoculated were successful, but none died of it.' In the Khoolna sub-division vaccination was very unsatisfactorily introduced, and very few cases operated on. Inoculation, on the other hand, was carried on in this sub-division to a great extent. In the Bagirhat sub-division small-pox prevailed to a slight extent, and vaccination was more successful; although the prejudice against the operation was quite as strong as in other parts of the district. In the Magoorah sub-division small-pox prevailed to a slight extent, and the great success attending the introduction of vaccination is all the more remarkable, seeing that it was obtained by means of *soi-disant* inoculators. It is stated that 2,919 persons were vaccinated during the year by trained inoculators. The submission of the people who, in an adjoining sub-division (Jhenida), showed great prejudice against the operation is satisfactory, when it is considered that it was rendered not to a regular vaccinator, but to trained and officially unpaid inoculators, who evidently changed their practice of their profession without scruple."

In forwarding the report, the Magistrate, Mr. Smith, remarked as follows:—

"As to the substitution of vaccination for inoculation in Magoorah by the vaccinators, I urged this very strongly all over the district. When I commenced the agitation two years ago, Baboo Kader Nath Mullick, then Deputy Magistrate of Magoorah, strongly assisted and got inoculators to agree, and got them instructed and sent to work. Mr. Deare, who succeeded the Deputy Magistrate in question, has given his influence in the matter, and from that portion of the district I have during the year had a petition to stop inoculation by force. Throughout the rest of the district the prejudice is strong against it, but not so strong but that the change could be effected with little trouble if inoculation were prohibited, and the pressure put on the inoculators to become vaccinators. In the southern part of the district there were some deaths from inoculation and contagion resulting from it."

Bogra.—No special report received.

Noakholly.—"In 1872 only two deaths from small-pox were reported in the mortuary returns. During the past year the disease prevailed more extensively. At the commencement of the year it broke out in an epidemic form in several parts of the district; 24 deaths were reported within March. The nearest places to Noakholly, where the disease broke out in epidemic form, were Ashadia and Majdee, both within a few miles. Our vaccinator visited these villages and vaccinated all unprotected persons. In March some cases of small-pox occurred in Dalal Bazar. Baboo Nobeen Kisore Raya, an educated zemindar of the place, applied for a vaccinator, and the dispensary vaccinator was sent with some crusts. He operated on 18 persons, but, as was expected and explained beforehand, the operations failed, owing to the lateness of the season. Since the commencement of the present cold season, isolated cases of small-pox in and about the station have been heard of, but I have not had an opportunity of seeing a genuine case of the disease. One child, supposed to be suffering from small-pox, was found by me to have chicken-pox."

FEVER.

Moorshedabad.—"This disease was unusually prevalent during the year. In 1872 3,461 cases were treated in all the dispensaries; whereas during the year under report 4,590 cases were admitted.

"There are no data from which the exact number of cases that occurred in the district can be given, but some idea of the extent to which the disease prevailed might be formed from the number of deaths that were caused by it and registered at the different stations as compared with that of 1872. The deaths were double the number of the previous year, viz., 12,819, against 5,938 in 1872.

"The Magistrate of the district, however, is of opinion that no comparison can be made with regard to the number of deaths registered in 1873, as he thinks the excess is due to better registration, especially during the latter half of the year, the police having been stirred up by him.

"They were bad throughout the year, but worse in the months of April, May, August, September, October, and November.

"The largest number of deaths occurred within the jurisdiction of Rampore Haut, Jungypore, City Moorshedabad, Barwa, and Bharathpore stations, though no part of the district altogether escaped its ravages during the year.

"Most of the cases were evidently of malarious origin; a large proportion of such as came under my personal observation terminated in enlargement of the spleen, or of the liver, or both, and some were complicated with affection of the nervous system, indicated by violent paroxysms of convulsions, and in a few instances by paralysis, rapidly terminating in dissolution. A good many of the cases assumed a typhoid form, without any organic complication.

"No case of the Burdwan fever is reported to have occurred during the year, though the invasion of the epidemic into the south-western part of the district has been anticipated for some time past.

Jessore.—"Eleven thousand five hundred and six deaths occurred from fever in 1872 as compared with 10,509 in 1873. The Jessore district is eminently malarious, and by far the greatest proportion of deaths occur from fever and its sequelæ. Fever, as a heading in mortuary returns, however, embraces many other complaints which are not discriminated in ordinary death reports."

Bogra and Noakholly.—No special reports furnished.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

Moorshedabad, Jessore, and Bogra.—No special reports were made regarding food-supply.

Noakholly.—"The food-supply of the district has been abundant and cheap during the past year. Prices rose towards the end of the year owing to brisk exportation and scarcity in other parts. The crops at the end of the past year have been for the most part satisfactory. In some of the lower parts of the district, however, insects caused much damage. It appears there are two sorts of insects that cause damage to rice plants, or even at once destroy the crops. One is called *meya*. It resembles a huge gnat, is of green color in the wings, and about half an inch long. These insects have a proboscis, which they insert into the substance of the green paddy, and with which they suck out its white milky juice. Plants thus injured look pretty well, and the seeds apparently ripen, but when pressed between the fingers, are found to be without substance. They appear about the time that the green ears are shooting forth. Some years they are met with in vast numbers, so much so, as to destroy entire crops. In other years they appear in insignificant numbers, and do not do material harm. Low chur lands are their favorite localities. Some cultivators light large fires close to their fields with the object of driving away these insects. The other form of destructive creature is called *seni*; the term literally means a sort of *dao*, used in tapping date-trees. These worms are about an inch long, of the thickness of quills, with minute legs and black mouth. They crawl up along the stalks of rice and eat up the tender shoots bearing the corn. In consequence of this the whole branch of corn is cut off and destroyed. In some years these worms are produced in immense numbers, covering the ground all over, and destroying entire fields. Heavy rains destroy these worms, but a cloudy weather favours their development. Bright sunshine also is unfavorable to their appearance. We had abundant opportunities of seeing these insects in and about the station. Much damage was done by the *meya* to the early crops in the jail compound, though latterly they disappeared for the most part.

"The market price of coarse rice during the past year is here quoted from the jail price-currents:—

Ra. A. P.					Ra. A. P.					
January	...	@	1	5 0	per maund.	July	...	@	1 4 0	per maund.
February	...	"	1	4 0	"	August	...	"	1 6 6	"
March	...	"	1	5 0	"	September	...	"	1 6 6	"
April	...	"	1	4 6	"	October	...	"	1 6 6	"
May	...	"	1	4 6	"	November	...	"	1 15 0	"
June	...	"		5 0	"	December	...	"	2 4 6	"

"Last year I had prepared and forwarded the Sanitary Report before the circulars calling for detailed information regarding the food of the people was received. On this subject I may here quote from a report submitted to the Magistrate of the district in reply to certain questions put by the Government of India with reference to epidemic fevers:—

"The usual food of the mass of the people in this district consists of rice, dāl, vegetables, fish, salt, and spices. The laboring classes take three meals a day, viz., one in the morning before going out for work, one in the middle of the day at 1 P. M., and the last one at about 8 P. M., in the night. The weight of rice ordinarily eaten by each man, woman, and child may, on the average, be stated to be 20, 16, and 12 chittacks respectively; with adults it varies from 16 to 24 chittacks. The morning meal consists of cold rice, cooked the night before and steeped in water. The quantity varies from 4 to 6 chittacks; it is eaten either with a little fish curry, if it was spared the night before, or with ripe plantains or cocoanut kernel, or sauce made of dried fish and capsicums, &c., or only a few scorched chillies, just as either of these articles are available or happen to be in the house at the time. As a rule, very little curry is taken with this meal. Rice is the principle article, and it is eaten with one or other of the articles abovementioned.

"The mid-day meal consists of rice, dāl, and curry, or rice with either dāl or curry. In this meal about six to eight chittacks of rice are taken by able-bodied men. The same description applies to the night meal. The varieties of dāl used by the poorer classes are khassaree and kolye. The other varieties, such as musury, mutter, urhur, boot, and moong are more costly and seldom taken by them. The quantity of dāl taken at each meal is about one chittack.

"The vegetables in general cultivation and use are plantains, gourds of different sorts, such as meeta kumra, chuna kumra, lao, &c. Kachos of different sorts, such as panikachoo, gatiakachoo, mankachoo, &c., moolee, seem, lalsag, patsag, &c. The vegetables abovementioned are in general use. Other varieties of vegetables are known, but not so generally cultivated or used by the poorer classes. About two chittacks of vegetables on an average are taken in each meal. More is taken when they are abundant, and less or none when they are scarce. The supply of fish varies with the nature of the place. In villages, with low marshes or bheels close by, fish is abundant. There koi, magoor, sole, singhi, &c., are available. In villages near large khalls or rivers goulia, bhetki, bela, chingree, &c., are caught from the streams. But where there are neither rivers nor marshes, and people have to depend upon tanks or small nullahs for their supply of fish, it is less abundant and dearer, and consequently less available. During the rains small chingree or ichafish is chiefly to be had. Poor people generally catch their own fish. They do not buy from the markets or hauts unless it is selling cheap. Fish is cooked with vegetables into a curry. The quantity taken by each man varies with its supply, or the means of the people to procure it. Dried fish is purchased in small quantities for use as sauce with morning meals, &c., and is sold in all the hauts.

"The condiments used by the people of this district in cooking dāl, vegetables, and fish, are turmeric, chillies, onions, garlic, and salt. Oil is not used in cooking by the laboring classes, except on occasions of festivity, or when friends are visiting. On such occasions black pepper, tejpat, and other condiments are also used for cooking meat.

"Milk and its preparations are not in general use among the cultivators of this district; children are nursed by their mothers up to one year or so, then fed with rice and curry, &c. If the mother's milk fail, or is insufficient, soft smashed rice, with ripe sweet plantains, is given to them. If the cultivators happen to be possessed of milch cows, they sell the milk in the markets, or to regular customers, and with the proceeds procure their necessities. Mahomedan ryots generally keep a few fowls, partly for sale, and partly for use on occasions of festivity, or visits of relatives and friends; meat does not form a portion of the regular diet of the people.

"Among fruits, the jack, plantain, mango, and cocoanut are in extensive cultivation and use.

"Sugar and sweetmeat are luxuries, and are not ordinarily partaken of by poor people; *goor* is used in small quantities as a luxury; wheat and other varieties of corn are also in very little use in this district.

"Tobacco is generally taken in the form of powder with betel leaves. The consumption in this way is very small. Others smoke the hooka, which is a more expensive system.

"Intoxicating drugs and drinks are not in use among the poor people of this district."

Magistrate's remarks.—"Taking the year together, the food-supply has been of average abundance. The rise in the price of rice in November and December was owing to expected scarcity in other districts and to exportation. As men of all classes cultivate for themselves, the people generally are likely rather to gain than to lose by high prices.

"The food of the people is minutely described by the medical officer. The abundance of fish affords some variety in their diet, and must be almost a necessity of healthful life in this enervating climate; vegetables are too little cultivated; flesh is seldom eaten; sheep are very scarce, and cows only half fed; ducks are the only kept animals which seem to thrive well in the climate.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

Medheshabad and Jessore.—No remarks.

Bogra.—"During the latter half, but more particularly during the last quarter, great efforts were made to improve the sanitary aspect of the station, and the place may now be said to be in a fairly good sanitary state.

"The municipality spent its surplus fund freely, and thereby fulfilled a three-fold purpose, i.e., whilst daily finding employment for scores of men and boys, it dug a tank, the earth from which was used to fill in the huge excavations that not only defaced the station, but during the rains, and long after, rendered the place most unhealthy, and which yearly afforded matter to be dwelt upon in the sanitary report of the district. No less than 12 enormous pits have been filled in at the municipal expense, at an estimated cost of Rs. 872-10. Other pits, large and small, were filled up by the owners of premises in a position to do so.

"The drains were kept by the municipal overseer as clean as kutchra drains, badly devised, could be.

"The hauts and bazars were kept clean, and free from all putrescent matters. They were well supplied with wholesome edibles, but during the last quarter of the year the price of rice ran high.

"The much needed cemetery for christians was taken up earnestly at the close of the year, and is now in a fair way towards completion. It stands in the north-west corner of the jail garden, the best, if not the only site in the place for it. The inside measurement is 42 x 42 feet.

"The municipal roads were never such as the close of 1873 saw them. The bathing and landing ghâts were also repaired, and in some places new ones put up.

"A very fine pucca bathing and landing ghât was completed during the year, facing and east of the outcherry, by Baboo Raghu Nath Mozoomdar, the manager of the *Murial Charity*. This is a decided boon to the station.

"A very great and a very desirable point would be gained if, by moral persuasion, the owners of several stagnant tanks in the place could be got to clean them out; but I fear the well-to-do people of the place are not amenable to persuasion in any matter that involves expenditure of money.

"Owing to the frequent fires that occur every year during the months of April and May, the municipality has got up a donkey-pump, at a cost of Rs. 295-8-3; but the composition hose belonging to it was destroyed before it was ever used to extinguish a fire. It would be a good thing if the hose were renewed.

"A watering cart has also been constructed by the municipality, but at present it is not in use. There cannot be two opinions concerning the desirability of allaying the fearful dust that blows about, which I believe to be one of the media for disseminating disease.

"I regret to add that the yield of the municipal assessments is too small to effect much good with, as the income and the expenditure are just now equally balanced, and unless the Government humanely make a provincial grant, sanitary considerations here, to a very large extent, must stand in abeyance.

"As mentioned in my last report, there are no public latrines or urinals, and matters in this respect are in precisely the same state as when the last report was indited.

"There is no *gorosthan*, and every Mahomedan buries his dead within or near his enclosure.

"The Hindus of course incinerate their dead by the bank of the river at certain places set apart for the purpose.

Noakholly—"Noakholly is a very small town, more like a collection of villages than a sudder station. The income from chowkedaree tax is absorbed in establishment and pay of chowkedars and some petty items of expenditure. The construction and repair of roads have to be defrayed from the Ferry Fund and other sources, hence much progress in sanitation or other improvement can scarcely be looked for here. The public latrine, constructed in 1871 near the outcherry, is in good working order; the roads have been repaired; tanks for drinking water cleaned, and jungles cut. As regards conservancy, however, no improvement has been possible, owing to the difficulty of getting mehters to clean the drains and cess-pools intersecting the town.

"Improvements needed in the conservancy of the town have not been effected owing to the difficulty of obtaining mehters. There are very few of the class in the district; only three were at last found who would work on pay of Rs. 7 a month; but when this amount was sanctioned, they raised their terms to Rs. 9, with a condition that they should never be required to throw away the carcass of an animal. Application was then made to district officers of Backergunge, Dacca, Palamow, and Manbhoom, where it was thought men of the caste were numerous, but none who would serve in this district were to be had. The sanitary work done has thus been confined mainly to jungle-cutting and tank-clearing; should a cheaper chowkedaree arrangement, as lately proposed, be carried into effect, as it is hoped may be done, a larger municipal fund will be free for improvements. At present the tax yields about as large a sum as the Act allows, but the amount is far from sufficient for what is required."

BURDWAN AND BEERBHOOM

DURING

1871 & 1872.

REPORT ON THE FEVER AT BURDWAN.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the following report on my tour in Burdwan and Beerbhoom, and on the fever prevailing in those districts.

2. On the 6th January 1871 I received orders to at once proceed to the district of Burdwan and remain there for the present, and to do all in my power to assist the local authorities in administering relief to the sufferers from fever and in checking the disease.

3. I arrived at Burdwan on the 8th January, and, pending the return from the district of Mr. Metcalfe, the Magistrate, on whom I had to rely for camp equipage, occupied myself in visiting the suburban villages, inspecting the Municipal and Government dispensaries and food depôts, ascertaining the actual condition and necessities of the people, and the adequacy of the means then provided for their relief.

4. Accompanied by Mr. Sherman, the energetic and zealous Secretary to the Municipality, I explored the town and suburbs, made myself acquainted with their chief sanitary defects, and with the means adopted in order to obviate them.

5. At the request of Mr. Heely, the Inspector-General of Jails, who was then in Burdwan, I twice accompanied himself and Dr. Elliott, the Civil Surgeon, to the Jail, inspected the buildings, and examined the prisoners, nearly all of whom were in a very sickly, debilitated state, the result of repeated attacks of fever. There was no new fever among them, but anæmia, splenitis, enlargement of the liver, and other sequelæ of fever, were very common. A few had a tendency to scurvy, and some suffered from occasional relapses of intermittent fever. Concluding from what I saw that the disease under which they laboured was simple malarious non-communicable fever and its sequelæ, I recommended the early removal of as many of them as possible to other jails in dry and healthy localities.

6. On the Magistrate's return, we visited together several of the suburban villages and dispensaries, and arranged for the establishment of an additional dispensary at KUNCHUN-NUGOUR, another at ICHILA NAZAR, and a food depôt at SARAI-TIKUR, where the ravages of the fever had caused considerable destitution, the people being no longer able to incur the expense of burying or burning their dead, and where I saw within quarter of a mile of the village a number of putrefying corpses lying in the fields on the margins of shallow tanks, where they had been thrown. The Magistrate, on my bringing this state of things to his notice, took immediate measures for putting an end to it, and for affording the necessary help.

7. Having learnt from the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon that the southern thanas of Royna, Khândghose, and a portion of Indas, were those in which the fever had most recently appeared, and was most uniformly prevalent, I determined to examine them first, and on the 12th January crossed the Damoodah to Suddurghat and encamped six miles to the southward, at BABARAKPOOR, whence, during the next three days, I made circuits among the surrounding villages, inspected the dispensary at JOOBLAY, and opened a dispensary at KOIORE, a large and populous village, the centre of an area badly stricken with the fever, and at too great a distance from Jooblay to obtain adequate relief.

8. On the 15th January, Mr. Metcalfe joined me, and we advanced slowly southwards by five or six-mile marches along the only good road in that part of the district, halting successively at SEHARA, MOGULMYREE, and OCHALON, and then bearing to the eastward across country by AROOEE and SRIKISTOPOR.

9. From each halting place we rode daily in circuits among the villages on each side of the road, noting their condition and the means of relief available.

10. At SREERAMPOR we closed a dispensary, the Native Doctor of which was idling, neglecting to indent for medicines and treating the people with crude arsenic, having neither quinine, liquor arsenicalis, tincture of perchloride of iron, or other necessary medicines in store. There was another dispensary within three-quarters of a mile, and I found invariably that it never answered to open these institutions within a couple of miles of each other, or the Native Doctors got together and work suffered.

11. We had to close a second dispensary at DHARAL on exactly the same grounds, and here also there was a similar institution within a mile.

12. At the village of GOPALHRAH we found the people in a lamentable state, and I do not think that either Mr. Metcalfe or myself will ever forget the harrowing spectacle that presented itself as we entered the village. We were surrounded at once by poor, pallid, emaciated creatures, all eager for sympathy and help, and who, when they discovered our object, anxious to secure assistance for their friends, and temporarily oblivious of their own necessities, left us to return presently, carrying or supporting still more unsubstantial creatures, bony skeletons of the merest skin and bone, in whose frail, attenuated frames it seemed almost unnatural that

life should linger, and who, with outstretched hands and wan imploring looks, begged only to be touched and felt, and seemed really to believe that the mere touch of a kindly hand, in their misery and yearning for sympathy and solace, could benefit them. There was a dispensary within a mile and a quarter; but the necessities of these people were so great, and so few of them were able to walk, that we arranged at once to open one in the village: and I may add here, as indicative of the difficulties one has to contend with, of the utter want of feeling exhibited by some of the Native Doctors, and of the great necessity for efficient supervision, that six weeks later when I revisited this village to ascertain the effect of the relief we had provided, I found that the Native Doctor sent there had never settled in the village at all, but had located himself in another place, a mile away, within quarter of a mile of another dispensary, and had dated all his reports and returns "Gopalberah," the Inspecting Sub-Assistant Surgeon coolly looking on and permitting it.

13. At ARGOEE also, a large village, in which fever was rife, and where, during the only night I spent there, having to take up my quarters in a hut, the wailing of the women over their dead and dying, completely banished sleep, we also arranged to open a dispensary.

14. At SRIKISTOOR, a considerable village in a populous tract on the right bank of the Damoodah river, we found the best dispensary we had seen. At the time of our visit between 500 and 600 patients were present; and though the work was very heavy and the attendance so large that it taxed the people's patience greatly, inasmuch as many had to wait hours before they could be attended to, we heard nothing but praise of the kindness and skill of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Amrita Lall Muzumdar. The whole arrangements were good, but inadequate to the demands on the institution, in consequence of so many patients coming from a distance; and as the people were so appreciative of and grateful for, the help afforded, and so willing to avail themselves of it, it seemed a thousand pities to discourage their hopefulness by permitting any delay that could be obviated. I therefore recommended the addition of a Native Doctor and two extra Compounders to the establishment, who were promptly supplied by Dr. Elliott.

15. At EKHLOKER, on the Dalkessur, there was a well-attended and well-managed dispensary under Sub-Assistant Surgeon Peari Lall Sen, affording relief to between 400 and 500 patients daily. Here also additional establishment was needed, and I removed hither the Native Doctor from Tattipara, supplying his place with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the neighbouring dispensary at Kiudoor, which I closed as comparatively unnecessary.

16. At DIGULGRAM there was an excellent dispensary with a daily attendance of nearly 300 out-patients, managed by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Krista Chunder Bose, who was doing very satisfactory work.

17. Recrossing the Damoodah at Srikistopoor into thana SELIMABAD, we marched to CHUKDIGHEE; halted there and spent three days in examining a number of villages to the southward.

18. Among them, one group, consisting of JARGRAM, ATHIPARA, SATHIGUREEA, and BORTIKREEK, deserves special notice. They are situated just within the Damoodah bund, between it and the now dry Kana Nuddoe, and have no drainage whatever. They were attacked with fever in 1867-68, and at the time of our visit not more than a fourth of the original population remained. In exploring Jargram we came occasionally on little clusters of houses, varying from 6 to 20 in number, which were entirely empty, every occupant having died. One such group of 15, built close to the margin of a filthy tank, was quite deserted, not one resident remaining. A two-storied pucca house, built only six or seven years before, was pointed out to us as the former residence of a Mahomedan family of 14 persons, all of whom had succumbed to the fever. The house was at that time empty and unclaimed. In this village I examined all the people we saw, and every individual—man, woman, child, or baby—had hypertrophied spleen. One baby, 6 months old, had an enormous spleen, and the mother, who was similarly affected, affirmed positively that the child was born with it. The villagers complained very much of the Damoodah bund, which, being un sluiced, interferes with their drainage, and (what seemed a still sorer point with them) deprived them of the annual inundation, which, prior to its construction, washed out the village, scoured their tanks, and supplied them with fresh and good water. There was no longer any great prevalence of fever in these villages; the little that did exist was intermittent and of a mild type, and brow-ague was very common. There was, however, a great deal of chronic disease, and the people seemed so depressed and hopeless, and had so completely lost confidence in the neighbouring dispensaries at Chukdighee, owing to the negligence and want of sympathy of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon there, that we determined to establish a dispensary in Athpara, the most central village of the group, and selected a house for the purpose.

19. We rode along the Damoodah bund into Burdwan, inquiring on our way into the state of the villages on each bank. In the villages on the left bank, where fever had broken out four years before, the prevailing disease was a by no means severe form of intermittent or remittent fever, comparatively harmless under ordinary circumstances, but capable of causing considerable mortality among the existing tainted, debilitated, and often very poor population. On the right bank, on the other hand, the people had been suffering from the so-called "new

fever," the *jer-biker*, which in the preceding July and August had appeared with great virulence among them.

20. In the tract visited on this occasion, and lying west of the Damoodah, there were 18

BERLOKEH.
DIGULGRAM.
GOTAN.
SREERAMPOR.
DHARAL.
MIRPORE.

POLASON.
ROYHAN.
JOSHLAY.
BANCONSEAR.
KRUNGHOSH.
MERAL.

BANNEAN.
TATASPARAN.
SREERINTOPOR.
GOOTANPORE.
ATEGOORAN.
BOLPORE.

dispensaries and two food depôts at the villages noted in the margin. We closed the dispensaries at Sreerampoor and Dharal, and opened others at Koiore, Gopalbarah, Arocoe, and Bulrampoor. Arrangements were also made by Mr. Metcalfe for the establishment of food depôts at Gopalbarah.

Digulgram and Arocoe under the supervision of a punchayet of the principal inhabitants.

21. Pending the arrival of the tents, I spent some days in Burdwan, visiting suburban villages, inspecting dispensaries, and preparing for a tour in the north of the district.

22. On the 16th February I proceeded northwards towards MUNGLEKOTA, where, at that time, the reported mortality from fever exceeded that of any other thana. Directly north of Burdwan the country for three or four miles is broken and barren; a small tortuous nullah crosses it to the eastward, but nothing worth calling a village is to be seen. On this barren patch, about a mile from the town, is the site selected for the disposal of the night-soil of Burdwan, where a very promising garden is in course of construction under Mr. Sherman, the Municipal Secretary's management.

23. I halted first at KURJUNNAH, eight miles from Burdwan. It is a long, straggling, dirty village, quarter of a mile south and east of the Kowye Nuddeo. The population, consisting of Hindu cultivators, is about 1,200. The site of the village is low and badly drained; it had been exceptionally moist in 1871 on account of the very heavy rainfall, which had spoilt part of the crop. The fever had first appeared among them in July 1871, and about 80 persons had died between July and the end of the year. The aspect of the people was pretty healthy, as compared with those of south Burdwan. There were very few bedridden sick, but on examining the children I found that one in four had enlarged spleen. They obtained medicine from the Mahachanda Dispensary, a mile and a half to the eastward, and from a Koberaj residing in the village.

24. At MEERPARA, a small, low, and exceptionally filthy village, built in little clusters, full of foul shallow tanks, either *pana*-covered or overgrown with reeds and rank grass, I found the people very sickly, and 60 per cent. of the children suffering from spleen. Four-fifths of the population were Mahomedan. The fever had prevailed here for three years; that is in 1869, 1870, and 1871, but had been most intense during the last year, when I was assured that 120 out of 500 had died. Those who could go or send, obtained medical relief from Mahachanda, but they could get only one day's supply of medicine at a time, and there were many sick unable to either go or send. I directed the Native Doctor of Mahachanda to meet me at Meerpara in the evening, which he did, and having shown him how many sick there were, and that there were several orphan children needing food, I directed him to visit the place twice a week, to supply three days' medicine to every applicant, and to see that the children obtained food from the depôt.

25. Crossing the Kowye Nullah, I went next to the village of AUREH. The nullah is a sluggish, winding stream, fouled by every village on its banks, which in this locality are deeply out, flowing eastward all the year round to the Bhagiruthes. North of the stream the land rises somewhat suddenly to the north and east, so steeply, that in the early dawn it seemed as if there were a bund about a mile distant. Some of the land is uncultivated, and the rise is so rapid that the rice-fields are in terraces one above another, and there could be no doubt not only that this land was well drained, but that it must be very difficult indeed to retain on the surface sufficient water to admit of the production of a good crop of rice. On this high land north and west of Kurjunna is the village of Aureh, an irregularly built, straggling place, full of holes containing manure and other refuse. All the tanks are foul, and defecation is practised on their margins. The fever had been here three years, causing little mortality in 1869 and 1870, but becoming much more intense in 1871. The people, on the whole, did not seem very sickly, but 40 per cent. of the children had spleen; and out of a population of 600, I was told that 50 people had died during the last six months. The crops had been good; there were no destitutes; and the place was fairly drained. Medical relief was obtained from Koormun, four miles to eastward, or from Mahachanda, three miles south-west, but no one visited the place.

26. At NOWADAH, a little village about a mile further eastward, the houses of which (25 in number only) were raised and scattered, there was very little fever, and only one death had occurred during the whole year.

27. Proceeding south-east, I came to SEONUREH, four miles from Kurjunna. The village is built on very irregular ground, a patch of old alluvium, some houses being well raised and others built in deep hollows. A few houses are isolated, the remainder being in close compact clusters. Taking the site as a whole, it is low and just on the north bank of the Kowye. There was a perceptibly close, unpleasant odour about the village; the people had a sickly look, and spleen, dropsy, dysentery, and anaemia, were very common. The crops had been good, and there were no destitute. The fever had appeared in 1869, but had not occasioned much mortality till 1871, when, out of 1,000 inhabitants, about 150 were said to

have died. It was chiefly the poorer classes who suffered. In 1868 cholera had broken out here with great severity, and caused many deaths. Inquiring as to articles of food and their prices, I learnt that there was no milk in the village, all the cows having died of cattle-disease in 1868, and that milk was unprocurable. The dispensary at Koormun, three miles away, supplied medicine to those who could go there, but gave but one day's supply. No one visited the village.

28. Travelling northwards, I came to AMAROL, the land rising the whole way, the rice-fields being in terraces. It is a large irregular village, but with broader and straighter streets than one generally meets with. At its entrance were several almost dry tanks, the water of which had been taken for irrigation, and the bottom consisting of a large surface of black foul-smelling mud, left exposed to the sun. Here also, it was evident that there had been recent disease among the cattle, for the land immediately south was strewn with their bones. I was informed that 40 cows had died in 1870, and 100 in 1871, of "foot and mouth" disease. Some of the cattle were still sick, but the people here were not very civil, were exceedingly unwilling to impart information, and would neither bring a cow to me, nor take me where I could see one. Cremation and defecation were practised on the borders of tanks from which the people drank. The fever had been among them for three years, but it was only in 1871 that people began to die of it. Out of a population of 1,200 about 80 had died. Spleen was very prevalent.

29. To the north-west, on a raised, well-drained site, I came on the village of HARGRAM, a clean, well-to-do looking place. The people seemed healthy; there was very little spleen, and, though the fever had been prevalent for three years, the mortality was not excessive; they only admitted 20 deaths out of about 800. One very noticeable feature about this place was the existence of a large tank of good water at some distance outside the village, well protected by a high embankment, and used only for drinking. Here also cattle disease had prevailed in 1871 and carried off 60 cows. Medical relief was obtained from the Koormun Dispensary, three miles distant, where applicants received two and three days' supply. There was a Koberaj in the village, but the people had no faith in him. To the east of Hargram there seemed to be little or no fever.

30. Returning to Kurjunna by KACHEARAH, BELUNDA, BELDANGAH, and OUARKE, all of which had been attacked with the fever in 1869, when there had been no increase of mortality; in 1870, when more people were affected and spleen became common; and in 1871, during which year the mortality had been excessive, and many of the attacked of the previous two years, had succumbed; I was uncertain at first as to whether the fever had really been more intense the third year, or, the type being unchanged, the mortality was not rather due to the debility and predisposition caused by previous attacks; but careful inquiry led me to believe that there had been a real increase of intensity the third year; people who had not suffered the previous year, and who had no spleen affection, were attacked suddenly and carried off rapidly, and it was only in the third year that the cases to which natives apply the term *jor-bikar* were numerous. Before leaving Kurjunna I directed the Native Doctor of the Mahachanda Dispensary to visit Kurjunna and Seonurch once a week.

31. I rode next day to AROOAR, eight miles, visiting en route LOTUNGAON, BAMSORE, MAHTOBAH, and KHOOTABAH. Lotungaon, a Hindu village with about 350 people, had lost 32 or 90 per 1,000 during the past year. The first increase in fever was noticed in 1869; it was slightly worse in 1870, many of the children getting spleen; and in 1871 it became more intense, and the mortality began. The poor principally suffered. There is no khal near the village, the drainage is not good, and water lodges during the rains on the roads about the village. The drinking water was very bad, all the tanks being contaminated. The people, however, did not seem very ill, nor was there much spleen among the children. The aspect of the place was cheerful, busy, and well-to-do, and scarcely corroborative of the villagers' statements of excessive sickness and mortality. At Bamsore I had to ride through a pool of water to enter the village; the roads were worked into thick mud, and it was clear that water lodged in the streets and outside the village for months every year. The village is almost entirely Mahomedan, containing only 40 Hindus, is excessively filthy, full of manure heaps, cattle ponds, &c., and the tank water much the same as elsewhere. The people, numbering 650, were meat-eaters and *quite free from disease*. No fever had prevailed here during the past three years; not a case of spleen enlargement was to be found; they were all cheerful, busy, and active, and there was not a case of sickness in the place. *All around this place the fever was prevailing*. I visited every village in its neighbourhood, and found that this alone was exempt from the fever. In no single particular, as regards either drainage, cleanliness, elevation, site, or the habits of the people, had it any advantage over other villages in the neighbourhood. On the contrary, it was worse drained and far more filthy than many where fever had prevailed intensely. At Arooar, a very large village, with about 2,000 people, I found a Government dispensary affording relief to about 160 patients daily. The village lies in a hollow, the land to the north and west being highest. Water lies for some months round the outskirts. The houses are in clusters or parais with intervening open spaces of considerable extent, in some of which are large tanks. The population is mixed—the Hindus slightly predominating. As a rule, the interior of the village is dry and clean, but the Mussulman

quarter is by far the worst kept. The tank water is bad. The mortality had been not less than 200 in 1871, about 50 per 1,000. It was said to have been proportionately greater among the Mussulman population. The aspect of the place was not very bad. There was nothing like the amount of anaemia and wretchedness I had seen in the south, but spleen was very prevalent. I inspected the dispensary, which was under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who seemed active, intelligent, and well up to his work, but was ill at ease and nervous. There was a native Mussulman gentleman present, who handed me a memorial in praise of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with a number of signatures, and wished me to forward it to Government, but I referred him to the Magistrate of the district as the proper medium for its submission. On leaving the dispensary I was followed to my tent by a number of people, who begged that I would compel the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to afford gratis relief to the place. They admitted his ability, and did not wish to change him, but complained that he demanded fees, and sometimes would not visit even poor people without payment. On investigating the matter in the morning, it was perfectly clear (and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon himself was constrained to admit it, for his accusers spoke openly, and plainly, cited instances, and produced the poor people who had paid the fees), that he had been considering his own profit rather than the orders of Government and the necessities of the people, and compelled even the poor, who come "out of hours" to pay him; so I sent in a statement of the case, and of the instances which were proved, to the Civil Surgeon, with a recommendation that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon should be removed and another man substituted, which was carried out. Here, as elsewhere, 1871 was the third and worst year of the fever's prevalence. Having noted at the Arore Dispensary that many of the worst cases came from the neighbouring village of KAMPOR, I went there next morning. It was a poor Hindu village, of 1,000 people, among whom 200 were said to have died of fever in 1871. The place was exceptionally filthy, full of foul holes, pools, and decaying vegetation and jungle, badly drained, and its water-supply more than usually polluted. There was still much sickness in the village. I saw a dozen bad cases of old fever and its sequelae, and one of "new" fever. Mahtobah, which I visited next, is a mixed village, the number of Hindus and Mussulmans being about equal. The population was said to be 850, of whom 140 had died of fever, the greatest mortality being among the Hindu community. The drainage was very bad, the streets were all worked into mud, and I was assured that water lay in pools in and around the village for months. In 1871, owing to the heavy rainfall, the water had lain longer than usual. The village was full of holes and manure heaps, &c., and all the tanks were fouled. The houses were closely built, and the only space in front of them was crowded with dhan stacks, so that anything like free circulation of air was impossible. The adults looked less affected by the fever than I should have expected, but the majority of the children had spleen. Khoatabah, to the north, the next village I visited, is almost continuous with Mahtobah, and is its exact counterpart in every particular. It has about 500 inhabitants.

32. Passing through the eastern suburb of MUNGLECOTE, I camped at NOTOONHAT, a little village a mile and a half to the north of the thana, and less than a mile from the Adjai River, which during the rains, fills the nullah passing by Munglecote and Notoonhat to overflowing, so that the land round the latter village is inundated annually, the water flowing into and filling the tanks. *There was no fever here, and in 1871 only 10 people had died out of about 300 inhabitants.* Munglecote, a considerable village of about 1,500 inhabitants, has suffered during the last two years from the fever, which here, as elsewhere, manifested a higher degree of intensity, and caused a very much greater amount of mortality the last year, that is, in 1871. It is evidently an old place, as is indicated by the ruined remains of old mosques and old temples, and appears to have been formerly a place of more pretension and importance than is the case now. It is situated on the right bank of a large nullah, which flows into the Adjai and drains the country to the south and west almost as far as the railway. The site is very irregular—large mounds alternating with deep depressions, especially on its northern and western aspect, and this portion of the present village seems to be much older than the rest. In this northern portion, all the mounds and elevations have been built over; but here and there only ruined walls remain, which are thicker and more massive altogether than those built now-a-days, and, being moss and lichen-covered, have an ancient look about them. The site from the elevation of these mounds is evidently a portion of the old alluvium, and resembles exactly that which one finds in the southern portions of Beerbhoom. All the mounds are natural, but some seem to have been faced with sun-dried brick, for, on clearing away the mould and vegetation which covers them, the regular lines or layers become apparent. I am inclined to think that the nullah was formerly a more considerable stream than it is now, and that inundations were frequent, rendering strong and high foundations an absolute necessity. I could gather no information on the point, but it seemed to me that this part of the town had, at some former period, been deserted; for while there are still many old ruined walls, the sites enclosed by which have not been utilized, nearly all the modern houses on this elevated locality are either built in an area included within old walls, or have been added on to portions of such walls. Some of these mounds are so high that they overtop considerably the modern houses built at their base. There are many tanks (one I saw, which had puera steps completely round it), but they have never been cleansed for years.

The river no longer sweeps into the town, and the water-supply is as bad as it can be. To the north of the town are three or four very large tanks; but their embankments have been gradually worn down and washed back into them, so that they are now quite shallow, and might as truly be styled marshes as tanks. The pucca tank I mentioned contains a filthy copper-colored liquid, but I saw people daily washing in it. The nullah water is good, but comparatively few people take the trouble to go for it. In another tank in this place a large palm-tree, the last of a row which formerly stood on the bank, had fallen in and was being allowed to rot there; it seemed nobody's business to remove it. Many of the pucca houses were tumbling to pieces, and the whole aspect of the place was one of decay and ruin. There was a Government dispensary and food depôt here, but the Native Doctor, a Mussulman, was sitting smoking with some native gentlemen at 8½ A.M., while a number of patients stood at a little distance and waited quietly till he should be at leisure. He seemed on friendly terms with, and appreciated by, some of the native gentlemen, but the poor people, whether in Mungleecote itself or neighbouring villages, had not a kind word to say of him. In some of the villages within a mile of Mungleecote, the sick were going to Arore, four miles away, in preference to coming to him. Mungleecote has always had a bad reputation for salubrity, and any prevalent disease has always found numerous victims there. Just before my visit, it had been discovered that the villagers buried the dead in their own compounds; but the Magistrate, on its coming to his notice, issued orders which speedily put a stop to the practice, and provided them with a place to the north, and at a sufficient distance from the village. At the time of my visit the fever had greatly abated, only relapses and chronic cases were to be seen; but from the great amount of spleen, anæmia, and debility, seen on every side, there could be no doubt that there would be a heavy mortality in 1872. The history of fever here, was somewhat different from that which I heard elsewhere. Here also it was three years' old; but whereas in all the other localities visited the first year's fever was slight and its effects scarcely appreciable, in Mungleecote the year of onset had been very severe, and attended with considerable mortality, almost as great as in 1871. At a later period, when at Cutwa, I learnt from the records in the office of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon there, that fever of a malarious type had been reported on 7th November 1868 as prevalent at Jhesloo, Ikhaborya, Palsigram, Majegram, Pindorah, Lukhipore, Shambazaar, and Mungleecote, and also in the suburbs of Cutwa.

33. While at Mungleecote, I received a communication from Colonel Stodart, an Engineer Officer, who had been deputed to Burdwan, in which he proposed to come to my camp and consult about the fever; but as I was within 20 miles of a railway station, I thought it would save time and trouble if I went in to Burdwan. So on the 23rd February I crossed the nullah, which at that time was about 3 feet deep and 50 feet broad at the ford, and, passing through ARAL, PRETABPOOR, PILSOOH, MULICKPOOR, BOORKHUND, SOOKHPOOKURREAH, and RADHANUGGER, encamped at MAHATA. Aral and Pretabpoor are small villages of 300 and 120 inhabitants respectively. Pilsooh contains about 500 people, of whom 40 had died in the latter half of 1871. The fever had been there for three years, but had been slight during 1869 and 1870. It is a clean village, with houses in small but not dense clusters, and open spaces between them. The population is mostly Hindu, the proportion being 5 to 1 Mussulman. The Koonoor Nuddee, that which passes Mungleecote, flows below the village. The Mussulmans bury their dead on its banks, and the Hindus throw their corpses into it: both sects drink its water. I saw five bodies in this nullah between Mungleecote and Pilsooh. The people looked very well on the whole, and there was no spleen among them. Cattle disease had been rife here in 1870, and 40 or 50 cows had died. Medical aid was obtained chiefly from Arooar, 4 miles south, and the people spoke highly as to its efficacy, and to the attention they received from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon there. Mungleecote was only one mile distant in a straight line, but they had found the medicine valueless, and the Native Doctor unkind and unattentive, and preferred to go the longer distance. Mullickpoor, a small village of about 250 inhabitants, had only *this year* (1871) been affected with fever, and only 10 people had died. The sick were treated by a resident Koberaj, and no longer went to Mungleecote. Cattle disease had carried off 40 or 50 cows in July and August 1871. Boorkhund, a village of 350 people, was said to have had fever for two years, but it had never been virulent, and though 1871 was the year in which it most prevailed, the mortality had been trifling. There was no cattle disease here. Sookhpookurreah, a village of 300 inhabitants, had been attacked with fever for two years, 1871 being the worst. The deaths were only 48 per 1,000. There was no spleen, and the people seemed healthy. There had been cattle disease in July and August 1871, and 30 cows had died. Radhanugger, on the southern bank of the Koonoor Nuddee, a well-raised place, with a population of 800, of whom only one-sixteenth were Mussulmans, had lost 90 per 1,000 in 1871 from fever, which had prevailed for three years. The people seemed in fair condition, but less healthy and cleanly than those I had seen on the other side the stream. Mahata is a very large village, looking rather like an aggregation of several villages, and contains about 3,000 inhabitants. It is an old and ill-kept place, with excessive vegetation, tortuous, narrow roadways and streets, full of the usual filthy holes and foul tanks. It has always been an unhealthy place, and is jungly, dark, and imperfectly drained. It is on the margin of a deep southern bend of the Koooye Nuddee, and is the eastern boundary of a tract about 12 miles broad, extending to the railway, over which the

population is certainly much denser than in the country to the eastward and southward. In some of the suburbs the people looked weakly, and there was a considerable amount of spleen enlargement. The dispensary work was over at the time of my visit, but from the records it seemed to be fairly attended, both from the place itself and the villages around, the daily average patients numbering 200. The visiting, however, was very unsatisfactory: sickly villages, where experience had shown that there were many patients in want of medical aid, being comparatively neglected, while frequent journeys were made to others which were so healthy that only one or two bedridden patients could be found in them. In order to prevent this for the future, I counselled the Inspecting Officer, Assistant Surgeon Robinson, who was in Mahata at the time, to select the three villages within the visiting distance which were most in want of relief, and to direct the Native Doctor to attend at each of them twice a week, sending on the hospital coolie with concentrated medicines in the early morning, and dispensing to each patient three days' supply, which would last till the Native Doctor's next visit. In this way it seemed to me that three villages at all events would be efficiently looked after, and as soon as it became known in their neighbourhood that the Native Doctor attended regularly, the people from outlying places would begin to come on the appointed days, and in time each village would thus become a sort of branch dispensary. When a village no longer needed relief, the Inspecting Officer could substitute another. The Native Doctor here was sending in false indents, and, by representing that he had no more of certain drugs in store, obtaining and accumulating fresh supplies. Of some drugs I found among his medicines as many as four distinct supplies, of which not one had ever been opened. The mortality in Mahata during 1871 had been about 300, or a tenth of the whole population.

34. On the night of the 24th February I rode to Gooshkara station and went to Burdwan, where I found Colonel Stodart, and conversed with him about the fever; but I am not sure that any great amount of good resulted, or was likely to result, from our interview. He had been in Selimabad, Jehanabad, and portions of Hooghly, in a country much lower and more swampy than that in which I had been travelling, and our experiences, therefore, were necessarily dissimilar. We concurred, however, in the belief that if the country could be drained, it would be much more healthy, provided that the destruction of rice cultivation, which would otherwise necessarily ensue, were prevented by irrigation.

35. Returning to Gooshkhara on the 26th February I rode to CHANUK, where there was a dispensary, which I inspected next morning. The institution was doing a great deal of good, so far as Chanuk itself was concerned, but the visiting was mismanaged. The Native Doctor took great pains to visit the villages, but, instead of attending to those most in need of relief, was wasting his time by going in a desultory way to all the villages round. Thus, having on one occasion prescribed for 46, 36, and 41 bedridden patients in three places near, he did not return to any of them for nearly a month, while he repeatedly went to others where only three and four sick people were to be found; and when he did repeat his visit, he looked out for new patients and ignored those for whom he had prescribed before. Dr. Robinson, the Inspecting Officer, who had seen this dispensary the previous day, happening to pass at this time, I pointed the matter out to him, and advised the adoption of the same plan which I had recommended for Mahata. At this dispensary also the Native Doctor was accumulating drugs, and in precisely the same way. Dr. Robinson, remembering what had been found at Mahata, had examined the medicines and discovered the surplus supplies; but the Native Doctor, by entirely false representations, had succeeded in exculpating himself and throwing the blame on the Civil Surgeon. A very cursory examination of his papers and indent copies sufficed to prove that he also had been declaring again and again that he had expended the whole supply of certain medicines of which he had not even opened the bottles, and on these false statements obtaining more. The daily attendance here was about 200 per diem. Chanuk is a very old place, but with signs of decay about it. It is principally agricultural, but there are many sonars in the place, and manufacturers of shell bracelets and other ornaments. It is a straggling village or conglomeration of villages, consisting of numerous separated *paras*, between and among which, are many large, but almost all shallow, tanks. One end of each of two very large shallow tanks of some acres extent are conterminous with the rice-fields which drain into them, and both are so silted up that their entire area is mere marsh. Almost all the tanks have become shallow either from the washing back of their embankments or from deposit drained in from the rice-fields. There is no nullah near, but the roads and some of the land about consist almost entirely of sand; and their appearance would seem to indicate that part of the main road and village site had been formerly, but at a very remote period the bed of a stream. One other cause of the deterioration of the tanks here and in the villages to the west, was patent enough. *Every year they are almost entirely drained of their water for irrigation.* One small tank, with an embankment 6 or 7 feet high, planted with palms and other trees, I found utterly ruined, and containing merely concentrated solution of decomposing vegetation. A little examination showed that the embankment had been cut through, and a drain made to carry the water into the fields, and when the level had been reduced too low for this arrangement, had been constructed and the water baled out till the tank was nearly dry. The trees on the bank, beginning to suffer from drought, shed their foliage; some of them died, fell, and rotted there. The contents, when I saw the tank were utterly undrinkable. In the suburban parts of

Chanuk the people seemed very poor, dirty, and badly nourished; and though the land about seemed very fertile, and vegetables were largely grown, I saw numbers of people gathering weeds and green stuff from the margins of tanks for addition to their daily modicum of rice.

36. Close to Chanuk, (half a mile north-east), is BYRAGEETOLLAH, an open space with a temple, three or four pucca houses, a large tank, and few mud huts. Here a large fair, lasting two or three months, is held annually, and is very largely attended. Many of the dealers come from Burdwan. North of Byrageetollah is a little insignificant village, KASHEKARA, close to which there is what is evidently the bed of an old nullah, and which doubtless passed through or by Chanuk. I made inquiries about it, and though there is no doubt of the fact, and no one on the spot knew anything about it, evidence went to show that the nullah had been dried up long before the village was built. In all these places the fever had prevailed in intensity in 1869, had diminished greatly in 1870, and became again virulent in 1871. Spleen was very prevalent. Chanuk is on the southern edge of the broadest portion of a long strip of rather low land on the south of the Adjai river. The greater portion of this strip east of Chanuk is flooded annually either from the Adjai itself or the overflowing of the Koonoor nullah, the current of which is from the Adjai during the height of the rains. The whole of this strip is moist longer than the land to the south, but it is more fertile and is not appreciably more moist than it has been for many years during which the villages situated upon it have enjoyed exceptionally good health.

37. I returned to Munglecote by a more northerly route, through GODESHTA, AMDHORE, and AUTGHARAH. The two former villages were almost free from fever. There had been a slight increase of fever in 1871, but the mortality had been trifling; the people seemed well, and there was very little spleen among them. Autgharah, more to the north and well within the area of the annual inundation from the Adjai is a small Hindu village of 500 inhabitants, and well raised. At the time of my visit some festival had been recently celebrated, and festoons of flowers tied with string were suspended at intervals across the street. The people came out to talk to me, and seemed cheerful and happy. The place presented quite a contrast in this respect to any I had yet seen in Burdwan. No one had fever, and there had been no death in the village that year. Four clear-eyed, plump, well-fed men, conversed with me for some time, had heard of the fever in Munglecote and other villages, never had had fever in Autgharah, were not afraid of its coming. The tank water was good, and annually replenished from the Adjai, which swept all round the outskirts of the village. There were no destitute, some of the people were "*gharib*," and were labourers and possessed no land, but there was no destitution, and dhan stacks were abundant. I told them their *kismet* was a very happy one, described the condition of some of the other villages I had seen, warned them of the necessity for cleanliness, setting aside especial tanks for drinking, &c., and rode on to Munglecote.

38. Next day I rode to the ADJAI and followed the southern bank to the eastward for a couple of miles, but had to return, there being no ford for some distance in that direction. This bank is high and abrupt, and it seemed to me that here, at all events, an inundation directly from the river must be of comparatively rare occurrence, and that it could only ordinarily result from the Adjai water pouring into the nullahs and overflowing them. The road from Munglecote runs directly north through NOTOONHAT to the ford, continues on the other side of the stream through Thana KATOOGRAH, crosses the Sooree and Cutwa road, and skirts the Beerbhoom district into Moorshedabad. The land immediately north of the Adjai at this point is low and moist; the river overflowing, and on subsiding leaving great pools, some of which are long narrow portions of the bed of a former khal.

39. The first village I came to was HUSSUNPORE, a small collection of houses and about 150 people near the river-bank. The village is under water about three months in every year, but the people, though poor, seemed healthy, and there was no spleen among them.

40. At NOWHUSTA, a mile inland, fever had broken out in July, but the mortality had been trifling. The children were getting spleen.

41. At GANDPOOR, a large village of about 500 people, I heard the same story, but there was spleen enlargement to be met with.

42. I next passed through GOWNAH with similar results.

43. Beyond this, the land became broken and irregular, and was scooped out into pools by the flood, as a protection from which, a bund, (which did not seem of much use), had been constructed towards the river, and secondary bunds north of a nullah which had here to be crossed had been thrown up to protect the village of PALTEA. Paltea is a large village of 1,500 inhabitants of Hindus and Mussulmen in equal proportions. Its site is somewhat low, and, when the nullah to its south overflows, the water drains away to the northward—never back into the stream. The village is very old, very filthy, full of large contaminated tanks, which are never cleansed, and from which the people drink, rather than take the trouble to get water from the nullah. Fever had been here three years; slight in 1869, increasing in 1870, and becoming severe in 1871, when about 200 people, or 130 per mille, died. Spleen did not prevail to any great extent. Cattle disease had prevailed here in 1870. There was a dispensary

which I inspected. No patients were present. The Native Doctor, who seemed an apathetic, feeble-minded, plaintive creature, had so managed that the daily average attendance had declined in about a fortnight from 50 to 1; and as it was utterly useless to keep up a dispensary for one individual, I sent the Native Doctor into Burdwan at once, with a copy of my inspection notes.

44. Proceeding eastward through GHATKOOREE and BAKULSA, I recrossed the Adjai to KHEROOA, where there was another dispensary. Bakulsa, which is less than a mile from the river, had lost 45 out of 400 inhabitants in 1871. Fever had been there three years. Kherooa, a Hindu village of about 550 people, is exceptionally dirty, irregular in construction, and overgrown with vegetation; it has also a crowded aspect. Good water can be had, for the place is on the river-bank; but many of the inhabitants persist in drinking the very bad water of the tanks. Fever appeared here with great severity in 1869, and carried off 50 people; in 1870 there was a lull, but in 1871 it increased in virulence, and 60 deaths occurred, about 90 per mille. Spleen was very common. Cattle disease broke out in 1869 and prevailed also in 1870, and was said to have killed between 3 and 400 cows. During the rains of 1871 the Adjai overflowed, and Kherooa was flooded for nearly five months, the water gradually draining back into the stream. Such floods were said to be of very rare occurrence. The dispensary was well situated and fairly attended. Some of the Paltea people came here. The Native Doctor was slow, but seemed attentive and hard-working. He had been here only three weeks, but the people were quite satisfied with him. His returns were a great trouble to him, and as he seemed anxious and willing, I tried to teach him how to do the greatest amount of good with a minimum of worry and waste of time.

45. From Kherooa I went eastward, parallel with the Adjai, towards CUTWA. The villages on the river-bank were, as a rule, healthy compared with those inland; but except in very old, crowded, and exceptionally filthy villages, the fever was nowhere so widely spread and fatal as it had been towards the south, and of its intensification by local influences I have no doubt whatever. I met with an instance of this here.

46. DANJAROOKIE, a village with about 400 Hindu inhabitants, is situated close to the river which floods its outskirts, and on one side flows back as the river subsides, but on the other drains away inland in the opposite direction. The people, who get plenty of fresh fish and drink the river-water, were healthy, cheerful, and active, and seemed generally well-to-do. There was a slight increase of fever in 1871, which they attributed to the unusually heavy rainfall, but only 12 deaths had occurred; and at the time of my visit no one was sick, nor could I find a case of spleen. Less than half a mile inland is the old village of SHAM BAZAR, which, besides being exceedingly filthy, is on a low site, and has on the north a patch of swampy ground, due partly to the accumulation of drainage from the neighbouring fields, and partly to inundation. The people here were listless, apathetic, and sickly; the fever was common, and the place had a reputation for insalubrity. The fever had prevailed for three years, had been virulent the first year, and had carried off about a fourth of the inhabitants. No village near this could compare with it for unhealthiness.

47. CHOORPOONGAH, about a mile to the north, and about the same distance from the river as Sham Bazar, and also badly drained, had a healthy population of 900, among whom only 17 had died in 1871. There was no fever, no spleen, and but one sick person in the village—a case of dropsy. The majority of the people drink tank-water, but the tanks which I saw were clean. I cannot but attribute the unhealthiness of Sham Bazar, as compared with these villages, to its greater age, low site, crowded and filthy condition, and the contaminated water-supply.

48. At KOOSHONAM, the next village I entered, the drainage was also imperfect, but water does not remain very long. It is a Hindu village, very irregularly built, with narrow close tortuous streets, and the houses clustered in little groups or tolahs. The river inundation comes within quarter of a mile of the village. The fever appeared here in 1870, but was trifling; in 1871 it was more severe, and about 45 out of a population of 1,000 had died.

49. I rode from this to CUTWA, where I encamped for some days. Cutwa is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Bhagiruthee, at the point where it receives the River Adjai. Four miles to its south-east is DAINHAT, a large mart and manufacturing town with a population of 3,500. These places are connected by a road, which curves along the western edge of a narrow tract of high land, and is lined on the west by villages, which are continuous almost without a break, the whole way. During the rains the river flows close under the western edge of the road, but in the dry season there is a *chur*, which, from a point at Cutwa, broadens to a mile and a half near Dainhat, and is terminated abruptly by a sudden bend of the deep channel of the river towards the town. On the *chur*, near the Dainhat extremity are some large pools, connected during a great part of the dry season with the river, the water of which is consumed by a portion of the people. This *chur* is also the great latrine of Dainhat, and all along the road, the villagers who live near, throw on it just below the road, where there is a good deal of jungle and rank weed growing, all the refuse and rubbish from their houses. Near Dainhat there is a line of single houses on the river side of the road also. These villages are completely enveloped in jungle, part of which is, no doubt, the result of depopulation caused

by the fever; but apart from this, bamboo groves, palms, tanks surrounded by trees, &c., abound, and in many parts not only is the perfusion of air greatly interfered with, but the place is quite gloomy and dark. Regarded from the rice country to the west, a long line of bamboo or other jungle marks the commencement of these villages, and one would never imagine that there could be a habitation near. This tract of four to five miles long and a mile or so broad, has at the present time a population of over 20,000; and from the look of the place, the number of empty houses, and the statements of the people, I should assess the mortality from fever during 1870 and 1871 at about a sixth of the whole. The fever first appeared here in 1870, and caused considerable mortality the first year, but was most intense and fatal in 1871. The people, who are almost all Hindus, are partly agricultural and partly manufacturing, but trade has greatly diminished. The chief manufactures, I was told, were tassar, pottery, and brass-ware, such as lotahs, &c. In Dainhat smithies and brass manufactories abound, and one hears the clang of hammers on every side. The traffic is chiefly through Cutwa with Burdwan. With the country to the south there is little or no traffic, nor is there a good road in that direction, and the only road to the west is the main road from Cutwa to Burdwan, which about half way, branches also to Munglecote. There is a Municipality at Cutwa, and I found the station and bazaar in very fair order. The poorer classes appeared to be looked after in regard to conservancy, but here and there a drain full of black, foul, fermenting sewage was invariably traceable to some more pretentious upper-storied pukka house, the residence of a wealthy native. It seemed to me that the poor were fairly looked after, but the rich allowed to do as they like. There were no public latrines. At Dainhat there is also a Municipality within which are included PATAIHAT, BAGJIKER, and BHOWSING, the Municipal population being about 7,500. This was the first year of its existence, and at the time of my visit it had scarcely got to work. When it does, it will find at its doors as fine a field for sanitary improvement as it could well have. I visited, or might better say explored, all these villages pretty thoroughly from Cutwa to Dainhat.

50. PATAIHAT, a gloomy collection of wretched huts, enshrouded in jungle, had suffered severely; the people looked ill.

51. In GOALAPARA in three out of 32 houses *all* the inhabitants had died. In 29 houses, out of 134 who remained at the close of 1870, 21 persons, or 157 per 1,000, had died in 1871, and nearly all had been sick.

52. BEBAH, a small village of four *paras*, containing 520 people, almost hidden in bamboo jungle, was still very sickly.

53. I saw numerous cases of dysentery, spleen, and anæmia. In Barooorepara, containing 52 houses, *all the inmates of seven had died in 1871-72*. In the beginning of 1871 they contained 159 people, of whom 39, or 245 per 1,000, died during the year. I saw several dying children by the side of the road, one of whom, in its father's arms, had taken no medicine, because "it was of no use to go to the dispensary, the medicines did no one any good." A man who had been to the dispensary without benefit, said that the Native Doctor had explained to him that he could not expect to get "*bhala*" with charity medicine, and advised him to pay and then he would get "*bhala daupi*." Everywhere the people derided the notion of going to the dispensary. I went to inspect it, and found the Native Doctor sitting in conversation with some native gentlemen. No patients were in attendance, and his register indicated a daily average attendance of 15 only. Such figures, in the heart of a closely packed population of 8,000, would have been a disgrace to him if the place had been in a state of normal salubrity. As it was, among a tainted, debilitated, and diseased community, nothing but negligence, inattention, or want of skill, could account for it. There was little or no visiting done, and the Native Doctor kept assuring me, notwithstanding my own experience to the contrary, that *there was no sickness in the neighbourhood*. I found that he was the Native Doctor of the lock-up at Cutwa, that his family was there, and that he was very anxious that the dispensary at Dainhat should be closed, to enable him to return to his own appointment. I brought his behaviour to the notice of the Civil Surgeon, and recommended that he should be transferred to a dispensary down south, in a locality where he could not possibly be in doubt as to the existence of sickness, and where he would be under constant supervision.

54. Leaving Dainhat, I travelled to the westward, through KHEJORDIGHEE and MERAH to SREKKHUND, which I was anxious to visit because I had heard that it was free from fever, and had ascertained on inquiry at the police thana, that only 18 deaths had been reported there during the year. I found Khejordighee to be a clean, open, exceptionally well kept village, and the people, who were very civil and communicative, looked pretty healthy. The tanks were pretty clean—among the best I had seen. The drainage was also very fair, the water all flowing away to a bheel on the west. There was a little spleen, chiefly among the children, but to a trifling extent only. The fever had appeared in 1870, but so slightly that some of the villagers disputed it. In 1871, however, it had been very bad, and out of a population of 1,000, one-third of whom were Mussulmen, 125 were said to have died. *I was told that in 1865 there had been a bad outbreak of fever in this and some neighbouring villages*. Cattle disease had broken out here in 1871, and killed 100 cows. Merah, a small village of 400, chiefly Mussulmen, had suffered from the fever in 1870 and 1871, but the mortality had been very trifling, and there was very little spleen. It is an exceedingly dirty little village, full of foul

tanks and crowded with dhan stacks. The chief drinking tank was in a very bad state, and had not been cleansed for 40 years. Srikhund is a large *isolated* Hindu village, of more than 8,000 people, among whom only 680 are Mussulmans. The site is slightly raised; the land slopes from the village on every side, but especially to the south-east, where, at a distance of a mile, there is a large shallow bheel. The village has many open spaces, is free from jungle, and contains a tank of excellent water, which was constructed at the joint expense of Government and Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, its zemindar. The land in the village is very irregular, and during the rains water lodges in depressions and in the streets. It is not by any means a clean village. I saw several deep holes with moist bottoms, into which refuse of all kinds was thrown. There was no sickness however. The gomashta had a register of all the deaths during 1871, and told me that they amounted to 98, or 32 per mille. There had been 230 cases of fever, and he had distributed quinine among the poor sick. Cattle disease had prevailed during the year, causing 100 deaths.

55. Skirting the bheel and several small villages south of Srikhund, I entered Doco, a fairly drained, open Hindu village of 500 people, of whom 45 had died of fever in 1871. On its south is a deep khal, which, during the rains, carries off surplus water from a large bheel to the north. The village was dirty, but free from jungle, and the houses built well apart. The people, however, were churlish and uncommunicative, but seemed in fair health. I doubted the alleged mortality.

56. Turning to the north-east again, I visited KHURUZORAM, a village of 1,500 people, of whom a third are Mussulmans. It is a large straggling place, with a central open space and large tanks, round which the houses are built in separate clusters. There was no fever; about 45 deaths had taken place during the year, or 30 per mille. I saw a great many children, but they were full of life and activity, and free from spleen.

57. At JUGONANDUNPOOR, a Hindu village of 500, UMDOGRAH with 450, MANTHODLER 1,200, PANCHBAREAH 500, and CHAROOL 1,800, the fever had been very trifling, the deaths not exceeding 30 per 1,000, except in Masthooler, where they were 35. At Jugonandunpoor there had been cattle disease in May and June, killing 12; and at Charool, in the same months, killing 100 cows.

58. Crossing a nullah at Charool, I rode south to SREERATI, an old Hindu village with 1,000 inhabitants. There was no fever; only 25 deaths were admitted.

59. South-east I passed through MOOLTER and SAGURPOOR, clean, prosperous looking villages with 1,000 inhabitants. There was no fever, and the villagers would only admit 9 deaths during the past year. There was no spleen among them, and the people were healthy, and busy, and cheerful. *They told me that they had suffered severely from fever in 1867; that 70 had died that year; and that the villages Ukruah, on the east, and Chandpoor, on the south, had also been attacked.* There was a tank of good water here.

60. At SIMOOLGACHEE, a Mussulman village, two miles east, with 228 inhabitants, there was no fever nor spleen, and only 1 death had happened in 1871. The village is on the Bramoney nuddee, the water of which is drunk by the villagers. This nuddee overflows in the rains, replenishes these tanks and fills a small bheel to the north, the surplus water back freely as the stream subsides.

61. On the opposite bank is HURRISPOOR, also a Mussulman village of 150 inhabitants, who were entirely free from sickness or spleen.

62. At MODHOPUR, a very old village containing many large pucca houses, I found no history of recent fever, but there was still a certain amount of chronic sickness, *the result of an outbreak which occurred seven years before, in 1863 or 1864.* The fever, I learnt, was most intense the first year, and had been slowly, but steadily, declining ever since. It is an effete old village, on a low site, and just the place where disease would be likely to linger. In one family I saw five young men and boys with large spleens and sallow complexions, and the aspect of a great proportion of the people around was unhealthy. Many of the boys and young men had spleen. I saw no signs of bad drainage or of the site being damp, but I noticed for the first time that there were cocoanut palms among the trees around, and they grew best in a moist soil. There were many poor in the place, and the rise in the price of provisions was complained of. Rice was said to have become half as dear again, ghee twice, and milk thrice as dear within the last ten or twelve years, while the price of labour had stood still. Cattle disease had carried off 200 cows in 1871, and milk was becoming scarcer and dearer. There were 600 people in the village (seven-eighths being Hindus) out of a former population of over 900.

63. NEEMDOHO, another almost contiguous village, with a residue of 620 out of a former population of 820, was in much the same state, and had been attacked with fever in the same year, 1863 or 1864. There had been no fever for years, but spleen was prevalent. A mile and a-half to the eastward of these villages, which are near the Bramoney nuddee, is a large bheel three or four miles long, skirted on the south by a jungly, uncultivated tract, which I traversed in passing through Beshoromba to Poorbusthulee.

64. BESHOROMBA, formerly a place with 1,000 inhabitants, had now but 620, and wore a wretched, deserted, uncleared appearance. There was no excess of fever in 1871, but the

village had been so devastated by the outbreak seven years before, that it was recovering itself very slowly.

65. East of Beshoromba I traversed a winding road with patches of occasional jungle on either side through MOORGATTA, RIMI, and MUNDULPARA to POORBUSTHULEE. It was in this portion of the district that the fever had first appeared. I was therefore very anxious to examine it, and to note the signs of its past effects and the present condition of the people. There had been no recent complaints of fever from this neighbourhood, and not a single dispensary had been established in it. I encamped just south of Poorbusthulee and remained for some days. Poorbusthulee is a large straggling town, with so many villages linked on to its suburbs and to each other that it is not easy to isolate the place in one's mind. Beginning in the extreme north, COXEALKE CHOOPEE POORBUSTHULEE, BELGACHEE, POLASH-POOLEE, KAMERPOOKUR, KOMERPARA, PUROOLIA, SUNDERPORE, SOLOONTO, JEHANNUGGUR, BELPOOKOOREAH, BHATCHALLA, MAIGATCHEE, POLERHAT, NOTOONGRAM, EKDALA, SREEKISTOPOOR, BHANDURTIKOREE, and many others, are almost continuous, cover a space equal to about three miles square, and in 1863 contained a population of 26,269, which has been reduced to about 12,000—a loss of 57 per cent. All these villages are very old and abound in pucca houses, many of which, however, from death or desertion, are now in ruins. In some villages scarcely any but pucca houses remain; but between them are large patches of ground covered with dense jungle, among which, besides an occasional wall, are to be seen, peeping here and there, little mounds, which mark the site of former dwellings. Many such spaces are to be seen where the ruins of 50 to 60 houses may be counted in which not one inhabited hut remains. I had heard a great deal about the fever, and knew something of its malignancy, but I never for a moment pictured to myself, or conjectured the possibility, of such utter destruction and desolation as were only too evident here. There were so few people in some of these villages, that the place was unnaturally quiet and still, and I explored for a long time without meeting any one. Those I did see complained greatly of the overgrowth of jungle, which, they said, they were quite unable either to prevent or clear. It interfered with the access of fresh air, afforded a too convenient shelter for latrine purposes and a site for the disposal of rubbish, and gave the locality so utterly wretched an aspect that it deterred new people from coming to settle in it. Some complained that wild pigs had returned, and one morning, news was brought me that a tiger (the first known to be in the neighbourhood by the people now living) had killed a cow in Srikistopoor only the night before. Puroolia, one of the most desolate and jungly of these villages, first suffered from fever in 1863; it was intense the first year and continued so for three years, causing great mortality and poverty. So many were prostrated, that the dead were left unburied. Since 1866 the sickness had been steadily diminishing, but during 1871, when there was a very heavy rainfall, fever had slightly increased, and 20 persons had died. What the original condition of the site of this village may have been it is impossible for one to say. When I saw it, it was extremely irregular, full of alternating elevations and hollows, due, I imagine, to the action of the rain on the walls and raised foundations of former houses. Dense jungle grew on every waste spot, and new vegetation was springing up. The people were dejected and sallow, and there was a little spleen among the children. It was formerly a prosperous place, with a considerable population of cultivators, labourers, shopkeepers, and weavers. In a petition presented some years ago by the landholders of Hooghly and Burdwan, the population was stated at 3,003—at present it is 406. Jehanunggur had a similar history—it was nearly all jungle with a few scattered houses. Its population is said to have fallen from 1,011 to 344, and its appearance would imply still greater mortality; but as these villages run one into the other, it is difficult to seize on the actual limits of any of them with any approach to accuracy. The tanks in this village were not only horribly foul, but nearly dry. There is a well here, and the water in it was 18 feet from the surface. Polerhat had been affected at the same time and in the same way. It had been a busy place, with a number of shop-keepers and pottery-makers, besides the usual agricultural and labouring classes. Its tanks were *pana*-covered, contaminated, and contained little water. There are several wells here, in some of which the water was 15 feet, in others 25 feet, from the surface. Bhatchalla, Srikistopoor, Margatchee Bhandurtikoree, and Soloonto, are villages here which suffered in a very special degree. In all the people seemed very badly off, and complained of the great rise in the price of the common articles of food during the past ten years. Taking ten villages of this group, the population of which is stated in the petition before alluded to as having been formerly 14,080, I find their present population to be 5,809 only, or less by 59 per cent. But so far from considering this excessive, I believe that it falls short of the truth, and that two-thirds of the population have disappeared. In Bhatchalla and other of these villages, great numbers of human skulls were to be seen lying about among the jungle and by the road-side. The village of Ekdala lies to the eastward of the group just alluded to, and is separated from it by a few rice-fields. Here I had the same history as regards the fever; but there was less jungle, the people were recovering more rapidly, and waking up into life and activity. Building was actively going on outside the former boundary, and there was less sickness and no spleen. I noticed in this place the deepest tank I had seen. I estimated its depth at 25 to 30 feet, but it was almost dry. There was a little pool of dirty water at the bottom, no where knee deep. I

inquired how long it had dried in this way, but no one knew. All I could gather was that it was a very old tank, which partially filled with rainfall and drainage during the rains, and became dry in the hot weather, and that, so far as anyone now living could say, it had always been the case. This village had lost 462 people out of 1,522. There had been no increase of fever in 1871. Poorbusthulee itself appeared a very old town, and the numerous puuca houses, many of them in a ruined state, were more noticeable owing to the destruction of so many of the humbler mud dwellings. It had evidently suffered severely, but the fever was gone now, and here, as in Ekdala, there were signs of returning activity and cheerfulness. I saw several tanks here of considerable size completely dry: some had become shallow from the gradual attrition and washing back of their embankments; others were still deep, but there was not a drop of water in them. The population of this place had diminished from 5,000 to 1,800, and its manufacturing trade was almost extinct.

66. While encamped at Poorbusthulee, I spent a day among the villages to the south-west, in which direction I very soon passed beyond the old fever line of 1863. The villages directly south had suffered in the same way and at the same time as the Poorbusthulee group. Those to the south-west, at a distance of 8 or 9 miles, and which were only five miles due west, had not shared in the fever of 1863 at all. Thus Bagpoo, about eight miles south-west and $4\frac{1}{2}$ due west, had no fever in 1863, but had suffered in 1871 and had lost 150 people out of 1,000. Knowing that only twelve deaths had been reported at the thana, I asked the chowkedars in the presence of the villagers how many deaths had occurred, and they readily admitted that at least 80 people had died. I inquired why they had not reported it; they only laughed with a sheepish sort of air, and seemed to think—as they are likely enough to think if no one looks after them—that it was a matter of no moment whatever. Koorchen, a small neighbouring village, had a little fever in 1871, and an outbreak of cattle disease, causing 25 deaths. The tanks here were bad, and those at Bagpoo were mere marshes.

67. From Poorbusthulee I rode south-west past Bagpoo through Kooragurraah, Malgurrer, Masgurrer, Soodagurrer and Sahadapoor, all small agricultural villages and free from fever, across the Khurraah River, which was barely fordable, to Nundunhat. The land round the villages enumerated above is annually inundated by the Khurraah, the water draining off into a bheel to the north-west. Nundunhat is a small place of 400 inhabitants, but is a grain mart, and was full of business and activity. There was no fever; only eight deaths had occurred in the year, and the people looked strong and healthy.

68. Nunaparah, Satgunlue, and Degrapara, on the route to Khuruzgram, were all healthy, and I could hear nothing of fever in the neighbourhood. At Khuruzgram, out of 1,000 inhabitants, only 25 had died in 1871. There was a little spleen among the children, but no bad fever had visited the place within the last 20 years.

69. Through a number of other villages, mostly free from fever, I reached Satgatchee, a large, effete, and filthy old village on the high road between Culna and Burdwan, and in the tract which suffered from the fever in 1866 and 1867. It is an ill-kept straggling place, but there was no very excessive fever, and the place seemed to have partially recovered itself. There was a chemist's shop, and a Bengalee practitioner practising there with whom I conversed, seemed to consider the fever as a thing of the past.

70. I rode from Satgatchee into MYMAR, and took the train to Burdwan with a view to revisiting South Burdwan.

71. On the 20th March I left Burdwan for the south again, partly with a view to examine certain portions of the Royna and Khundghose thanas, which I had not visited on my first tour, but mainly, to ascertain what the dispensaries were doing, whether the Inspectors were getting them into order, and what effect they were producing on the health of the people. I followed the same route, crossing the Damoodah, the stream of which, not more than 50 yards broad, was nowhere above the horse's knees, and halted at Babarakpore. The pools on the surface by the road-side had dried up, but there was still a small shallow bheel to the north and east of the village. At Babarakpore, I found the people decidedly better, the mortality had ceased, and there were fewer sick. The deaths in this village, which had not been very severely visited, as deduced from a house-to-house inquiry in 48 dwellings, had been 16 out of 208, or 77 per mille. There is a large, shallow tank in the village, which is used both for drinking and ablution, the margins of which are overgrown with rank grass and weed. On its sloping banks I counted 40 graves, the lowest being but a foot from the water's edge, while at least a third of them must be submerged by the rise of the water in the rains. I learnt that the villagers were too poor to incur the expense of cremation, and that the partially burnt bodies were thrown into these shallow graves, which were not filled in with earth, but closed with a bamboo frame-work, on which the excavated earth was placed. In the rains this earth becomes saturated, its weight breaks the bamboos, and, sinking into the hole, forms a concavity in which rain-water necessarily lodges, and, charged with organic matter from the grave, percolates, or during heavy showers, spills over, into the tank below. In the case of graves so near the edge as I have mentioned, the water in the rains would cover them, and the extent and pernicious character of the resulting contamination may be well imagined, especially when cholera corpses were thus disposed of. The village on the high road is slightly raised above

the surrounding rice-fields, is very open, and free from jungle. Its population is about 600. There was no excessive amount of spleen.

72. GOPALPORE, a neighbouring village to the south, had lost 60 out of 700 people, or 85 per mille, in 1871. South of the village is a khal running eastward. The entrance to the village was very offensive from the proximity of some high jungle grass on land used as a latrine. The people did not seem very weakly, but about a fifth of the children had spleen. They formerly got medical relief from Narigram, but now went to Jooblay, or Belsore Dispensary. The streets were badly drained—water lodged in them during the rains.

NARIGRAM, a large village of about 1,500 people, is on the same khal, which dries in the hot weather. The fever had been very severe in 1871, and about 150, or 100 per mille, had died. Spleen was very prevalent. Some of the streets were very low and trodden into mud. The people were poor, but there was no destitution. A few of the inhabitants had been too ill to get in their rice, and were now dependent on what they could earn as labourers. A semindar here had employed a Native Doctor from Calcutta, who started a dispensary and treated the poor gratis, but took fees from others according to their position. He had now gone away, and they were helpless, so I promised to send a Native Doctor to visit the village twice a week.

73. The villages of BHEKMPORE, BASHODAPOOR, and ARADIPOOR, east and south of Narigram, had also suffered severely.

74. On the following day I went to the little village of SAGRIE, which is close to the high road. The entrance had been through a pool of water, now dry, and the place was but little raised above the rice-field level. Fever had been very intense here; there were still many sick, some of whom were bedridden, and spleen was very prevalent. The people complained that the Native Doctor at Jooblay, when he came to visit them, did not stay sufficiently long or inquired after the sick, but saw a single case and turned away before it became known that he was there. In 31 houses, containing 123 people, there had been 14 deaths in 1871, at which rate the mortality would be 102 per mille.

75. At JOOBLAY (three-quarter mile to the west) a dispensary had been established since the first week in January. I inspected it for the second time, but had little reason to be satisfied with its condition. The out-patients who attended the dispensary were fairly treated, but the visiting was bad, and the inspection purely nominal; the Inspecting Officer coming at 4 p.m., when the dispensary was closed and the Native Doctor should have been visiting. I found the Sagrie villagers' complaint to be well founded, for during several recent visits only one patient was recorded as having been seen there, though the village was very sickly indeed. I directed the Native Doctor to visit Narigram every Monday and Wednesday, Chagram on Tuesdays and Fridays, and to devote Wednesdays and Saturdays to villages near, and to send a copy of my inspection remarks to the Civil Surgeon for his information. Jooblay, which has a Hindu population of 1,200, had been severely visited by the fever, and spleen was very common. At this my second visit there was considerable improvement, but the people looked sickly and tainted, and it was only too clear that there would yet be a considerable amount of unpreventable mortality among them. In 67 houses containing 250 people, there had been 27 deaths in 1871, equivalent to a death-rate of 107 per mille.

76. I proceeded westward across rice-fields to CHAGRAM, a Hindu village of 1,200 inhabitants, on a low, badly-drained site, water lodging about the place for four months in the year. It contained many large *pana*-covered tanks, in which the water was excessively bad, and even in the daytime in the month of March the air in their neighbourhood was sensibly chilly and raw. Fever had prevailed here for three years, and 150 people had died in the third year, 1871. I found spleen very prevalent.

77. OVAREK, the next village, with a mixed population (Mussulmans predominating), had lost 300 by fever in 1871. Its drainage was pretty good, but the tanks were all in bad order, and the village was overgrown with bamboo jungle. Here also there was a two years' history of fever, but spleen was by no means common, and the people had a less sickly aspect.

78. At KHUNDGHOSE, the thana station, I found a dispensary, but the work of the day was over. The village is very old, offete, and decaying—contains many old ruins, much jungle, and an unusual number of tanks and pools. It was in a filthy condition, and I was not surprised to find that the mortality from fever had been considerable. The population was 3,000, and the mortality in 1871, 250, or 81 per mille.

79. North of Khundghose, almost parallel to the Damoodah, is a road leading from Sudderghat to Bankoora. Crossing this, and traversing rice-fields for about a mile and a half, I came to a tract where the Damoodah evidently overflows every year, depositing so much sand as to impair the fertility of the land. On the river-bank here are some very old villages, which have suffered severely, two of the worst being NARECHA or LARECHA and GOETANPORE. The latter is an exceedingly, closely and irregularly built Hindu village of about 1,500 people, and one of the filthiest places I ever saw. It is full of holes and pits, and seems to have been built with an especial view to preventing air circulation, the road-ways being very narrow and remarkably tortuous. The tanks were all foul, contained rotting leaves and

filth of all kinds; and though the village is on the river-bank, at least half the people drink tank-water. There was a dispensary here, but at the time of my visit the Native Doctor was absent in Burdwan, and had locked up the books and medicines. Fish was said to be plentiful and to be freely eaten, but the people seemed certainly no healthier than their inland neighbours, and spleen was very common. Fever had been here three years, but had been very severe in 1870, the second year, and was still worse in 1871.

80. On my return to camp I passed at nightfall through the low straggly Hindoo village of KAMALPORE. It contained about 1,500 inhabitants, of whom about 100 died in 1871. It seemed a very old village and much overgrown with jungle, and the air within the villages, saturated with moisture from the tanks, was piercingly cold, as compared with the temperature outside.

81. Next morning I went by SUDDERGHAT, JANMOH, and PANGATCHA to BRJAPORE, a mixed village of 900 inhabitants, and in which a dispensary, managed by a Mahomedan Sub-Assistant Surgeon, had been established. The village is surrounded by low and swampy land, the result of the annual overflow of the Damoodah, and to its east is a thick deposit of sand, due to the same cause. A khal to the north-east, through which the surplus surface water drains away, continues to run all the year round. The condition of the village has been unchanged for years, and the people always suffer from fever to an exceptional degree. During the last three years, however, here, as elsewhere there had been an increase in the number of cases in 1871, during which about 100 per 1,000 of the people had died. I inspected the dispensary, where I found 80 patients in attendance and work going on in a more satisfactory way than in many other dispensaries I had seen. There was a daily average attendance of 100, and except in the matter of quantity (only one day's supply of medicine being dispensed to those coming from a distance), the patients seemed well attended to.

82. The people from the neighbouring villages of BHOLPORE, PANGATCHA, MAHAKANIM, KHYIDPORE, CHOTA SALGATCHA, and NOTUNGGRAM, were pallid anæmic creatures, and spleen was enormously prevalent among them. The shortcomings chiefly noticeable in the management of this dispensary were—

(1) Careless compounding, the medicines being prepared in filthy bottles; (2) want of system and method in visiting; (3) waste of time and labour in limiting the supply of medicines to what was required for one day only, a practice which entailed unnecessary suffering and fatigue on the sick coming from a distance, and hampering the work of the dispensary by increasing unnecessarily the number of daily prescriptions and dispensings; (4) neglect to keep copies of indents and other necessary papers, so that accumulations of particular medicines which I found to exist here could not be traced to their origin; (5) a careless mixing together of poisons and ordinary drugs.

83. Revisiting JAROOL, SOONEAH, KAMDEPORE, MAHADIPORE, and KOIROE, I found in all of them evidence of considerable improvement, especially at Koiroe. There was less fever, and that which did exist, was chronic. I saw 30 children whose spleens had been much reduced in size by treatment, and the people seemed to freely recognize the value of the relief accorded to them. In Jarool the mortality in 1871 had been 70 per 1,000, in Sooneah 94, in Mahadeopore 70, and in Koiroe 92 per 1,000.

85. SEHARA, FAQUIPORE, SOOLTANPORE, GOPINATHPORE, DERIBURIPORE and MUNDAL, were next visited. Sehara, a straggling village of about 600 inhabitants, had suffered for two years, 1871 being the worst. It contains a number of tanks, in all of which the water was foul. In some of them, within the village, cremation is performed. Rice cultivation comes up to the village margin. The crops had been good, and there was no distress. There is no khal near. I learned that 25 people had died at the close of 1870, and 100 during 1871, September, October, and November being the months of high mortality. Forty per cent. of the children examined had spleen, and many were jaundiced. They were two miles from a dispensary. No one visited the village. Faquirpore was a still more straggling, irregularly built village, containing much jungle and many shallow *pana*-covered and marshy tanks. It was exceedingly filthy, the small clusters of bamboo here and there being used for latrine purposes. Fever had been present two years, the greatest mortality being in 1871. The people were surly and uncommunicative. Two were patients of the Jooalay dispensary, the others seemed too apathetic to seek relief. Eleven out of 18 children had spleen. Gopinathpore, a village containing about 300 people, half of whom are Hindus and half Mahomedans, had also suffered two years from fever. I saw no fault in the drainage, but the water-supply was bad. There had been a heavy rainfall, but the water did not lodge about the village. There is a small bheel to the eastward, which dries in the hot weather. The people seemed very sickly, and spleen was very prevalent—30 per cent. among the children. There was nothing particular about the village; it was cleaner than many, seemed well-to-do. The people eat fish, the drainage was good; the one bad feature was, the foul state of the tanks. Sixty-five people out of 300 were said to have died, and of these 40 were women. The people had been struck with the disproportionally large mortality among the women and wanted to know the reason. Milk was procurable here, and the place seemed altogether more prosperous than the surrounding villages.

86. DEBIBURPORE, a small village of 200 people, had many sick at the time of my visit.

NAIGRAM.
BHEMPORE.
NUNDAL.
SHANDANATH.
BANDHUPORE.
BEMPORE.
BUNAPOOTUR.
LOTORAM.

MIRPORE.
KROESAM.
BULLAR.
BHEKPORE.
BAGDEPARA.
SOUKPORE.
DOLEPARA.

There was nothing noteworthy either here or at Nundal except the badness of the water. This last is a village of about 350 inhabitants, chiefly Hindus, and is the centre of a line of contiguous villages named in the margin, which for six miles, line both margins of the principal khal in this part of the country. The combined population of these villages must be fully 5,000. When it is remembered that this khal

is a little shallow stream originating a few miles to the west, and dry during four or five months of the year; that the slope is not very considerable and the flow of the water far from rapid; that the whole of this population defecates on its margin, performs cremation there, washes its clothes in it, and fouls the water in every conceivable manner, the condition of the stream, when it reaches the villages a mile or two farther to the eastward, may be well imagined. These villages seemed so far from help, that I recommended the establishment of a dispensary at Nundal, which was promptly carried out by the Civil Surgeon.

87. ADIPORE, INDOTEE, GOPALBERA, DIGALGRAM, BAMONEAH, RAMCHUNDERPORE, AMRAH, TATTIPARA, and EKLOR, villages near the Gheea Nuddee in the south-west corner of Hoyna thana, were next visited. Adipore and Sunkerpore are small villages, and had suffered two years, 1871 being the worst. In Adipore the mortality was only 50 per 1,000. In Sunkerpore, which contains 118 houses, the mortality during 1871 was only 8 out of 142 persons inhabiting 35 houses, which is only 56 per 1,000. Indotee, a large village with 196 houses and 900 people, of whom four-fifths are Hindus. There had been a heavy rainfall and water lodged in some of the streets. There is no khal near. The crops had been good; there was no destitution; milk was selling at 10 seers the rupee; fish was procurable. The water tanks were very foul, many shallow and full of rank vegetation. The people were very sickly, and most of the children had spleen. In 1871, out of 329 persons inhabiting 63 houses, 50, or 155 per 1,000, had died. This was the second worst year of fever. Gopalbera, a straggling filthy little place of 200 houses, the condition of which Mr. Metcalfe and myself had found to be so terrible on my first tour, had improved greatly. Many of the very bad cases had died, but the general aspect of the people had greatly improved. We had ordered the establishment of a dispensary here, but I discovered that the Native Doctor appointed had taken it on himself to open it a mile and a quarter away to the westward, not half a mile from another similar institution, and that our sole object, that of rendering it unnecessary for these sickly people to travel so far for relief, was frustrated. I recommended his removal as untrustworthy: he had dated all his returns from Gopalbera—and his services were dispensed with. The change for the better in the appearance of the people was, however, very noticeable and encouraging. The mortality was less than I had expected to find it. In 50 houses in Bamnpara, containing 224 people, there died in 1871 25, or 111 per 1,000, but every one of these 224 people had been sick. None of the houses were empty, and the fall, in the mortality the following year was enormous. I do not know why this place should have been so unhealthy, except that the water was, as usual, very bad. The people seemed very poor, and the village was filthy. Spleen was very common, almost all the children had it. Digulgram, a large village one and three-quarter miles to the westward, in the midst of a group of villages attacked in 1869, had an excellent dispensary managed by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kusla Chunder Bose, and affording relief to an average of 185 patients daily. The place was in excellent order, the visiting efficient, the sick from a distance received three days' supply of medicine, and everything possible seemed to be done to afford relief and spare the people unnecessary trouble. The following notes of this dispensary are extracted from my pocket-book:—"Visiting this dispensary at 7½ A.M., I find the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Compounder present, and 150 patients in attendance, but only 14 have been seen, which looks as if work had not begun very early. The day's supply of medicine is prepared, but some of the bottles are dirty. The returns are well kept and promptly produceable. I am glad to see that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon visits surrounding villages, but a little more system is desirable. He should go to Judolee on Mondays and Thursdays, Oochalon on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Khursee on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The hospital cooly should go in the early morning, taking with him concentrated medicines, and announce the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's coming. By continuing to go regularly on regular days and at fixed times, patients from outside villages will flock to him for treatment. Patients from intervening villages must attend either the visited places or the dispensary. Every patient should get three days' supply of medicine, which will last till the next visit. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon is not giving sufficient food-relief to his patients. I am sorry to see that the Inspecting Officer comes here in the afternoon, when the work is over, and thus prevents the Sub-Assistant Surgeon from going visiting. Ekloke, Tattipara, and Digulgram, might all be inspected in one morning before 10 o'clock. It is to be distinctly understood that weakly children requiring milk, or milk and sago, or milk and soojee, are to have it; it is as necessary, often more so, than the mere medicine." I did not examine the village of Digulgram, but rode on to Bamoneeah, where there was also a dispensary. Bamoneeah is about two miles west of Digulgram. About a mile east of the village, the land begins to slope rather suddenly, the rice-fields are one above another in terraces, patches of waste land appear, and at the bottom of a considerable

incline, the Ghies Nuddee flows towards the Dalkasur; it contains water all the year round. Bamporech is on the irregular sloping ground; its site is very uneven, the streets and lanes varying much in level. It seemed crowded, ill-ventilated, and excessively dirty. The population (Hindu) is 1,100, and the deaths were said to be 245 in six months, more probably 245 since the fever first appeared. The disease had been prevalent three years. The rainfall lodges about the streets. The people are poor, but get and consume fish during the rains. Thirty per cent. of the children had spleen, and the inhabitants generally were sallow and sickly. I should question very much if the place were ever healthy. The dispensary was in a very bad state. The Native Doctor, a mere boy, was doing nothing. The dispensary was not opened till late in the day, the registers were wrongly kept, and not written at the time. No returns were sent in, and the supply of quinine had been allowed to dwindle down to half an ounce, the daily attendance being 200. He had not yet indented for more. As this was the second occasion on which I found things going on badly under him, I recommended his removal. Ranchunderpore, or Kindoor, a large Hindu village, of 1,300 inhabitants, had suffered three years, 1871 being the worst; 200 people were said to have died. The site was irregular, and water lodged in and near the village, which is just above the Ghies Nuddee. Like all the villages in this neighbourhood, it was jungly, filthy, full of foul lands, and the people were sallow and sickly. Forty per cent. of the children had spleen. The people begged to have the dispensary, which had been removed to Tattipara re-established, but they had been too apathetic to take advantage of it while it was among them. At Tattipara, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was conducting the work in a systematic and satisfactory manner, and had acquired the confidence of the people. Two hundred and eighty-seven per day was the average attendance. Many of the patients, however, come from the other side of the Dalkasur River, from the Gohat and Jehanabad thanas. Tattipara itself is an abominably jungly, dark, and filthy suburb of Eklokee. The place was stamped with a look of poverty and misery. At Eklokee, which is on the left bank of the Dalkasur, there was a dispensary admirably managed by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Peary Lal Sen. The daily attendance would have been 630 or more per diem, but was kept down by giving two days' supply of medicine to every one in the village, and three or four days' supply to those living at a distance. Eklokee, itself, an old village containing over 1,000 people, had been badly stricken, nearly all its inhabitants had suffered, and 150 had died of fever. Most of the patients attending the dispensary, however, came from Jehanabad, on the other side of the river. It was now much improved; the people had lost the apathetic, listless look so common at my first visit, and were more cheerful and hopeful. Eklokee dispensary—(extract from notes.) "Visited at noon; work unfortunately just over. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Native Doctor, and compounders present. I am sorry to see that the quinine expenditure for this dispensary is estimated at 3½ ounces a day, which is not enough for nearly 700 patients. In a large dispensary like this there should always be a couple of pounds in stock, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon indenting for more whenever the supply falls to that amount. No great amount of visiting can be expected with so large an out-patient attendance as I see here. I have every reason to be satisfied with this dispensary; it is in excellent order. The medicines are clean and carefully prepared, and if the Sub-Assistant Surgeon will only give quinine liberally, using a proper amount of discretion, he will be doing, I think, all that can be done for the people around him. I am sorry to see an intermission in the food relief to-day owing to the cook's illness. A substitute should be got."

88. From Mogulmyree, where my camp was, I rode again to KOIORE. Arriving at 7 A.M., I found 100 people already in attendance at the dispensary and work going on. The Native Doctor in charge was willing enough, but wanted teaching. He was giving quinine in grain doses as an antiperiodic. His medicine bottles were dry and unlabelled; the Tinct. Opii had no label and was mixed with the medicines in daily use. Visiting was irregular, and limited almost entirely to Koioire. I directed the Native Doctor to visit Akogee, two miles west; Sehara, two miles south-east; and Boyee, two miles north-west, twice a week, sending on concentrated medicines in the early morning, and to omit visiting other villages for the present. Although the patients attending the dispensary were very sickly—anaemia, spleen, dropsy, anasarca, &c., being very common among them, the aspect of the people in Koioire, as a whole, had greatly improved.

89. My next circuit was through KONAH KISTOPORE, OUSHARA, (ODOOREH, PARACHUNPANA, DRAHAL, and POLASON. Konah Kistopore, a village of 550 people, had also improved since I first saw it. It has one large rather good tank, and a number of others which were very bad; the people do not discriminate, however, and use one as much as the other. The fever had been here two years; 80 per 1,000 had died in 1871, and 18 out of 30 children examined had spleen. The place was not so bad as many others that I had visited. Oushara was very bad still. It seemed to contain about 400 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths were Mahomedans. Like all Mahomedan villages, it is excessively filthy, full of manure heaps (some on the margins of tanks) and holes containing refuse. The tanks were all bad but one, which had been cleaned two years before. In two (out of four) paras containing 40 houses and 167 people, 22, or 131 per 1,000, had died in 1871, the second and worst year of the disease. A khal passes through the village, which is dry for four or five months in the year. The drainage was good, no signs of water lodging about or near the

village. One-third of the inhabitants still looked sickly, and one-third of the children examined had hypertrophied spleen. Oodgoreh, a small equally dirty little village of 150 people, was much in the same state; two-thirds of the people had been ill, and 26 had died. Dharal is a large straggling village with detached *para*hs, much bamboo jungle, a filthy, neglected-looking place, containing 300 houses and 1,200 inhabitants. On the bank of a khal which passes through it were to be seen the earthen pots, some of the clothes and pillows of recently-burnt corpses. The tanks were in a very bad condition, and the patches of bamboo jungle here and there were the latrines of the majority of the population. The people seemed cowed and depressed as well as sickly; spleen was very prevalent. I had no fault to find with the drainage. That the place had been badly hit was evident from the results of an inquiry in two *para*hs, where, out of 231 people inhabiting 41 houses, 65, or 280 per 1,000, had died in 1871. I found afterwards that the disease had clung to the place in 1872 also, 25, or 151 per 1,000; of the surviving 166 in the same houses having died that year. Paschunpara is a sort of suburb of Polason, and exactly like Dharal in all its features. Polason, a Hindu village of 900 or 1,000 people, on the same khal as Dharal, is a large straggling place on an uneven irregular site; it is built in detached *para*hs, and contains much bamboo jungle. The drainage seemed good; filth and bad water seemed the distinguishing features of the place. I counted 60 graves on one spot at the edge of the town. I could not account for so many graves, as Hindus generally burn their dead, and only a sixteenth of the inhabitants were Mahomedans. I believe that when many deaths happen in one family, the people are too poor to burn the corpses—it costs Rs. 5 at least to burn one effectually—and so, partially burn them to satisfy the custom and bury the rest. I was assured that 300 or 400 had died. In Japara, containing 43 houses and 256 people, there were 48 deaths = 180 per 1,000.

90. These four filthy villages, viz. *Dharal*, *Paschunpara*, *Baushapokur*, and *Polason*, are situated on a khal flowing eastward, and form the western extremity of a long line of contiguous villages which line the margins of the same nuddee for five miles. These villages are *Bihyobutteepora*, *Rambatec*, *Julukhond*, *Saknora*, *Arcoec*, *Neloot*, *Dogra*, *Haseeah*, *Masee*, *Googunee*; they contain between them about 8,000 people. From the results of house-to-house inquiry in those villages printed in italics, I found that out of 2,024 people, 288, or 137 per 1,000, had died in 1871. *Polason* and *Dharal* are on the high road, an old road now only used for foot and under village traffic, leading from *Jehanabad* to *Sudderghat*. At *Polason* there was a dispensary, but the Native Doctor, a Mussulman, had closed it at 11 A. M., and, instead of living on the spot, had removed to the extreme end of the village. The register was kept by a villager. The medicines were very dirty. The compounder had run away 10 days before, but the fact had not been reported. No visiting was done, the Inspecting Officer's visits were made in the afternoon or at night, and he had only been twice in three months. I reported the condition of things.

91. *Oochalan*, *Mirpore*, *Sreeram-poor*, and *Chakchandani Keoleh*, *Paeta*, *Shirpore*, *Mohunpore*, and *Gutan*, were next visited. *Oochalan* is on the high road between *Burdwan* and *Eklokee*, the great highway between *Burdwan* and *Midnapore*. There is a serai here and an enormous tank with 22 feet high embankments on the road-side. About 75 per cent. of the people had been sick, and in 1871, the third year of the prevalence of the disease, 100 per mille had died. The serai portion of the village was clean, but the village of *Oochalan* itself was as dirty and ill-kept as the other villages in this locality. *Mirpore* and *Sreeram-poor* are very near together, separated only by a khal, which flows south to the *Dalkessur*, and is dry during several months in the year. *Mirpore* is also situated on a cross-road going south-east and connecting *Oochalan* with *Gutan*. In their neighbourhood also, there is a considerable cluster of villages on each side of the khal, extending for a couple of miles, and consisting of *Mirpore*, *Chakchandani*, *Sreeram-pore*, *Bamoonpara*, *Nassipore*, *Keshubpore*, *Rusoolpore*, *Bamoonpara*, &c., the population, chiefly Mahomedan, being about 4,000. The villages resemble in every respect those of the *Polason* group. They had begun to suffer in 1870, but the mortality was trifling till 1871, when about 120 per mille died. In all of them spleen was prevalent; all the tanks were excessively foul, and the same careless habits regarding defecation, cremation, burial, and cleanliness, existed here as in *Polason* and *Dharal*. *Chakchandani*, the southernmost village, was the least jungly, but the most severely smitten; the people looked very ill, and almost all the children had spleen. On my first visit I was assured that 100 out of 600 had died in 1871. On my second visit I found that in *Dokeepara*, containing 27 houses, a much higher mortality had obtained; the deaths in 1871 among 138 inmates being 47, or 339 per 1,000. There was a dispensary at *Mirpore* with a daily attendance of 181 out-patients, but the work was not well done. Visiting was neglected, and I had to report the Native Doctor for neglect, and the Inspecting Officer also.

92. I now turned south-east by *Paeta*, *Shirpore*, and *Mohunpore* to *Gutan*. *Paeta* was another *Dharal*, a great straggling village, on an uneven site, consisting of several closely built *para*hs, separated by bamboo jungle, tanks, and bare land. The fever had prevailed three years, and I was assured that 250 people had died. The villagers assessed the population at 1,500; the census taken after the period of highest mortality gives 700. From the aspect of the village I should have estimated 1,500 at least, but the place is so straggling that

one may easily be deceived. It is a Hindoo village on the same khal (the Mindessuree) as the Mirpore and Chakohandar group, but the fever appeared here in 1869, a year earlier than there. Most of the tanks were excessively bad; the place was dirty and contained too much jungle to allow the air to circulate freely. Defecation was practised in the village among the bamboos and on the tank margins. All the children seemed sickly, and there was a great deal of spleen. As the neighbouring villages were also bad and distant from any relief, I recommended the establishment of a dispensary in Paeta, and about a fortnight later the Native Doctor's necessary establishment was supplied by the Civil Surgeon. I arranged for a suitable house before leaving the village, and left instructions for visiting Mohunpore and Chota Beinal twice a week. Shirpore, a dirty little Hindoo village on a low and badly drained site, almost joins Paeta to the eastward, and is one of a group of six or seven almost contiguous villages on the Mindessuree Khal. I estimated the population at 400, and was told that 100 people had died. There were many cases of fever at the time of my visit, and in one house which I visited, containing at the beginning of the year a family of 30 persons, there had been eleven deaths, and all the inmates had been ill. Water evidently lodged in the streets, which were worked into mud by the traffic. The tanks were bad, and one in immediate proximity to the house in which there had been the excessive mortality mentioned above, contained a brownish liquid full of organic contamination, and smelling strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen. Mohunpore, about three miles to the eastward, apparently a very old village, with a half-Hindoo half-Mahomedan population of 500 or 600, had suffered since 1869. The year of highest mortality was 1871. This village also, seemed badly drained, and water lodged in the streets. It is an offete, decaying old place, horribly unclean, full of collections of refuse, manure, and dirt heaps and holes. The water-supply was very much contaminated. I found the people very churlish and uncommunicative, and very sickly: spleen was very common. Gotan, five miles eastward, was the nearest dispensary. I informed the people of the intended dispensary at Paeta, and that they would be visited twice a week. They seemed too apathetic and broken down, however, to care much about the matter. Gotan is a large Hindoo village of about 1,200 people. It was first attacked in 1869, and had lost about 300 by fever. It is on a level site with open low country, quite devoid of vegetation to the south and east. Two miles east is the Damoodah, and the intervening country is traversed by the network of khals which drain the eastern portion of Khundghose and the northern and central borders of thana Royna, and is also inundated annually. The people were not nearly so sickly as in the western villages, nor was spleen nearly as prevalent. I inspected the dispensary, where the attendance was only 100 per diem. The Inspecting Officer, who lived only 6 miles off, had only visited it twice, viz. on the 21st January and 12th March. The people seemed to be fairly attended to except in the matter of quantity, the doses of quinine prescribed, being much too small. Visiting was neglected. No visiting register was kept, nor any account of the quinine expenditure, and the returns appeared to be sent in very irregularly. I directed the Native Doctor to visit Alumpore, one and three quarter miles to the west, every Monday and Thursday, and the next day wrote him to visit Boro Boenah every Tuesday and Friday. I noticed just outside Gotan that cremation was performed on the margin of a tank.

93. KOTSEELIM, two miles east, is on the Damoodah river bank, on uneven ground ploughed into holes and channels by the inundation. The river is bunded here, and as the water cannot drain into it, it flows to the southward. The village is small, contains about 250 people, chiefly Hindus, and had lost 40 by fever. The people did not appear unhealthy; there was but little spleen. Fish was eaten by most of them, and tank-water used for drinking, but the tanks being annually flushed by the inundation, the water is good.

93A. At ATARPORE and SINGARPORE, small villages on irregular broken ground, and consisting of little clusters of houses built on mounds, and having low land full of holes and pools around them, there was no fever or spleen. The principal complaint was that the bund had been broken and their crop destroyed by inundation. Water lodges round these villages for five months every year.

94. Through BORO BOENAH, a large village built in clusters on irregular ground on the inundation area, and PASUNDA, a sickly village, three years afflicted, and deprived by fever of a fifth of its population, I rode into AROR, where I had been two and a half months before and had opened a dispensary. I found great improvement in the aspect of the place and people; there were still many sick; mortality had almost ceased. This village is one of the Dharal and Polason group, being situated on the same khal; it was, however, attacked one year earlier, viz. in 1869. The mortality in 1871 among 368 inmates of 62 houses, which constitute three out of its ten *paras*, was 31, or 84 per 1,000, but it had suffered much in 1870 also. The dispensary was affording relief to 140 patients a day, and seemed to be efficiently managed.

95. NZLOOT, an adjoining village of 400 people, situated on the same khal, just west of the inundation area, had suffered much less. The proportion of sick did not appear to be smaller, but fewer people had died, only 14 out of 240 inmates of 50 houses (60 per 1,000) having succumbed in 1871; but there had been much mortality in 1870. There were only 41 persons

per house in 1871, which is 26 below the thana average in January 1872; so that this village appears to have been favorably circumstanced as regards the crowding of its inhabitants.

96. NITROKHOOND, another village of the same group, suffered much more severely, the mortality in 1871 in 38 houses among 157 persons being 38, or 242 per 1,000; here there were 4.7 inmates per house. Nitrokhond is shut in by villages east, south, and west, while Nelcot is open on three sides.

97. DZGRA, which is almost a suburb of Nelcot, lost 20 people out of 202 inhabitants of 45 houses, equal to 100 per 1,000.

98. ROYNA, the thana station, two miles north of Nitrokhond, contains about 1,500 people, one-third Mussulmans. It is an irregular straggling village, much the same as regards cleanliness and water-supply as the other villages to the south. Arriving at 11, A.M. I found the dispensary closed, and both Compounder and Native Doctor absent. The former lived at one end of the village, and the Native Doctor along with the Inspecting Officer, in whose house also all the dispensary papers and records were kept, at the other. The Native Doctor informed me that people began to attend at 7 A.M., and that between that hour and 10½ he had seen and prescribed for 296 patients! There was no visiting outside Roynah; only one day's medicine was supplied to people who came from a less distance than four miles. The medicines were badly prepared, and the dispensary was in a most untidy condition. I directed the Native Doctor to live at the dispensary, and to visit certain villages twice a week. As to the Inspecting Officer, he knew nothing about the dispensaries, only visiting them at night, after the work was over, when it was impossible to test their working, and I had already reported his neglect.

98A. Before crossing the River Damoodah *via* SUCKEATOPOR to SELIMABAD, JAMALPORE, JARGRAM, and ATIHABA, I called at the Sreekistopoor dispensary at 8 A.M. Work was going on actively, and the state of the dispensary can best be gathered from the following extract from my note-book at the time:—"Visited Srikistopoor on the 30th March 1872 at 8 A.M. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Native Doctor, and four Compounders, are at work, and 3 to 400 people are in attendance. I find at this place system, order, cleanliness, and attention. On my way hither I continually heard the people of the neighbouring, and some of distant villages speak in praise of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and of the institution. His skill, kindness, and successful treatment, were uniformly well spoken of, and in no instance was there any complaint. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon examines and prescribes for patients, and the Native Doctor enters them in the register. Two Compounders prepare medicines, and two others dispense them through separate small grated windows. The building is very incommodious and quite unsuited to its purpose, but the very best is made of it, and I am both pleased and surprised to see how easily and smoothly the heavy work is carried on in such a place. The daily average of nearly 500 represents a real average of nearly 2,000, for no patient gets less than two, and some three, four, six, and eight days' medicine. Some patients come 20 miles, and many 8 or 10 miles. I am sorry to see that the store contains only 8 ounces of quinine, a quantity not more than sufficient for one day's expenditure, and to learn that the 3 lb a week hitherto supplied has been reduced to 1½ lb. When it is remembered that this dispensary efficiently relieves four or more times as many people as any other dispensary in the district, with the exception perhaps of Elokee, it is not to be wondered at that its quinine expenditure should be proportionately large. In some of the dispensaries I have lately seen, the falling off in attendance is evidently due to the curtailment of the quinine dispensed and the substitution of arsenic. Many villagers have told me that they would not go for medicine now, for that it gave them headaches, diarrhoea, and caused bloody stools, without checking the fever. This was the case near Gotan, where arsenic has been largely substituted for quinine. Parsimony in the supply of quinine will simply ruin this dispensary, the best, most efficient, and most intelligently managed that we have. The medicines are clean. I have examined them in the bottles of the patients whom I met *en route*, as well as in the stock bottle. A considerable amount of systematic visiting is done cheerfully, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon informing me that he is able to visit Selimabad twice a week; I have advised his doing so and explained to him the system he should pursue. Returns and records are well kept, and there is no fault whatever to be found with the dispensary. Food relief is not succeeding; only seven people attend; the sick and weakly are ashamed to attend daily and eat with beggars. I advise that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon continue as formerly to supply sago and milk to such poor weakly patients as really need it, and let the absolutely destitute go to the depôt."

99. SRIKISTOPOR, a very old and large village, extended along the river-bank of the Damoodah, and continuous with Jote Sreeram and half a dozen other villages for three miles, was attacked in 1868, after Selimabad, the opposite bank, had begun to suffer. It lies on the eastern edge of the inundated part, and has a high bund between it and the Damoodah water. The village was now steadily improving, and contributed but few of the dispensary patients, most of whom came from neighbouring, but many from distant, villages.

100. SELIMABAD, on the opposite bank, a little southward, is situated close to the mouth of the Kana Nudda, now closed by a bund. It has a bund between it and the Damoodah, and a second bund behind it, and seems consequently to be deprived of all drainage whatever. The water on the banks is very foul and shallow. The interval between the Damoodah

and the Kana Nuddoo bund is sandy and several acres in extent, which is covered annually by the Damoodah, the water being only kept out of the village by the bund. The percolation beneath the bund must keep the soil of Sahimabad damp. There was a great amount of chronic sickness, especially of anaemia, debility, malarious cachexia, spleen, &c. The patients were all ill, and nearly all the men and women had spleen. It appeared to me that the fever I saw was simply due to local causes, especially impeded drainage, and could only be obviated by sluicing the bund and adopting suitable measures for efficiently draining the site of the village.

101. JARGHAM and ATHPARA were in much the same state as at my last visit (vide paragraph 18). There was an enormous amount of chronic malarious disease in these and the neighbouring villages. The result of our endeavours to ameliorate the condition of these people by opening a dispensary and placing the means of relief at their very doors may be gathered from the following extract from my inspection notes as written at the dispensary :—
 "Visited Athpara on the 18th and 19th May; 70 patients in attendance, but the work of the day has not begun; not one patient has been seen. Native Doctor hastily called down as I arrived. The Native Doctor tells me that he went out to visit villages last evening and did not return till midnight, hence he is late this morning. He has no ink that I can write with, can get none here, he says, and though he sends to Burdwan for medicines, has not sent to buy ink, where it can be got. I find the dispensary removed from the place selected for it by the Magistrate and myself to a two-storied building of more pretension, but less central, and having less space about it. The Native Doctor explains that he came away because the zemindar's gomasta wished him to do so and gave him this house. Even had this been the case, he had no right to remove without the order of his superior officer, the Civil Surgeon, but I do not believe it. I think he has come here from preference, for I find from the Inspector's notes on his last visit that a rent of Rs 3 has been demanded, which would hardly have been the case had the zemindar given him the house. I am now applied to for the rent by a poor man who complained that the house was taken from him; that he has had no rent as yet, and is not willing that it should be occupied by others. I note that the dispensary was closed on the 12th after 40 patients had been seen, and was only re-opened on the 16th, so that for three and a half days no work went on. The Native Doctor explains that it was useless to keep it open, for, being the time of Mohurram, no one would come; but a note in the weekly return says it was because there were no medicines, the Native Doctor having neglected to indent for any. There is only one copy of one weekly return, no quinine daily expenditure book, and no visiting register. Native Doctor says he had orders since 23rd, six days ago, to keep such a book, and is going to begin. There is no distribution of sago and milk to those who need them; there is no visiting. Native Doctor says he visits the *paras* of this village. He went to Daspore on the 17th and saw one patient. He only prescribes for bedridden people in outside villages; tells the others to visit the dispensary; has been forbidden to visit any neighbouring sick villages that happen to be in Hooghly district! This place has been inspected once by the Inspecting Officer, who came at 1 P.M., not the time to see the place in working order; in fact the Native Doctor should have been starting on his visits. If this dispensary cannot be better managed than this, it had better be closed. The Native Doctor is negligent, incompetent, and lazy, and should be dismissed forthwith. I find some dirty looking fluids in earthen chatties, and was going to complain that washings were not thrown away at once; it turns out, however, that these curious solutions are the day's medicines for distribution. There are no stock bottles, and the Native Doctor has not indented for any; but on 24th instant, a month after his first need of them, he copied the Inspector's remarks on the subject, and sent them into the Civil Surgeon; has received no bottles yet. I think some notice should be taken of the Inspector's neglect to visit and put in order these dispensaries. He has easy work, but does not do it. I note with regret that the Native Doctor has been ordered to give quinine in small doses, as an antiperiodic, two grains only, and that he gives no larger dose."

102. I recrossed the river and rode along the bund to the northward, to see what was doing in the BULRAMPUR dispensary, opened at the joint recommendation of Mr. Metcalfe and myself, in January. On the way, I saw a party of villagers repairing and strengthening the bund at a point about three-fourths of a mile north of Srikipoor, where it seemed to have partially given way. If this bund were not kept up, the consequences, it seemed to me, would be very disastrous as regards the villages on the right bank. The flood of the Damoodah would carry away the whole of the remaining portion of the bund, sweep away the villages and their old decaying buildings, and cause an enormous loss of life and property. Bulrampur is a poor-looking little village of wretched huts, containing about 250 people. One hundred and sixty-five per day were attending the dispensary, but most of them came from other villages. In the place itself the people did not seem to appreciate the dispensary, and the house assigned for it was utterly inappropriate. The following extract from my notes indicate the condition and working of the institution :—
 "Visited Bulrampur on the 22nd and 30th March 1872. Native Doctor and Compounder present; 126 patients have been seen; and 40 are waiting. The people of Bulrampur have given a very bad house for the dispensary; the Native Doctor and Compounder cannot live in it, and unless they give a better place I think the dispensary should be moved to some neighbouring village that

will better appreciate what is being done for it. The visiting arrangements are bad and unsystematic. Native Doctor takes a few spleen, jalap, and quinine powders, and gives them for every conceivable ailment, telling the people to come to the dispensary for better medicine. He seems to think that his object in visiting is to tell the people to come here. I see that he treats intermittent fever in adults with one-grain doses of quinine, and epistaxis with spleen powders. The Inspector visited this place once since its establishment on 20th February, viz. 8th March, at 4 p.m. as usual, and found every thing in admirable working order! There are only 2 oz. quinine in stock. Indent for 1lb was sent 28th March, but 4 oz. only were supplied to a dispensary with a daily attendance of 200 patients. How long is this supposed to last? If quinine be prescribed as an antiperiodic in one-grain doses, the patients will soon cease to come; as it is, many go from here to Srikiatpoor. I met a girl just now passing this place from Sodepore, two miles away, en route for Sreekiatpoor. This Native Doctor gives no sage or milk to his poor weak patients, and has received no order to do so. The Compounder here is working unwillingly, and wishes to leave; he is not a regular Compounder, and is not skilful. Too many powders are given. I know that Dr. Mantell does not approve of this, and wishes mixtures to be given. I advise the Native Doctor to follow this plan, especially in children's cases, as the powders are taken home and laid aside. It is so troublesome to administer powders to children, that the parents' patience is exhausted after a couple of trials, and no further use is made of the medicine."

103. Skirting BOROGRAM, I came to SHADIPORE, a very old Hindoo (½th Mahomedan) village, and an effete-looking place with decaying pucca houses, execrably bad tanks and water holes, and more vegetation than was consistent with salubrity. The fever had been here four years, and though there were no new cases, and the mortality had decreased much, chronic sickness yet remained. About a fourth of the population had died, and spleen was very prevalent. As this place seemed more suitable for a dispensary than Bulrampore, and was more in the midst of the villages from which the Bulrampore patients chiefly come, I ordered the dispensary to be moved here, having first arranged for a suitable house to be provided.

104. CHAKNADIGGEE, the next village to the north, also had the fever in 1868; and JAMADA, a small village on a sandy soil, the result of Damoodah inundation, had suffered enormously. It is a little place of about 200 people, but I counted 20 new graves in one spot, and 30 more in another about a hundred yards distant.

105. I crossed the river here to GOPALPORE, a Hindoo village just within the bund on the left bank, and only seven miles from Burdwan. There the fever had happened in 1868, steadily increasing in intensity all 1871, which was the year of greatest mortality. It is a dark, gloomy little place, with about 400 inhabitants. There is an old dried up khal close by, but it has been in its present state for the last half century at least. The people are chiefly 'cultivator' labourers, but there are also shankaries (shell bracelet-makers). The river-water is available in close proximity, but most of the inhabitants resort to the tanks, which are, as usual, all bad. The following figures exhibit pretty clearly how terribly this village suffered from the fever:—

Out of 47 houses, 11 were empty and one deserted.

Out of 233 inmates, 60, equal to 257 per 1,000, died in 1871.

Out of the 173 survivors, 27, equal to 154 per 1,000, died in 1872.

106. From Gopalpore I rode into Burdwan, feeling unwell and yet scarcely knowing what was the matter with me. I went down by train next day to Calcutta, returning the same night. Two days afterwards I had an attack of dengue, which stopped my travelling. Afterwards I had an attack of continued fever, which kept me in bed for some time. After recovery I became subject to intermittent fever and neuralgia, which I have never been able to completely shake off.

TOUR OF 1872-1873.

107. On the 22nd December 1872 I left Calcutta for Burdwan, where I stayed for three days, inspecting suburban dispensaries. On the morning of the 26th I moved northward to KURJUNNA and camped there. From this point I made circuits in the villages which I had visited the year before, viz. KURJUNNA, MEERPARA, SCONUREH, AUREH, AMAROOOL, &c. I also inspected the MAHACHANDA dispensary. Meerpara was somewhat improved, but there was still much sickness; the same might be said of Kurjunna. The Native Doctor of Mahachanda, who had been directed to visit both these places, had neglected to carry out the order. On inspecting his dispensary at 9 a.m., I found that only sixteen patients had been seen, and that 80 were waiting. His excuse was that the people do not come early, but here they were, and waiting. I had been told by the inhabitants of outside villages that 'whereas the medicine they formerly received was good, that now dispensed, was no better than water and did not benefit them. I also saw people who had been taking medicine for eight months without relief. I desired therefore to ascertain what doses of quinine he was prescribing. To this end choosing a day at hazard, the 10th December, I went through the register with him and found that 730 grains had been prescribed. Turning to the quinine expenditure

book, I found that only 330 grains were actually used; there was a discrepancy of 400 grains. On looking over his medicines, I found him in possession of 4,110 grains of quinine in excess of the quantity he ought to have; besides which, eight ounces received five days before had never been entered at all. He had also obtained a second supply of aromatic spirits of ammonia by falsely affirming that he had none in store. An analysis of his visiting in one month showed that on 20 out of 28 days his visits were confined to Mahachanda itself. Only four outside villages were seen, and these only once. He kept no record of the people he visited. He made three visits during the year down to Auresh, and had seen 60 people on one day. The Auresh villagers had assured me that they had never seen his face. At Kurjuna he had only been, when sent for and paid, and it was evident that his visiting book was full of false statements. He was limiting his attention to Mahachanda itself, and there, principally to the well-to-do. I sent a memorandum in detail to the Civil Surgeon concerning all the man's misdeeds, and the names of the people in Kurjuna who had paid him. I also pointed out the very perfunctory manner in which the Inspecting Officers carried out their instructions.

108. Proceeding through BELUNDA, BELDANGA, NOTOONGAON to ARORE, I halted and examined the condition of the village and inspected the dispensary. All these villages were improving; the mortality had fallen to half or nearly half that of 1871. New cases were rarer, and all the sickness remaining was chronic. The Arore Dispensary was also going to ruin for want of proper inspection. For 30 consecutive days there was a uniform expenditure of 280 grains of quinine. Taking seven of these days at random, the quinine prescribed was often nearly double that expended; and while for the seven days 3,159 grains were prescribed, only 1,960 grains were dispensed. On no day did the expended and prescribed quantity nearly agree. Comparing the amount in stock with the expenditure entries, I found an excess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; so that the people had not only had less than was prescribed, but less than the amount alleged to be expended. I sent a memorandum regarding this state of things to the Civil Surgeon, and extract from it the following remarks on the Inspecting Officer:—"It would not be too much to expect from Inspecting Officers that if they do not teach their subordinates, they should at least see that orders are carried out; that visiting is really done; that returns are correctly filled in; and that the people get a sufficiency of quinine, if they get any at all. The Inspector of this circle might just as well get his remarks printed beforehand and paste them in the book: they are all alike: 'Inspected—Dispensary, found _____ patients, had been attended to, of which _____ were new cases. Daily average for past week _____. Number of admissions _____.—oz. of concentrated solutions of quinine have been expended. Pocket-case and instruments in good order. Medicines of good quality (!) and properly arranged. Native Doctor informed me—, &c. How much better if one could occasionally see 'I informed the Native Doctor—;—for instance, I informed the Native Doctor that such and such villages were very badly in want of medical aid, and directed him to afford it on such and such days, and in such and such a way. I informed the Native Doctor that the reason why people in such and such a village were ceasing to attend was, not because they were cured, as he alleges, but because they have lost faith in him, and say that his medicine is no better than water. I informed the Native Doctor that, instead of dragging chronic cases of sickness 1 to 4 miles daily, and entirely neutralizing any good effect of the medicine by inducing fatigue and causing unnecessary exposure, he had better give them three or four days' medicine at a time. I informed the Native Doctor that I found his statement of visits to such and such villages to be pure invention, and warned him that I have my eye on him, and that the continuance of his travelling allowance and staff depend on his giving me no reason to find fault in future." I am sorry to say, from what I see of the dispensaries and the kind of inspection bestowed on them, that in my opinion every shilling paid for such inspection has been worse than wasted. These Native Doctors need a little help to keep them straight—some one whose eye they know to be over their work, and who will look below the surface. Without this, they get careless, negligent, idle, and lapse into lying and peculation. This Arore man is really a good man for a locally entertained Native Doctor, but he has had no help and no supervision. With a little of both he would not have got into a muddle and lost the faith of his patients. I visited several of the villages and saw the patients whom the Native Doctor entered as visited by him at their homes, but except in one instance, viz. at Bamsore, all the patients had been to the dispensary, and not one had been seen at home.

109. From Arore I went through RAMPORE, SHAIR, BAMSORE, MAHTOBAN, MOORALI-POR, KOOLORA, MUNGLICOTE to NOTOONGRAM. Except at Bamsore, where fever had appeared since my visit ten months before, all these places were improving. The Munglicote Dispensary was in a shocking state, and I reported its condition in detail to the Civil Surgeon. I may add here that the result of these reports was that the Civil Surgeon took very prompt action in the matter, explained their duties very fully to the Inspecting Officers, and his determination to have them properly performed; and from the reports subsequently submitted by them, and sent to me by Dr. French for perusal, it was quite evident that a great change for the better had been effected, and that the perfunctory and bad inspection, of which I had had to complain, was a thing of the past.

110. Continuing my tour westward from Munglicote, through ARAL, AUTWARAN, AMBHOKE, GODSHTA, BYRAGRETOLA, KESHORA, GOPALBERA, I camped at CHANCK, and spent

a week in examining the country and state of the villages. Improvement was everywhere perceptible, save in the recently attacked village of Autgarah and in the old, effete villages of Amdhobe and Godsheta.

111. While at Chanuk, Dr. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, paid me a visit and saw some of these villages.

112. From Chanuk I rode through Esunda, Ichapore, Palpara, Mongulpara, Gohindpore, Borogram, Kullianpore to Bhedeah on the railway line. While at Bhedeah I visited the Pogam Dispensary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the westward.

113. I hurried through these places in order to examine Beerbhoom, where the fever had been reported to exist on the high laterite beds of that district, and where, therefore, I should see it under new conditions of soil level and drainage, from those which had accompanied my experience of the disease in Burdwan.

TOUR OF BEERBHOOM.

114. Following the public road from Bhedeah, I crossed the Adjai into Beerbhoom. The first village I entered was Sheopore, through which I had to pass on my way to Bolpore, but the condition of this place was so deplorable, and the aspect of the people so utterly wretched, that I stayed in it for a couple of hours, and, returning next day, encamped in the village. Sheopore is a very old, effete, filthy place, situated on the top and southern slope of a hummock of the old alluvium, about $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a mile north of the Adjai river. Being on a slope, it drains with facility, the western and northern portions, being much higher than the southern quarter of the town, which, however, is higher than the land to its south. It seems to have been a place of considerable commercial importance, but has now an aspect of decadence. Before the construction of the railway it had a large population, but when the line was completed, many of its wealthy mahajuns and produce-dealers deserted it for Bolpore, which, being on the line, is more conveniently situated for trading purposes. It was still, however, very populous at the time of the outbreak of the fever, but has lost at least a third of its inhabitants. At the time of my visit, all business seemed at a standstill; almost all the people were sick, listless, and disheartened. I never saw a more cheerless, wretched place. I visited every quarter of the town, and by a house-to-house visitation in three *paras*, Bodeopara, Rothtola, and Rusoolgunge, ascertained the actual mortality of the past season. In Bodeopara, out of 76 houses, seven were deserted, the inhabitants having died on account of the fever; in 69 houses, containing in July 327 people, 86 had died in six months, and 183 were sick at the time of my visit. In Rothtola, out of 40 houses, two were deserted, two contained no inhabitants, the former inmates having died. In the remaining 36 houses, 44 out of 165 people had died in the preceding six months, and 98 were suffering from fever or its sequelæ. In Rusoolgunge, out of 76 houses, two were deserted, two had lost all the inmates from fever, and in the remaining 72 there had been 100 deaths out of 236. The following table exhibits the mortality of these *paras* separately and combined :—

PARA	Houses	Population	Deaths.	Sick.	Mortality ratio per 1,000.
Bodeopara	76	327	86	193	260
Rothtola	38	105	44	97	218
Rusoolgunge	76	357	101	219	290
Total	190	789	231	409	276

These figures seem incredible, but were obtained by questioning the people in their houses. During the process, which was not hurried, the neighbours stood round and talked the matter over, and I have every reason to believe—and the appearance of the place fully justified the belief—in their accuracy. First the present population of each house was ascertained; then how many were now sick and how many had been sick; when they died, whether before or after the rains; and only those deaths were noted which were said to have occurred during the past rainy season. In the centre of the town is a fine deep tank completely shut in by houses and surrounded with trees and vegetation. To reach it I had to pass through the little enclosures of houses on its bank. I found that the inhabitants of these houses were in the habit of defecating on the bank, which at the time of my visit was covered with ordure. There were some fine tanks to the west also, but much neglected, and the water they contained was evidently full of organic matter and smelt badly. In the streets were to be seen the discarded bedding and pillows of the dead and the cotton stuffing of

the latter blowing about the place. In some of the streets I found the same state of things as at Munglecote: the present dwellings were built within thick walls, evidently of much older date than the houses, and in such localities the fever seemed to have been especially deadly. One such house, quite empty, with the ashes of the last inhabitant and his pillow and bedding lying in front of the door, I photographed. This practice of burning the last inhabitant on the spot, was commonly practised, I saw several instances of it. The water-supply of this place was execrable so far as the tanks were concerned, but the river being less than $\frac{1}{2}$ th of a mile away, there was no necessity for using tank water. The poor, however, will in their ignorance, and to save themselves trouble, use whatever water is nearest, and I have no doubt that it was from the tanks rather than the stream that the majority of the inhabitants of Sheopore drew their water-supply. I found a Native Doctor here doing absolutely nothing. He said he saw 50 patients a day, but very few of them seemed to come again. The state of the dispensary and the condition of the place may be gathered from the following extract from a letter on the subject addressed by me to the Commissioner

From C. J. JACKSON, Esq., M.D., Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, to C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Camp Soopore in Bolpore,—(No. 16, dated 10th January 1872.)

"I PASSED through this village (Soopore) yesterday on my road to Bolpore, but found it in so deplorable a condition that I returned here to-day to ascertain more precisely the state of the place and see what can be done to help the people.

"Soopore has been visited by the fever with exceptional severity. The people are depressed and utterly broken down by suffering, are quite apathetic, and need some assistance sorely. The mortality has been enormous, the sickness almost universal, and so many who have survived thus far have either splenic enlargement, dysentery, anæmia, dropsy, or œdema, that, notwithstanding our best endeavours, the mortality next year must be very heavy.

"There is a so-called dispensary here, and an extremely indolent locally-entertained Native Doctor, whom I found in the middle of a very sickly village almost without patients. He has his dispensary on the second story of a puuca building, only to be reached by ascending a steep, narrow, winding staircase, and when I ask him why he does not see the sick below stairs, coolly tells me that if the patients are too weak to come upstairs, they can send their friends. I have convicted him of neglect to give medicine to applicants, and of general neglect, and removed him, putting temporarily in his place a Native Doctor who was with me, and who is very earnest, but whose energy is in inverse proportion to his skill, and who is not at all fit for permanent location here.

"My object in addressing you is to ask you to be so good as to obtain from Burdwan a good (not locally entertained) Native Doctor and Compounder to replace the man I have temporarily appointed, to obtain a full supply of medicines, to arrange for the Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom to visit the place once or twice a month (it is close to Bolpoór), and to cause the local authorities to attend to the following sanitary matters:—

- (1) "A cleansing of the streets of Soopoor from filth, dung, refuse, &c., of all kinds.
- (2) "A removal and burning of the pillows, bedding, &c., of the dead. In the compounds of deserted houses, the inmates of which have died, are to be found old pillows, heaps of feather or wool from them, the broken cooking vessels, and the collection of ashes; in the village in various localities, especially to the west, are many similar collections; they should be removed to a distance, and such things as fire will consume should be burnt.
- (3) "A prohibition (and enforcement of it) against defecation inside the town or on the borders of its tanks.
- (4) "A setting aside of two or three tanks for drinking purposes and the preservation of them from contamination.

"I believe that the zemindar of the village and a couple of policeman could easily enforce this, and after a time the constable might be withdrawn.

"Sheopore is an old, offete, filthy village, exceptionally bad in its lack of conservancy and foulness. There is great danger to the living in allowing this to continue, and especially in permitting the sick to defecate about the place, and the friends of the dead to litter the place with the old pillows, bedding, &c., of the deceased. It is on this account that I write to beg you to be good enough to adopt exceptional measures for its benefit. From the present aspect of the people, I have reason to apprehend a very heavy mortality next rains.

"I think that, considering the very dreadful condition of the village, very little has been done. The place might have been cleansed, the Native Doctor might have been suspended, and the Civil Surgeon might have occasionally visited the place; but, so far as I can see, not a single measure has been adopted beyond the sending to the place a Native Doctor with an insufficient supply of medicines. I saw people yesterday who were selling their furniture to buy quinine at a Sub-Assistant Surgeon's private dispensary, and that with a Government Native Doctor and quinine gratis at hand."

115. From Soopore I rode nine miles west to ELAMBABAR. The road crossing a laterite tract, passed through an uncleared jungle, and I did not see a single village the whole way. Elambabar is a large village of fully 2,000 people, and, like Soopore, is situated on the edge of the old alluvium, on ground which rises steadily from the Adjai northwards. The river is about a mile to the west. This village is old, but had no sign of decay about it. There is a central hāt or market-place, where a good deal of business seemed to be carried on. Lac ornaments are manufactured here. The business portion near the high road was pretty clean, but the western and north-western parts of the town were very filthy, and the people seemed dirty also. The tanks and pools were all polluted. Many of the people bring their drinking water from the river. The fever had been severe, most so on the higher and filthier portions of the town, but not nearly so bad as at Soopore. In Bhugwuttee Bazar, among 471 occupants of 109 houses, 46, or 97 per 1,000, had died in 1872. In Tantiepara, out of 409 persons inhabiting 82 houses, 35, or 85 per mille, had died in 1872. The combined mortality of 191 houses containing 880 people was 81, or 92 per mille. There was a great deal of splenitis among the children; fully a fourth of those I examined had more or less enlargement of that organ. The relief provided was a so-called dispensary, managed by a locally entertained Native Doctor, who was being utilized. I visited his dispensary at 7 A.M., but the work had not commenced. I returned at 10 A.M. and found him present, but the day's work was over. His system according to his own account was as follows:—He prescribed for gratis patients from 8 to 10 A.M.; from 10 to 4 P.M. he practised on his own account; after 4 P.M. he visited "distant villages." I produced before him some poor and sickly to whom he had refused assistance. He acknowledged it without hesitation, remarking that he considered them able to pay for treatment. One very destitute applicant among the number had "come after 10 A.M." His books contained entries of first visits only; he had no list of medicines, nor did he prepare any beforehand for the day's work. I examined his medicines; they were in dirty bottles, scattered over a filthy table in a little dark room. Three differing drugs were in bottles which bore no other label than "Durham Mustard." Another bottle labelled "Tinct. Cinchona," contained quinine solution. His pay was only Rs. 16 a month, but it was money wasted. Many of the people complained that he would give them no medicine without payment, and the friends of some bedridden sick for whom I wrote prescriptions, refused to take them to him to be made up, because he would inevitably charge for them. I reported the man, and recommended the establishment of a dispensary on the Burdwan plan.

116. I returned to Belpore by a more northerly road, which traversed the northern slope of the same old alluvial mound as that on which Sheopore and Elambabar were situated.

117. GOALLAH, a village of about 500 inhabitants, had lost 50 (100 per mille) during 1872; the fever had ceased; there was some splenitis, but nothing excessive.

118. SALDANGAH, an excessively dirty little place with about 100 inhabitants only, had lost but four during the year.

119. ROORONG, a large village on uneven site, with the usual amount of manure heaps and other refuse lying about, was almost empty when I rode through; all the people, save the old women and children, having gone to a fair four miles away. The fever had prevailed one year only, and had affected the place very unequally.

120. IN PORCHUNPARA 15 out of 279 had died, equal to 54 per 1,000; while in Kyalpara and Majpara 31 out of 215 had died, equal to 138 per 1,000. The combined mortality was 93 per 1,000. There were few sick in the houses. About a mile to the west was the remains of a former bridge and the now dry channel of an old khal.

121. BINDUREH, an old, exceptionally dirty and crowded village about three miles north of Sheopore, had suffered very severely. The fever appeared in 1871, and carried off 37 out of 323 persons living in Gomparah. In 1872 it killed 77 out of the surviving 286, the respective ratios being 114 and 260 per 1,000.

122. All these Beerbhoom villages appeared to me to be much worse kept and dirtier than those in Burdwan. The soil is less fertile, and all the manure and refuse is needed for cultivation, and preserved on that account. Unfortunately the people store it close to their houses, and often, on the edge of the pool from which they draw their water for cooking.

123. SOOROOT, a considerable village on rising ground, a mile and a half to the north of Sheopore, and near the railway line, is a thana station, and was cleaner than any of the Beerbhoom villages I had seen. It contains a great many tanks, some of which were very foul, while others were in a tolerably good state. It seemed an old but well-to-do place, contained a great many pucca houses, and has probably been a gainer, in a commercial point of view, by the proximity of the railway, which runs within a mile of it. Fever appeared in 1871, but was very trifling, and in 1872 the mortality did not exceed 70 per 1,000.

124. AT BOPOROK, a straggling rapidly increasing village on the line, I had my encampment. It is very central, and there were roads, some excellent and all very fair after Burdwan, which connect it with the district in every direction. The village is situated to the east of the line, on the south-eastern limit of the same old alluvial mound that I had been traversing since I entered Beerbhoom, and through which the railway passes by a deep

cutting. The old portion of the village, that was in existence prior to the construction of the railway, is densely built, crowded, and ill kept; full of the usual holes, with rubbish and foul water in them, and is almost continuous with Kalikapore on the north-east. The new portion is irregular and straggling, many of the buildings being temporary only. To the south-east it is almost continuous with Moolook. Fever had been prevalent here during 1871 and 1872. In three *paras*, containing 76 houses and 310 inhabitants, 25, or 80 per mille, had died during the latter year. Out of the same number 184 had been sick, equal to 48 per cent. Forty-six of these people were sick at the time of my visit.

125. KALIKAPORE, somewhat lower in site than Belpore, a straggling dirty village with an enormous tank in the centre, had also suffered during two years; the deaths in 1872 being 75 per mille among 365 inhabitants of 104 houses. The tank above alluded to, was of considerable extent, shallow, full of rank grass, &c., and had a projecting spur of dry land in the centre, on which paddy was stacked and cattle were picketed the whole of the time. MOOLOOK, a village to the south-east on a laterite mound, in which there were deep excavations and hollows, and built in small clusters of houses at various levels, had suffered more; the deaths, which in 1871 were but 50 per 1,000, having risen in 1872 to 102 per 1,000. Roads from the eastward (Mungleote) and from the south (Etundah) pass through this place to Belpore. The land near the village to its south was moist in patches here and there, and I should say that Moolook was not so dry as either Belpore or Kalikapore. I was struck here, as at Sheopore and Binderah, with the large proportion of people who had been sick. I was assured that out of 490 occupants of 100 houses, 346 had been ill with fever during the year. The proportion, 70 per cent., seems incredible, but the information seemed given in good faith, and 93 of the number were sick at the time. The average number of people per house is 4½, but 75 houses contained more than 10, 10 more than 8, and 15 more than 6 occupants.

126. From Belpore I had written the Magistrate of Beerbhoom, who kindly sent me the following list of the villages in which, according to police reports, the greatest mortality had hitherto occurred, as a guide for me in arranging my route through the district:—

KLANBAZAR OUTPOST.

Klanbazar	11 miles south-west of Belpore Railway Station.
Ghoosbra	13 " west " "
Nawaigram	11 " " " "
Kuyra	12 " " " "

NOOMCOO OUTPOST.

Noomcoo	3 miles west of Belpore, Railway Station.
Soopoor	2 " south-west of " "
Mirapore	2 " " " "
Haipore	2 " " " "
Moolook	2 " east " "
Bahar	2½ " " " "
Belpore	Railway Station.

KUSUBA POLICE STATION.

Kusuba	5 miles north-west of Belpore Railway Station.
Shugan	3 " east " "
Islampore	3 " " " "
Dwarkanathpore	3 " " " "
Boydapurg	3 " " " "

SHACCOOLIPORE POLICE STATION.

Etanoor	12 miles east of Belpore Railway Station.
Pakoorhaz	14 " " " "
Achhurran	14 " south-east " "
Balgouni	15 " " " "

BARGACHUTRA OUTPOST.

Etundah	8 miles south-east of Belpore Railway Station.
Ikhoothara	8½ " " " "
Nimokthara	7 " " " "
Moharehpore	10 " " " "
Modhyakara	7 " " " "
Shutgas	9 " " " "
Dejra	9 " " " "
Jahnabad	10 " " " "
Brahmankhanda	11 " " " "
Satga	11½ " " " "

LABFORS POLICE STATION.

Ahmedpore	Railway Station.
Moorband	10 miles north-east of Ahmedpore Railway Station.
Hirapore	8 " east " "
Kooroonaba	12 " south-east " "
Lalpore	7 " east " "
Chowbilla	3 " " " "
Durka	10 " " " "

SHAJAPOOR OUTPOST.

Mooptagrama	...	...	10	miles south of Sudder Station Soorie.
Bulla	...	...	11½	" south-east of "
Bonshonka	...	...	8	" " "
Mungledihli	...	...	10	" " "
Shivabeta	...	...	9	" " "
Balkar	...	...	11	" " "

DOORBAJPOOR POLICE STATION.

Kurkara	...	...	16	miles south of Sudder Station Soorie.
Khaograma	...	...	15	" " "
Garah	...	...	14	" " "
Kantore	...	...	13	" " "
Miraha	...	...	12	" " "
Jashipore	...	...	12	" " "

127. I determined to limit myself first to an examination of the higher tract between BOLPORE and ELAMHAZAR to the south, and SOORIE and LABPORE on the north, and to look at the low alluvial tract to the east and south-east, afterwards.

128. Hearing that there had been a very severe outbreak of fever, accompanied by great mortality at SHEAN or SHINGAN, about three miles north-east of Bolpore, I went there first. There was a slight descent to the north and east from Bolpore, and about three-quarters of a mile away I came to a depression in the land, in which a small khal flowed to the eastward. The incline from Bolpore was easy, but the opposite rise was somewhat steeper and the holders of the rice-fields there had constructed a long bund along the edge of the khal to detain the water as long as possible. The rice-fields in this situation also had higher embankments round them, for the same purpose. The khal itself was also dammed up every 50 yards. The cultivation to the north-east of the khal was a mere strip, about 80 yards in breadth, beyond which the land rose higher and higher for a mile or more, and had the aspect of the downs we see at home, but was covered much more scantily with herbage. Beyond this there was a gradual descent to the low alluvial land. On the top of the slope I found the village of Islampore, a dirty and somewhat jungly village, with a shallow tank at its entrance. The fever had been here since 1870, when it was slight, had been somewhat worse in 1871, and in 1872 was at its height.

129. I ascertained here that the name Shean was applied, not to a single village, but to a group of villages, of which this was one, and that the fever had been much more severe at SHAJAPOOR, half a mile further to the southward. This group of villages is situated on the eastern slope of a large hummock of the old alluvium. ISLAMPORE, the most westerly village, is on the summit of the hump. SHAJAPOOR, completely separated from it, occupies the eastern slope down to its base. DEEPARA is on the low land north-east of, and continuous with, Shajapore; and Dwarkanathpore, the fourth village is on slightly elevated ground further on to the south-east. One portion of Shajapore is therefore high and another low, on a level with DEEPARA. It is a crowded village, the houses being close and the compounds small or absent. It contains the usual holes and tanks filled with green or coffee-colored solution, and littered on the margins with the products of defecation. The people seemed poor, but all places where the fever has been very prevalent and fatal assume this poverty-stricken aspect. The fever appeared in 1870 very slightly, was worse in 1871, and reached its acme in 1872, the great preponderance of cases in this latter year being chronic. The majority of the cases were intermittent and of the quartan type. Jaundice, hypertrophied liver and spleen, and the usual sequelæ of malarious fever, abounded. Here, strangely enough, the greatest amount of mortality was in the highest houses. I took two photographs of empty and ruined houses, both the highest sites in the village. In the lowest part of the village was an accumulation of earthen cooking-pots, pillows, bedding, &c., which had been thrown there when their deceased owners were burnt. Deepara presented a strong contrast to Shajapore. The houses were further apart, had larger compounds, more paddy-stacks, and the people seemed much healthier and more cheerful; yet this site was low, and the drainage of Shajapore must have been far better than that of Deepara. The comparative mortality of the two places may be seen by the following table:—

Place	Houses visited.	Population.	Deaths.	Present sick	Mortality per 1,000.
Shajapore	144	634	263	234	460
Deepara	81	353	38	94	108

In Shajapore 92 per cent. of the people had been sick. In Deepara the percentage was 73. In Shajapore 43 per cent. of the sick had died, while in Deepara but 14·6 per cent. of the cases had been fatal. Out of 140 houses in Shajapore, 16 were empty in consequence of the death of the former inmates, and eleven others were deserted.

130. My next visit was to ETUNDAN, riding by the side of the rail to the Adjai, then turning to the eastward, along its left bank, through GHITGRAM, a small but unhealthy village, in which I found much spleen disease among the children and women. Here the river divides the broad stream going to the south. The two streams meet again about eight miles to the eastward, thus enclosing a tract of land eight miles long and varying from one to two miles in breadth. On this tract I passed SIMOOLEAH and SULTANPORE, small insignificant villages, scarcely touched by the fever, to Etundah. This is a very old, crowded, and

sickly village. It is so full of vegetation, that it looks as if it had been built in a jungle without any preliminary clearing. The drainage of Etundah cannot but be bad. The site is low, between two streams, with very little fall in either direction. It is somewhat irregular, and there was a considerable difference in level between some portions of the village and others. Here again, strangely enough, I found the deserted houses—those in which every one had died—were the highest. The mortality deduced from inquiry at 147 houses had been 172 out of 699, or 248 per mille; the sick to population 96 per cent. Ten of these houses had been emptied by fever, and four had been deserted. The water-supply was bad. There was the river in the rains for those who chose to avail themselves of it; but all the tanks were bad, and I noticed especially that the holes in the compounds of, or adjacent to those houses in which the greatest mortality had occurred, were especially foul and polluted. I found a Native Doctor here, a diplomaed boy from the Agra Medical School. He was quite out of his element, his knowledge of Bengali being so limited as to greatly impair his efficiency. He was trying to stop the fever with kutkaringa, and sapping the villagers' confidence in him accordingly. No medicines were prepared beforehand, and the records here were as deficient as elsewhere. No list of medicines, no possibility of finding out what work was done. I formed a good opinion of the boy, however. He seemed willing, active, desirous to learn, and to effect good, but he should be removed to some place where he can get *atta*. He told me plaintively that he was getting thin, and could get only rice to eat. Near the line he could import his food; here he will die or get sick: he would be most useful in a Mussalman village too. I recommended that he should have a Compounder to assist him, and be transferred, if possible.

131. Travelling home by a different route, I came to OPEKHERA. This village is on the northern bank of the smaller of the divisions of the Adjai, which contains little or no water in the rains. The site is very irregular, some parts of the village being much higher than others. There is a great deal of jungle, and the people seem poor. This was the worst village I had seen; it was almost depopulated. In every direction deserted and falling houses met the eye; the people were depressed and sickly, and nearly every one had spleen. The conservancy of the place was very bad: the tanks very foul and polluted with every thing conceivable. Of 28 houses in Tantieparah, six were quite emptied by death, seven were deserted. In Tantieparah, the highest in site and the worst in the place as regards mortality, in 28 houses there were only 34 people remaining, and of these 20 were sick. In these 28 houses at the beginning of 1871 there were living 118 persons, of whom 70, or 473 per mille, died in 1871, leaving 74. Of these 30, or 384 per mille, died in 1872, leaving 48, of whom 14 had fled from the place. Nearly all the survivors had fever and spleen. Of forty children examined in this village, 32 had splenic enlargement, and a baby of 8 months old had an enormous spleen: its mother was similarly affected. The following table, taken from my note-book, will convey some notion of the state of things in this village:—

Houses.	Former population.	Died, 1871	Died, 1872.	Alive in houses.	Fled.
1	2	1	1		
2	4	2			2
3	2	2			
4	9	6	1	2	
5	4		1	3	
6	1	1			
7	3	2	1		
8	2	1		1	
9	3	1		2	
10	8	6	1	1	
11	5	2		3	
12	8	7	1		
13	6	1	1	4	
14	6	6			
15	6	2			3
16	12	7		5	
17	8	6	1	2	
18	7	5	2		...
19	5	2	3		...
20	3		3		...
21	3	2	1		
22	3				3
23	7	...		7	
24	4		2	2	
25	14	6	4	...	4
26	7	3	4		
27	2		2		
28	3	...	1	2	3
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
148		70	30	34	14

Being only a mile from Etundah, the people could get medicine from the dispensary there, but I found them unwilling to go, some former Native Doctor there having failed to do them any good and demanded fees. I had, therefore, some difficulty in persuading them of the present man's ability and willingness. The promise of four days' supply of medicines effected more good than any other assurances; but the Native Doctor having no Compounder and an inadequate supply of medicines, could not treat the people in numbers if they were to go to him. I revisited this village three months later and found some improvement. It is the

highest of three villages named, respectively, **UPER, MODHO, and NAMO KHERA**. Of the three it had suffered most, but Modho Khera, which was even filthier, was very bad. The tanks were foul, the places full of jungle, and the dead were either burnt near or buried in the village. In Uper Khera I saw several recent graves within the village and photographed one such burial site.

132. In the next village, **PANCHSEWAN**, I was beset with entreaties to have a particular man appointed Government Native Doctor on Rs. 10, the zemindar paying the other Rs. 10. I saw the candidate, who did not impress me very favorably. The village was not sickly, and had a more cleanly and well-to-do aspect than most that I had seen, and I knew perfectly well that the Native Doctor would be the zemindar's servant, obey his orders, attend his friends, and, as I have so often seen them do, ignore the poor altogether.

133. On the 20th instant (having learnt from the Magistrate of Soorie that he was going into the station specially to meet Mr. Buckland, the Commissioner), I rode into Soorie and remained one day. Mr. Buckland did not come, but I saw Mr. Tottenham and Dr. Barker, who deplored with me the condition of the dispensaries. I advised Dr. Barker to obtain printed return forms from the Burdwan press, and so save the Native Doctors the trouble of ruling them; to give them written instructions, to supply them with large bottles to enable them to prepare the medicines for dispensing, and to discard kufkaringa and give the people quinine. I told him and Mr. Tottenham what I had seen and heard in the villages regarding the dispensaries; how constant was the complaint that fees were exacted; how I found that the powders prescribed in some places consisted only of three to five grains of nitre; and that in fact the present system of medical relief was not worth keeping up, and would be better abolished if it could not be improved.

134. From Belpore I travelled north-east to **KUSBAH**. The first mile and a half was over, and down the northern slope to the base, of a laterite mound, where, on a low site, close to a small stream, I found the village of **GOALPARA**. It was badly drained; the road and outskirts of the village had been trampled into mud. There was much jungle in the village, which was quite dark in places from the quantity of foliage. It was excessively filthy, and defecation was practised all about the village and on the borders of its tanks. Much manure and refuse of all kinds were lying about. Enlarged spleen was very common, and from the aspect of the people, and the number of ruined houses, I could but conclude that the place had suffered severely. The site was very badly chosen, having high ground on every side. The tanks were very foul.

135. From this there was a gradual ascent, and about the middle of the incline, on a slight dip, is situated the little village of **BANLOCA**. This village evidently needed drainage; the roads were trampled into mud, and I was glad to see the villagers at work digging a deep trench, so as to carry the water outside the village. They described the village as healthy, and said there had been no deaths during the year; but as I saw signs of ten recent burnings and a quantity of discarded clothes and charpoys about a quarter of a mile further on, I am inclined to doubt their statements. They admitted that there had been an outbreak of fever and 25 deaths in the preceding year (1871).

136. At **KUSBAH**, a thana station, there was a dispensary, but it was closed, and the Native Doctor had gone visiting. He was a local practitioner, who received a small salary and medicines from Government, but did not seem to be doing much good. One of his patients described him as clever, but said that of course he could do no good with charity medicine. He told me that his wife had been cured at the cost of Rs. 3-12, the charity medicine which she took first having failed to do any good. In other villages I had an opportunity of examining the medicines he supplied gratis, and in no single instance out of more than 50, did I see a single grain of quinine; his remedy for intermittent fever being generally 3 to 5 grains of powdered nitre. I saw also sick people whom he had seen, but had not attempted to treat, telling them that he had no medicine suitable for their complaint. **Kusbah** is a large village built in separate *paras*, with intervening open spaces and some large tanks. The fever appeared in 1871, but had been slight as compared with 1872.

137. From **Kusbah** I went north-west to **DERGAON, SAROTEK, and LAHOREE** to **MUNGLEDIH**, where I encamped. **Debgan** had lost 25 out of 250 inhabitants in 1872, which was the second and worst year of the fever. The site was low, as compared with the land around, and from the trampled mud about the village it was evident that water lodged in it. There was a great deal of spleen, and I saw several cases of intermittent fever.

138. **MOLLAH**, a small village, had lost 16 out of 125 people.

139. There was fever in **LAHOREE** also, but splenitis was not common, and only 20 out of 400 inhabitants had died during the year.

140. **MUNGLEDIH** a large village on a low site, had suffered two years from the fever; the death-rate in 35 houses in **Paschunpara** had been 45 per mille in 1871, and 240 in 1872. The place is full of jungle, and contains a number of fine tanks, all of which were contaminated and contained utterly undrinkable water. Defecation was practised on their margins. One large tank to the west was a mere marsh. Bamboos and palms grew all over the village, and especially to the south. Manure heaps and refuse were lying about

everywhere. The surface drainage was bad, water lodging on surface in hollows in and about the streets. The site was clay to the very surface. I sank a hole through 16 feet of pale yellowish and blue clay which contained a number of shells, but no water had percolated into it at the end of 24 hours. The clay was hard to work, and, though moist, was not sufficiently so as to be plastic. I could not mould it with my fingers. The zamindar of this village lived, I was told, at Panchtopee. He had not seen the village for many years past. None of the tanks had been cleansed within the memory of any one I met. Medical help was obtained from Batka, two miles west, where there was a Government Native Doctor. He had never visited this place.

141. POCHERAH, a neighbouring village, was much in the same plight, but not quite so bad. Out of 421 people inhabiting 126 houses, 30 = 71 per 1,000, had died in 1871, and 54 of the remainder, or 139 per 1,000, in 1872.

142. From Mungledih I visited the villages SHIRSITA, BUNSOOLKA, SOOLTANPORE SHIKARPORE, and DUMIPORE. Shirsita is a Mussulman village, only 20 per cent. of the inhabitants being Hindoos. The population is about 450, and 60 were said to have died during the year. The fever had been prevalent for two years. The Mussulmen appeared to have suffered more than Hindoos, as in 30 houses inhabited by the former, the mortality was 139, and in 20 houses occupied by the latter 230 per mille. The only house in which all the people had died was a Mahomedan's. The village was very jungly, full of manure heaps and bad smells, defecation being practised indiscriminately. The people sluggish and apathetic, and unwilling, as I have generally found them in Mussulman villages, to give information. I examined about 30 children and young people, but there was very little spleen among them. The Batka Native Doctor had been here twice only.

143. BUNSOOLKA, a large village with 1,200 inhabitants, had only begun to suffer badly from fever in 1872. There was very little splenitis among the children. The deaths in 1872 in 38 houses containing 160 people had been 24 = 150 per mille. In the same houses in 1871 60 per 1,000 had died. At the entrance to the village there is an excellent tank, but the people were burning their dead beside it. I saw a great many of the old cooking-pots and clothes and pillows of the dead on the bank. Another large tank in the middle of the village, was being fouled by manure heaps thrown on the margin. Another fine tank was going to ruin; it had not been cleansed for 35 years, and was getting very shallow. Defecation was practised on its banks. The Batka Native Doctor was supposed to visit this place, but does not do so. BATKA is a smaller but wealthier village than this: hence his selection of it for his dispensary. In Shirsita they said that he demanded Rs. 6-12 for each visit; here they merely said that he would not come without payment made beforehand.

144. SOOLTANPORE, a small village of about 400 people, had lost 15 only during the year; there was no sickness, and out of 30 children 3 only, had splenitis.

145. SHIKARPORE had been lightly visited; the death-rate had been 40 per mille only. Two out of 12 children had splenitis. The people on the whole seemed healthy.

146. DUMIPORE began to suffer this year in October, and a few of the children had spleen. There was no sign of sickness, or even of poverty, about the place.

147. Having learnt from the Magistrate of Beerbhoom, who was on tour, that he was going into Sooree, I rode there with the view of detailing my experience of the district and arranging for the provision of adequate relief. I remained in Sooree one day, saw Mr. Tottenham and Dr. Barker, and made them acquainted with the state of the dispensaries, and the necessity for employing better men and limiting their practice to gratis patients.

148. From Sooree I travelled along an excellent road westward via POORUNDERPORE to AHMEDPORE, where I encamped. Poorunderpore, a large and busy village on the high road, at the junction of the road from Kuslah with that from Ahmedpore, seemed to have suffered little, if at all, from the fever. Ahmedpore, on the line of rail, and the adjoining villages of ESUPPORE and JIGERNATHPORE, had suffered greatly. They are on uneven, irregular sites, with very little order or arrangement, are pretty free from jungle, and are no worse in the matter of cleanliness than Beerbhoom villages generally. The fever appeared in 1871, causing but few deaths; but in 1872 the cases were more numerous, and the mortality considerable. In 165 houses, containing 511 persons, 92 died = 180 per 1,000. Seven houses were empty, all the inhabitants being dead, and two others were deserted. A thin emaciated man, with yellow conjunctiva and sallow skin, told me that he had been taken ill in October with fever unpreceded by ague, which lasted without remission for 10 days. While recovering after a week or 10 days' interval, he was attacked with intermittent fever, which ceased at the end of a fortnight. He recovered for a fortnight under quinine, but the fever recurred, and has continued to recur at regular intervals ever since. He had some hepatic, but no splenic, enlargement.

149. Crossing the rail I came on a high mud embankment, evidently intended to form a road, but apparently abandoned. There were so many gaps in it that I was compelled to ride along its base. The first village I came to was CHOWHATIA, a straggling place on high ground, with a good deal of bare, unfertile land around it. I was seized on by the people to

visit a poor child suffering from cholera, but it was too late to render any assistance; the child had but a few minutes to live. The little inner compound of the house was cramped with people, chiefly women, many of whom were crying and wailing and exhibiting great interest in the little girl's state. The child's clothes and the mud of the verandah on which she lay were saturated with the cholera stools and vomited liquid. Fever had been very busy here, 319 out of 509 inmates of 99 houses having been ill, and 86, equal to 169 per 1,000, had died; three houses were emptied and one deserted. There was a Native Doctor here in charge of a so-called dispensary, who was doing simply nothing. He had not more than a dozen out-patients a day, most of the entries in his book relating to people living in distant villages, whom he said he visited, and whose names were utilized twice in his returns so as to swell the numbers as much as possible. I saw a sickly family of five people, two of whom were now past help, who had applied to the Native Doctor for medicine, but could not get any. Confronted with them, he acknowledged that they had been to the dispensary, but added that there was such a crowd of patients that he was obliged to tell them to come again. His books showed an attendance of six people only on that day, and that he never had a crowd attending at any time. This was another instance of the impossibility of "utilizing" these Native Doctors, who simply pocket the Government pay, steal the drugs, make use of their position to get higher fees, and are utterly callous to the suffering around them. There were a number of Nats, or gipsies, encamped in this village, engaged in manufacturing little metal images and bracelets in clay and lac moulds. Their encampment was in a horrible state; refuse and offal lying around, and a most unpleasant odour pervading the place. They were grimy and dirty in their persons, but seemed stronger and altogether more healthy than the villagers.

150. MANICKPORE and ATAD, two small neighbouring villages, were just touched by the fever. DANUAL, BAMONPARA, and MIRITU, had also a slight visitation, but the mortality was scarcely above the average. In Miritu, which has about 350 inhabitants, there were only 15 deaths; the people did not seem sickly, nor the children, though many of the latter had spleen.

151. On the top of a laterite hill I found the village of GOGA, a straggling irregular place, where ruined houses and worn, emaciated inhabitants, bore witness to the severity with which the fever had prevailed. The tanks were very foul, and the village had a gloomy, sombre look, due to the quantity of jungle and foliage which shut out the light. The mortality had been enormous.

152. Half a mile further on, occupying the slope and base of the same undulation, is the thana station LABPORE, remarkable chiefly for its clean streets and the height of the village huts, which were so high as to make the roadway seem narrow and contracted. Comparing the two places, Goga was high and well drained, Labpore lower and certainly not better drained; yet while a fourth of the inhabitants of Goga had been carried off by fever, the mortality in 157 houses in Labpore, containing 719 inmates, was only 27 in 1871 and 38 in 1872, the ratios being respectively 37 and 55 per mille. A portion of Labpore is closely built, without intervals between the houses, and though the suburbs might have been improved, the village as a whole was one of the cleanest I had seen.

153. I took a circuit to the north through BACOOLEE, DAODNAGAR, BARLADANGAH, and UHLADH. The fever was in all of them save Daodnagar, but had prevailed to a limited extent only.

154. Travelling south-eastward over an undulating and unfertile country, I came to DONAIPORE, a village of 200 people, crowning the summit of one of the mounds. It had the fever in 1871 and lost 30, and as many more in 1872. Many of the children had spleen.

155. From this mound about half a dozen similar undulations to the north and west met the eye; on the summit of each a village, and in those villages the fever. MASTOOL and GOGA, villages thus situated, had the fever worse than many villages in the low lands. Below to the eastward ran the River Bokessur, and beyond it the level of the land fell, and I entered again on the modern alluvium.

156. I passed through KADPORE, CHUTRA, BOLTORE, and FEOGAON to PAKOORHAUS, where there was a dispensary. The village is straggling and consists of several detached *paras*. At its entrance, the road was cut up by drains constructed to convey water from the tanks for irrigation purposes. Fever had prevailed here for two years. The village is not three-fourths of a mile from the high road leading from Munglecoote in Burdwan to Mahlondoe and Moorshedabad. The drainage of the village seemed good enough, not better nor worse than that of villages generally; the mortality among 411 inmates of 91 houses had been 46, or 111 per mille in 1871, and among 370, (the survivors,) 41 in 1872, equal to 110 per mille. The dispensary was not in good order, the returns were false, and patients who came once did not come a second time. I only found six instances on the books of people returning to continue their treatment. Arrowroot could be bought in the village; the Native Doctor said it grew close by, at Bangaon, and that he found the bunniah selling it when he came. The bunniah, on the other hand, said that it did not grow near; that he bought it at Cutwa after the Native Doctor came, and at his suggestion. Arrowroot was one of the things supplied to the dispensary by the Civil Surgeon, but not a patient could be found who had received any, nor was there any entry in the books to indicate when and for whom it had been prescribed.

Dr. Barker, the Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom, passed through Pakoorhaus while I was there, and I made him acquainted with the bad management of the dispensary, the unreliability of its returns, and the necessity for more thorough and frequent inspection.

157. *I visited several neighbouring villages and found the fever in all.

158. Two miles west of Pakoorhaus is the village of NANDOOR, and almost adjoining it a smaller village, named SAKOOLIPORE. I visited both twice. Sakoolipore had nothing remarkable about it; it was on the high road, and the tanks are very much polluted. Nandoor, the larger village, contains the Sakoolipore thana station. It is cleaner than many of the villages I visited, and most of the houses are neat and in good repair. It seemed a well-to-do prosperous place. In its centre is a natural mound, about 30 feet high, on which are some old temples. From the summit I could survey the entire village, which I photographed from this point. In the heart of the place, near the thana, is a large tank, some acres in extent, which is commonly resorted to for drinking water. It is very shallow, a mere marsh with houses round its margin; the water seemed very bad. At the thana on my first visit I inquired the mortality, and was told that 30 persons had died in 1872; but this was so evidently incorrect, that I returned next day, and finding the head constable present conversed with him about it. He said that there had been a mistake; the deaths were 131, and that he guaranteed the correctness of the figures, as they were the result of careful inquiry. On my pressing him to tell me step by step the exact manner in which the inquiry was conducted, he explained that "he first took a census of the people,"—questioned as to how he had set about it, he very reluctantly admitted that having the late census figures in his possession, he had deducted the 131 deaths, and set down the remainder as the present population. He had "ascertained the deaths from the people",—pressed to explain *exactly* how he had set about it, it came out after much hesitation and equivocation that he and half a dozen of the inhabitants sat down in front of the thana, talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that exactly 131 deaths had occurred in the year. On looking over the mortuary records, I found that the registration had been altogether in abeyance for some time, and was but recently re-established. This, he said, was the fault of his predecessor, who had been removed for his negligence. I endeavoured to ascertain the real mortality by inquiring from house to house in one *pura*; but wherever I went, policeman appeared in the street, went in and out of the houses in advance of me, with the result that the people either shut themselves in their houses, or refused information. I gathered next day, however, that 1871, the year of invasion, had been the worst, and that about 90 per mille had died. In 50 houses containing 265 people there had been 25 deaths, but the houses were not continuous. I was obliged to visit one or two here and there, so as to attract as little attention as possible.

159. BALMOORE, a more straggling, poor-looking village, next visited, had also been two years subject to the fever; the deaths among 223 inmates of 41 houses being 18 and 19 = 80 and 93 per mille in 1871 and 1872 respectively. About half the people had been sick; 14 were then sick: spleen was not largely prevalent.

160. *OCHKARAN, two miles south-west, is a large *old* village. At its entrance is a large pucca tank of better water than most villages possess, and on the other side of the road are some indigo vats belonging to a native. The village contains many pucca houses; it seemed quite a little town. I found a dispensary here largely attended (130 per diem), managed by a Native Doctor who was locally entertained. He seemed to have gained the people's confidence, which was a great thing; but his medical skill did not seem very remarkable. I saw a number of his patients and ascertained how he treated them. His greatest fault was parsimony in the matter of quinine, but he explained that he had been directed to use as little as possible, and showed me a letter he had received from the Civil Surgeon to the effect that a man who always used quinine to treat fever cases was a quack, that his supply was small, and he was compelled to husband it. The people were anxious to have a permanent aided dispensary with this man to manage it. I wrote a memorandum regarding the institution to be forwarded to the Civil Surgeon, and explained to the native gentlemen the conditions on which aided dispensaries were established and the steps they ought to take in the matter. Here also the fever appeared in 1871, the deaths among 489 people inhabiting 108 houses having been 33, or about 70 per 1,000; in 1872 the mortality was less.

161. KULGAON had been two years troubled with the fever, but the mortality had not been heavy. Out of 706 persons, 150 had fever in 1871 and 197 in 1872, the deaths being 30 and 35, or 55 and 52 per mille respectively.

162. Passing to the southward through the filthy little village of KHALA, I reached SERUNDEE and encamped there. The village is described in paragraph 167.

163. Next morning I went south-westward to SANJIST and NAINEE, north to BOUREE, and back through PANDOREE to SERUNDEE. Sanjist is a Hindoo village of about 500 people, of whom 25 or 50 per mille had died during the year. The fever had existed here two years. The village was cleaner, had better tanks than the average, and the people seemed busy, healthy, and free from spleen. I examined the first fifteen children I met, but they were free from spleen enlargement. Medical aid was obtained from Bankochakra, two miles distant. The powders obtained there were katkarings. No tickets were given to patients attending. Nainee, a Hindoo village with about 500 inhabitants lost 25 in 1872 = 50 per mille. This

also was comparatively a clean little place, with better tanks than usual. There was no spleen. The Native Doctor from Etunda came over every eight or ten days. I saw some of his patients and their medicines. *None had quinine in their possession.* Katkarings appeared to be the medicine which he chiefly prescribed.

164. **BYER**, a large village of about 2,000 people, on a road from Belpore to the eastward, terminating in a junction with the main road *via* Mahlunde to Jumroakandi, was said to have lost 250 inhabitants from fever in 1872. It is a large, old, straggling, irregular but well-to-do looking village, containing a great many holes and tanks and some old ruined temples. There is a rice market here. Fever had prevailed two years. The people seemed sallow and not very healthy, but I saw no signs of emaciation among them. They were very apathetic, and unwilling to give information or to seek aid at the neighbouring dispensaries. Those who did attend preferred going to Belpore rather than Shajapore, which is nearer. I saw the tickets and medicine supplied to them. The former had merely an entry of the name and date of attendance, the *latter was katkarings*. In 129 houses one only had been emptied by the fever. They contained 562 people, of whom 35 had died in 1872 = 62 per mille only; while in the same houses during 1871 the mortality had been but 33 per mille. Spleen was common. I examined 50 children, of whom 12 (25 per cent.) had splenitis. Among 527 people only 36 were sick.

165. **PAPOORKE**, a very small road-side village, was very slightly visited.

166. **SERUNDEE**, a very old Hindoo village, was almost free from fever. It was certainly not a clean place, nor well drained, nor superior in water-supply to other villages near. It contained more jungle, too, than most of them. The death-rate, calculated from data collected among 333 people occupying 83 houses, was only 36 per mille. The public road east of the village was under water for a couple of hundred yards from the village owing to some zemindars having turned the water into it to enable him to irrigate some neighbouring land. Some of the tanks to which the people resort for drinking water being outside the village in this direction, they had to walk through water up to their knees on their passage to and fro. No one complained however; they seemed to regard it as a matter of course.

167. **KHALA**, a small jungly and excessively dirty village on the high road, about a mile north of Serundee, had suffered severely.

168. **GOALDEH or GODEHEE**, a village of about 450 inhabitants, also on the main road, had been very bad; 1872, the second year of fever, being the worst. Of 65 houses, 4 were quite empty. Out of 375 occupants 50 = per mille, had died in 1871; and of the remaining 325, 68, or 209 per mille, had died in 1872. There were 46 sick among them at the time of my visit. It is a mixed village. The Mahomedans had suffered most, and were the most insolent people I came across in my travels. None of the sick sought relief, though there was a dispensary at Paltea, two miles to the eastward. The Native Doctor had never visited the place. The village was very old and very ill-kept. In the centre was a raised mound about 20 feet high, on the summit of which was an old enclosed Mahomedan cemetery full of graves. The wall had fallen down, and the pucca graves were tumbling to pieces. Some dead had been recently interred on the mound outside the cemetery wall. There were tanks at the base of the mound on two sides, and the water of both was used for drinking. The people informed me that there had been no new cases of fever in 1872; that the mortality had been entirely among chronic cases who had survived from 1871. *They attributed their immunity to a fire which destroyed a number of houses in April 1872, and declared that no more fever of the fatal type previously present had appeared after the fire.*

169. **RAOTARA**, a small neighbouring village of about 140 people, had suffered for two years from fever and lost 20 inhabitants.

170. In **TILDANGA** the mortality had been very heavy, 17 out of 119 occupants of 29 houses having died in 1871, and 23 in 1872; the death-rate in the two years being respectively 140 and 225 per mille.

171. Crossing the main road from Munglecote to Moorshedabad, I visited **PALTEA**, where there had been so much mortality in 1871. I found there considerable improvement, but it was still full of sick people, and the mortality had been considerable, in 1872. Of 60 houses, all the inmates of 9 had died. Among 301 people formerly living in these 60 dwellings, 75, or 249 per mille, died in 1871, and 46 of the survivors, or 203 per mille, died in 1872. Of the 180 remaining, 48 were sick.

172. I encamped near Poltea for some days, and visited a number of villages.

173. I then proceeded northwards along the Moorshedabad main road as far as **MAHLUNDEE**, examining the country on both sides of the road as I advanced.

174. I found that no matter how far I deviated to the westward the fever was everywhere present in a greater or less degree; while, if I travelled eastward, I lost the fever entirely within two miles of the road.

175. Between this road and the Bhagiruthee River is a tract of low alluvial land, about sixteen miles square, which has remained entirely free from the fever.

176. I found fever in the following villages on the west of the road:—ANGRAH, ARGOON, SERUNDEE, KULNAIE, BALKOONER, PARKOOR, AUTGRAM, KHASPORE, KHAIGER, SULTANPORE, KULGRAM, KETADIHI, KALOOA, MUJLISPORE; and in the following villages to the east—SREEPORE, OONJALPORE, KOLOTRAH, MOORGRAM, MOORLEEDH, NOWAGRAM, and SONAPORE.

177. ISLAMPORE (P), SALAR, TALEBPORE, SURMARPORE, TAYAH, SHAHAPORE, SYUD KOOLLA, BHURTPORE, HUNSCHANDPORE, and PANCHTOPKE, all large villages to the eastward, were, as regards themselves and their neighbourhood, unaffected.

178. In the Beerbhoom villages west of the road,—

SERUNDEE had been affected two years, and had lost 140 per mille. Splenitis was very common.

KULGRAM—fever two years—a large village through which a cross road passed eastward to Sooree, had not been severely visited; the deaths in 1871 being 52, and in 1872, 50 per 1,000.

KANTADIHI, a clean, well-drained village on an undulating site, contained a number of ruined houses. The fever had been very bad in 1871, when about 90 per mille died. In 1872, however, the mortality had been but 50 per 1,000. Cattle disease had prevailed in 1871, and done much damage. There was no spleen among the children, and the people seemed in fair health.

KOOLLOA, a small village of 230 people, lost 30 in 1872, the worst of the two years during which fever had prevailed. There was little spleen disease, and the people did not look unhealthy.

At MUJLISPORE, a small village containing 250 people, there had been 14 deaths from what the villagers called *for-bikar*. They stated that all the cases had died within 8 or 10 days from the commencement of the attack; that the patients were very restless, delirious would run into the water unless watched, and suffered much from abdominal pains.

At MAROOT, a small village of 400 people on a low site annually flooded, the dwellings were all built on artificial mounds, so as to be above the water level. The village site was very irregular in consequence, the houses being built in small clusters. To the north and east was a considerable extent of low land, fully a mile across, and beyond it is the Kur Nuddee, which floods the land and village yearly. The place was very dirty, but there was no crowding. I examined thirty children, who were all free from spleen disease. The people seemed very healthy. There had been 15 deaths during the year. Forty cattle had died in September and October 1872.

179. On the east of the road I found the fever in—

MOORGRAM, containing 194 houses and 984 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths are Mahomedans. The fever had prevailed 2 years, 1872 being the worst. The mortality in 1871 was 30, and in 1872, 50 per 1,000. There was a trifling proportion of spleen enlargement among the children. The land round the village is irregular and undulating. Sugar-cane, gram, and linseed, were growing at the time of my visit.

BERGRAM, a village of 800 inhabitants, had lost 80 (100 per mille) from fever this year, the year of invasion.

KECHONA and MOHESPORE had the fever two years; 25 persons out of 670 died in 1871, and 55 in 1872—37 and 80 per mille respectively. A small proportion, both of adults and children, had enlarged spleen.

ISLAMPORE, a large village of 1,600 people, has fever every year. It comes in October and lasts two months. The inhabitants are uncertain about the matter, but incline to the belief that there was a slight increase of fever in 1872. There are no sick, nor is spleen enlargement common.

SALAR, about 1,600 people, of whom three-fourths are Mahomedans, also suffers from fever annually. The people think, but are not decided, that there was an increase this year. In 66 houses out of 393 people, 40 (102 per 1,000) had died in 1872, but some of the deaths are due to an outbreak of cholera. There was very little spleen disease.

TALISPORE, a very large village of 3,000 or 4,000 people, had suffered from cholera. There was no history of fever, nor was spleen prevalent. In 32 houses containing 147 people, 5 had died in 1871, and 3 in 1872.

TAYAH, SURMARPORE, SYD KOOTRA, and BHURTPORE, were all free from fever. MAHLUNDEE, on the River More, was free from fever.

180. Turning westwards along the north bank of the More, I called first at BELGRAM, a village three-fourths of a mile to the northward, but found it healthy.

181. The sight of some skulls on the side of the road, and signs of recent cremation, induced me to make a circuit to the north, through NABAINPORE, BOLPORA, and PASCHUNPORA, in all of which there had been an increase of fever, but to a slight extent only. The number of sufferers had been small, but the cases were bad, and several persons had died in each village.

182. The road now began to leave the More, and in following it I passed through the following villages successively :—

PATAREE, a small jungly place of about 200 inhabitants, among whom fever had appeared this year causing 20 deaths; there was no sickness then present.

SHERAI, a little village, with about 400 people, of whom 30 had died in 1872. The tanks here were terribly polluted.

JOLLAREE, 200 people and 12 deaths.

TALCONNA, 300 people and 50 deaths.

CHADA and BAGOOIA, 500 people and 45 deaths. In all these the fever had been present one year.

RAMNUGGER, a large place on the left of the road, was just the locality where I should, from the experience I had gathered, expect to find the fever severe and fatal. It is an *old* village, with decaying buildings, very foul tanks, and closely packed population. I estimated the number of houses at 300, and the inhabitants at 1,200. It contains much jungle, many foul tanks, manure and refuse heaps, often on the tank margins, and foul drains connected with some of the pucca houses. The people seemed sickly; the fever had been a year among them, and was very fatal. I was assured that 100 persons had died since the commencement of the past rains. Spleen was very prevalent.

183. I halted for a day at GONATREA silk-factory, and obtained from the manager, Mr. Jones, much useful information regarding the prevalence of the fever in his neighbourhood. I also inspected his work-people, and was enabled from their aspect to judge of the extent to which the disease existed.

184. From Gonatea I rode westward through OORIKHOOND, another effete *old* village of 800 inhabitants; the fever had been there one year, and had caused 100 deaths.

CHAND-PALSA and SATH-PALSA, two small poor jungly villages, had lost 55 out of 500;

OONCHKOOND, 20 out of 250; and in this as well as GOROUNA, HATIM, BALOOTEE, and KOTASORE, fever had prevailed during one year.

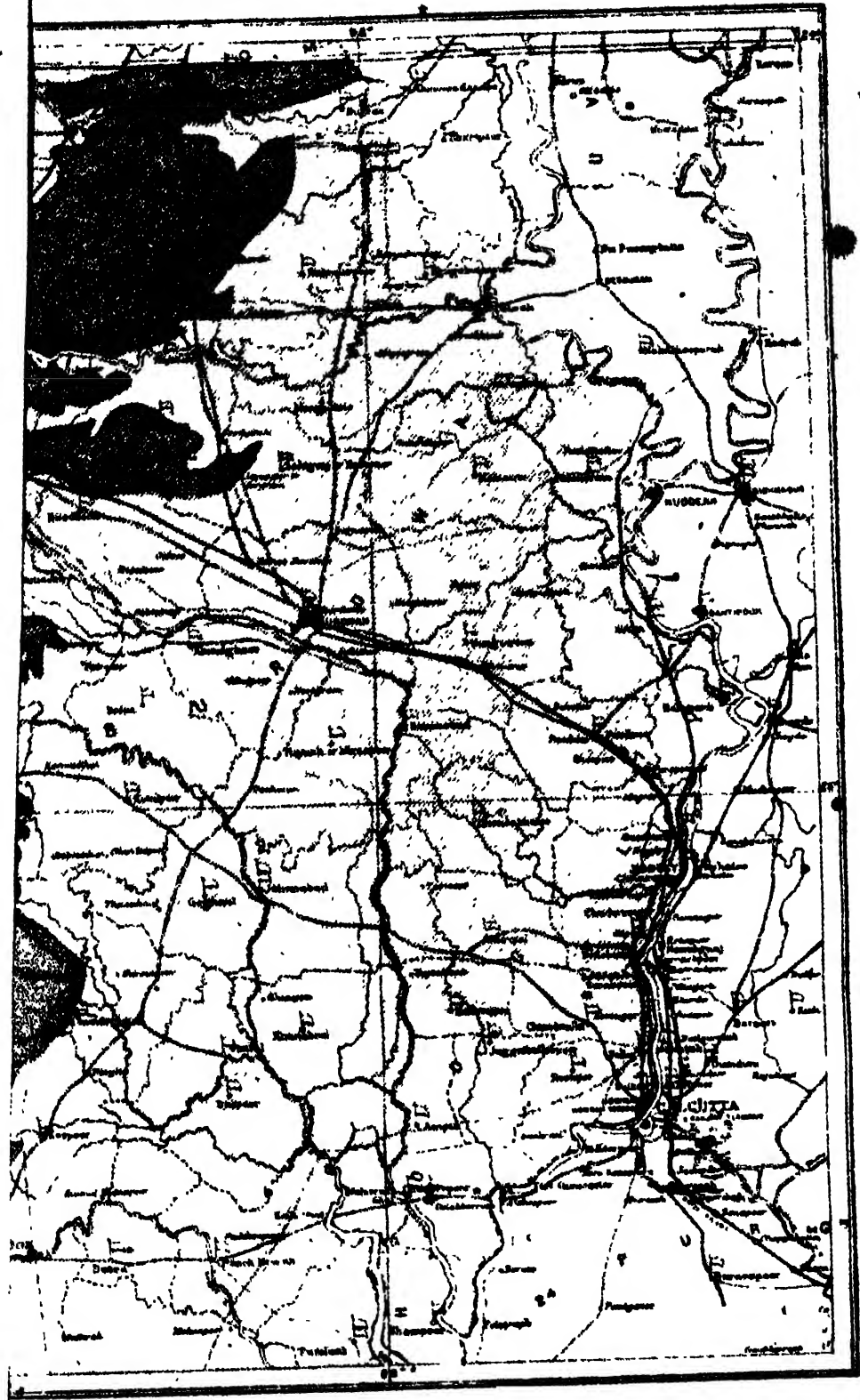
185. The road passed over low land on the bank of a branch of the More River, which now contains only stagnant water in the hot weather, and is in many places dry. Along its bed I noticed from time to time the old charpoys, pillows, earthen pots, &c., which marked the spot where a corpse had been burned, and at least 100 skulls were passed within a distance of three miles.

186. It was evident that these villages, on a low ill-drained site, in proximity to this drying old nullah bed, could never be healthy; and now that this fever had appeared among them, instead of taking two or three years to attain its greatest intensity, the year of incidence among a people already predisposed to its influence, had been extremely destructive.

187. I stayed a night at KOTASORE, and next morning returned to examine the villages of NEEMA and HATUNUGGER, which had been cited by the Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoon as specially afflicted, as well as BUTHASPORE, GOORSUNDA, BHAPRA, and CHAKBARA. Neema I found to be a very insignificant little village of only 9 houses, containing at the time of my visit 65 people; but during the preceding year, 1872, there had been 21 deaths. The people's account of the visitation was this. In May 1872 some men belonging to the village, who had been employed in the country south of the More, where fever was prevalent, returned sick with fever to the village. The other inmates of their houses then began to suffer, and in a little while all the inhabitants were attacked. Some of them had friends in Kotasore (two miles west), and asked them to come and nurse them; but those who came were also attacked, returned with the fever on them to Kotasore, hitherto free from the disease, and it began to spread there in the same manner. This was a volunteered statement, and the people evidently believed that the disease had been imported into Neema, and thence carried to Kotasore. In Kotasore, which contains about 60 houses and 300 inhabitants, the people assured me that the disease first appeared in the houses of some persons who, having gone to Neema to see sick friends, had returned with fever, and introduced the disease among them. There had been 30 deaths, and both here and at Neema many people were ill at the time of my visit. Hatunugger is also a very small village, but had not suffered nearly so much. Out of 85 persons inhabiting 25 houses, 4 had died in 1872. Bhaora, a village of 19 houses and 80 people, lost 13 in 1872.

Buthaspore, a larger village of 200 houses and 900 inhabitants, lost 60 from fever, which first appeared among them in 1872. They did not conceive it to be the same fever which prevails annually during the close of the rains. This they themselves called "*bikar*," and described as very fatal; people dying in three or four days, or recovering for a week and dying during a relapse. The cases had not been so very numerous, but fully half had terminated fatally. Here also impertation was the alleged cause of its prevalence. The village site is very uneven, and traversed by a narrow winding stagnant nullah, which separates two of the *paras*. The water was bad, all the tanks being shallow and marshy. I heard that a village called Bhara, a mile to the eastward, was still worse affected. Chakbara, a small village, through which I passed on my way back to Kotasore, had not suffered at all. In point of cleanliness, wretchedness, and water-supply, it was just like the others.

GEOLOGY.



- Modern Alluvium
- Old Alluvium }
and Late
- Rock
- The "own part" represents the
area indicated at the

188. On the way from Kotasore to Synthia I passed through AKULPORE (100 houses, 500 people), situated to the right of the road, a closely-built, old, and jungly village. The tanks were bad, but the people drink the More water, still however using that of the tanks for cooking. There was very little spleen; half the deaths had been due to *jor-bikar*. In 37 houses, containing 186 inmates, there had been 23 deaths, equal to 139 per 1,000. I had a talk here with an intelligent gomashita, who was himself suffering from fever, and whose account of his ailment was this. He had an attack of continued fever, it was not preceded by a shivering attack; he had pains and weakness, then the fever came, lasted three days without remission, was less on the 4th and 5th days, and ceased on the 6th. He had no fever for five days, then it returned without any ague, fit, or rigor, lasted seven days, and again ceased. Since then he had been subject to quartan fever; the hour of invasion was variable. Sometimes it was in the day, at others in the night. He had no marked shivering; he was conscious of a feeling of heaviness and discomfort, then he became hot, after five or six hours it terminated in diaphoresis. He had no spleen or hepatic enlargements, and felt pretty well in the intervals.

189. From Synthia I returned to Burdwan, where I arranged with Dr. French a redistribution of the dispensaries in the Royna and Khundghose thanas. And after a couple of days' rest to give time for my tents to reach NEGIA SERAI, rode out there, and travelling parallel to the Adjai, visited Korchon, an old, dirty, irregularly-built village of about 300 houses and 1,300 people, among whom 60 were said to have died in 1872 and 100 in 1871. Some of the houses were in bad repair, but none were entirely empty. The fever had been so bad that it was found necessary at one time to open a dispensary here; still the people did not present a very unhealthy aspect. Only 2 out of 50 children examined had spleen. It seemed as if the fever was dying out and the people recovering.

190. Revisiting SREEKHUND, I crossed a nullah flowing into the Borobool, south of the village. The place was exceedingly dirty, as in my former visit, and the tanks, except the new one, constructed partly by Government and partly by Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee, were very foul. There was no fever, which surprised me, as I had heard from the proprietor that the disease had been reported to prevail here. The deaths, according to the gomashita, were 95 during the year, which (the population being 3,161) is only 30 per 1,000. The gomashita was inclined to be obstructive, and prevented the chowkidars from giving me information. I found, however, that his information as to the mortality was probably correct; the deaths in 58 houses visited being 6 only out of a population of 240, which is just 25 per 1,000.

191. I revisited CUTWA, BRAH, EKAHAT, PATAHAT, and DAINHAT, and found them wonderfully improved, as the following figures will show:—

	Houses.	People.	Sick '71.	Died '71.	Sick '72.	Died '72.	Sick at visit
Patanhat	..	82	106	13	21	40	11
Brah	...	62	163	140	39	29	4
Ekaihat	..	33	167	44	7	38	5

Dainhat was busy and flourishing. None of the children had spleen, but very few were vaccinated; and it is desirable that efforts should be made to obviate this state of things, as the place is very populous, and small-pox would probably cause enormous mortality if it appeared here. I saw a tank here, nearly dry, with a bottom of foul, black mud littered with refuse of all kinds, decomposing vegetables, defecation, &c., and smelling horribly. I pointed it out to some members of the Municipal Committee. It is surrounded by houses, and cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect on the health of the inmates. It should be dug to a depth of ten or twelve feet, and refilled with water.

192. From Dainhat I went *ad* BHOWSING to KALIKAPORE, one of the most jungly, neglected, filthy villages I had seen in Burdwan—one of those old *offie* places, the whole soil of which is contaminated and unhealthy. There was a dispensary here, but as it was doing no work, I closed it and sent the Native Doctor to Burdwan.

193. Revisiting MAJDA, POORHUSTHULLER, ERDALA, PARULIA, and the group of villages already described (para 65), I was delighted to find everywhere evidence that the indications of returning health and energy, which I had noted the year before, were not transitory, but real and permanent. Jungle had been cleared, new houses were under construction on new and well-chosen sites, the people were more cheerful and active, and it is to be hoped that in a few years this locality will have regained its former condition of prosperity.

194. From SOMOODAGRIH I rode through BOHAR and SATGATCHIA to MYMAREE, thence to SELIMABAD, and across into ROYNA thana, where the same indications of improvement were manifest.

Characteristics of Inspected Areas—No. 1.

195. The first tract I visited was that which lies directly south of the town of Burdwan. It consists of the thanas KHUNDGHOSE and ROYNA, and has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the river Damoodur, which here has an eastward course, but at the north-east angle of the area I am describing, makes a sudden bend to the south, and thus forms its eastern boundary also. To the north-west it is continuous with thana Indas, and on the south-east joins thana Jehanabad. Between these, however, for about 4 miles,

it is limited by the Dalkisser river, which separates it from thana Goghat. Fully two-thirds of its boundary is formed by the Damoodur and Dalkisser rivers.

196. I selected this particular area on several grounds:—

- (1.) Its comparative isolation, and the consequent ease with which an examination of its drainage could be made.
- (2.) The fact that the fever here was reported as severe and of recent origin.
- (3.) Because fully two-thirds of the medical and other relief establishments were concentrated on it, and I could, while occupying myself with the cause of the fever, also aid the local authorities as I had been directed to do, by inspecting and reporting on their efficiency.
- (4.) The circumstance of its freedom from rail-roads or bunds, which I therefore considered might, as regards this tract, be dismissed from consideration as a possible cause of deficient drainage. Subsequent experience, however, has taught me that I was mistaken in this conclusion.

197. To the eye the tract appears a perfectly level plain, honey-combed by the elevated margins of the rice-fields. There is, however, a double slope to the eastward and southward; the former predominating in the north, and the latter in the east and south-east.

198. The soil is alluvium, a variable mixture of clay, sand, and organic matter, for about 10 feet in depth. It contains a considerable proportion of clay, causing it, during the drying period, to cake in large masses, which, contracting as they dry, leave wide gaping fissures, through which, when the surface has become hard and compact, evaporation still goes on from the soil below. Underlying this is a thick bed of tenacious, dark-bluish clay, quite impervious to moisture, and so comparatively dry in all of the many localities where I have seen it exposed, as to be with difficulty moulded by the fingers. There exists therefore no subsoil drainage whatever. The rainfall sinks into the upper soil, saturates it completely, and then, being prevented from further descent by the clay below, accumulates on the surface, where it is retained, as long as possible, as a necessary element of rice cultivation, and is eventually removed, partly by surface drainage, and partly by evaporation. On the northern and eastern margin of this area the soil is more sandy, and sometimes has an upper layer of pure sand and silt deposited during the annual inundation from the Damoodur. In these localities the land remains longer moist, and sugar-cane is successfully cultivated.

199. The drainage is effected by small streams or khals, which eventually join the Damoodur and Dalkisser.

200. In the northern and central portions of the tract their course, like that of the Damoodur, is first easterly, and then southerly; they run in fact parallel to that river. In the south and west the khals run a shorter and more direct southerly course into the Dalkisser. These khals have their source in the rice-fields, and are in the early part of their course the merest shallow surface drains, most of them drying entirely during four or five months of the year.

201. The western, south-western, and southern portions of the tract, are drained by the Ghyee and Mendesree khals; the former runs sluggishly all the year round and joins the Dalkisser near Eklokee. The portion of the Mendesree within this tract dries in the hot weather, and in the rains has a long course of more than twenty miles to the south, and receiving the water of several other nullahs ere it finally meets with the Damoodur.

202. The khals in the northerly and central parts of the tract run to the eastward, as if they would directly join the Damoodur; but when within a couple of miles of its waters, they suddenly bend to the south, form a sort of net-work, and finally pass in two or three main channels to the southward to the Damoodur.

203. The Damoodur therefore, though forming fully three-fifths of its boundary *directly*, drains scarcely any portion of the tract. On the contrary it inundates a considerable portion of the land to the extreme eastward every year, depositing sand, ploughing the land in places into deep holes, and keeping villages flooded for some months at a time.

204. This state of things appears to be less the result of natural causes or conditions than of the measures adopted for the preservation of the East Indian Railway line on the other side of the river.

205. The left bank of the Damoodur is low, and formerly the land on that side was annually inundated, the water readily flowing back as the river subsided. At Selimabad the Damoodur branched, and a certain portion of its water flowing down the Kana Nuddee in a south-easterly direction.

206. For the preservation of the railway a high bund was erected along this left bank, and at Selimabad was continued across the Kana Nuddee, which was thus closed. The river being confined within narrower limits, had its flood level considerably raised, and when at its height, began to spill over the right bank. Here the water could not run back again when the river subsided, but had to take a long and southerly tortuous course; villages remained for long periods under water, and the people were compelled by necessity to erect bunds on *this side also* for their protection.

207. These bunds on the right bank, just west of the angle made by the Damoodur at its bend to the south, were destroyed some years ago by the Public Works Department in order to allow the surplus water of the river to find a channel on the right side, and so protect the left bank and the railway embankment at the expense of the villages on the right. That is to say, since the old channels no longer sufficed during high floods to contain all the water of the river, an outlet for the surplus had to be provided somewhere, and it was considered preferable to sacrifice the land on the right bank, because only the villages suffered, whereas any overflow on the left bank might endanger the railway.

208. During my travels in this district, I found myself in several localities where the inhabitants had not yet learnt to consider railways as an unmixed good, and I need hardly say that this was one of them.

209. The current of the Damoodur is very rapid in the rains and liable to sudden rushes; it is at such times that this eastern portion of the tract suffers. The flooded villages are mostly situated on the inward sloping high land which forms the Damoodur right bank, and the current sweeping by, and sometimes through, them, deposits a great deal of sand, and, where it meets with the least opposition, scoops the surface into deep holes, or ploughs it into channels which retain water long after the rest of the district is quite dry.

210. I saw no surface collection of water in this area worth dignifying with the name of jeel. In the north of the tract near Bellasur there was a patch of sandy soil full of moisture and a number of shallow pools. There were also a few trifling pools on both sides of the main road north of Babrakpore, which, on my second visit, six weeks later, had quite disappeared.

211. On the whole, then, the western, central, and southern portions seemed to be fairly drained; while in the north-east, and east, and south-east, over a tract annually inundated, and through which the drainage of the northern and central parts of this area has to flow, the land was longer moist, and in eastern villages this was especially the case.

212. But it is to be remembered that whatever variations there may be in the drainage, and however desirable it may seem to us to improve it, the people, except in the inundated locality, have no fault to find with it. It is much too rapid and thorough for them. They view the disappearance of the water with the greatest anxiety and regret, and allow no more to drain away than they can prevent. Every drop of water is valued and treasured, and as soon as the flow of water in the khals moderates a little, bunds or dams are constructed by the inhabitants of every village along their margin, partly for the sake of the fish, but more especially in order to retain the water for irrigation and domestic purposes. The chief demand for water is for irrigation. The surface of the soil cakes into such hard, dense masses, that until thoroughly moistened it is unworkable, and the land cannot be prepared for sowing.

213. The chief roads in this tract are—

(1.) A main and almost central road between Sudderghat (Burdwan) and Midnapore.

This branches at Oochalun, south-eastward to Jehanabad. It crosses the line of drainage for 10 miles from Burdwan, but is very slightly raised, is bridged in the centre and south, and, so far as I could see after careful examination, does not in any way impede the drainage. For the first five miles it is not bridged, but freely supplied with water-way, so as to allow the freest possible passage to the inundation water which just skirts it.

(2.) The remains of an old road between Pangatchee, 12 miles east of Sudderghat and Jehanabad. It is used a good deal by foot passengers, and runs through the centre of the tract.

(3.) A main road running from Sudderghat westward through thana *Khundghone* to Bankoora. This is a good cart-road. There is a parallel northerly road along the bank of the Damoodur leading into and through a dense cluster of villages, and which was the old Bankoora road.

(4.) A cross road a mere cart tract from Indus to the Damoodur opposite Selimabad.

(5.) A southern cross road from Paeta through Shupore and Mohunpore to Uotan.

(6.) A cross road from Oochalun by Shupoor and Mohunpore to Uotan.

214. On road No. 1 there is an enormous amount of traffic. It is the channel for road communication between western Hooghly and Burdwan, and between Midnapore and Burdwan.

215. On road No. 2 there is a fair amount of foot-traffic.

216. None of these roads, and I have traversed them all, seemed to me to interfere in the least with the drainage.

217. The population, according to the census taken in January 1872, when fever had already prevailed over the whole tract for one year and over portions of it for two years, was 550 to the square mile. At the time of the invasion by the fever, it must have been somewhat higher, not less than 570 per square mile. This is pretty nearly the same as that of Burdwan as a whole. It is, however, little more than half that of the adjoining southern

thanas Jehanabad and Goghat, and but two-thirds of that of thana Selimabad, forming its eastern boundary. Compared with the district, the people in this tract while, occupying nearly the same number of villages to the square mile, are lodged in one-third the number of houses, and every house contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ occupants in excess of the district average. In the district the number of persons per house is 4.7; in this area it is 6.5. The villages are not very uniformly distributed, so that certain portions of the tract are more populous than the rest. Thus, in the east and north-west, on the slightly elevated land which forms the right bank of the Damoodur River, the villages are large, extended along the bank, and have little, sometimes no interval, between them. In the south-west also, near the Dalkissen, the villages are in clusters. They also lie closer together along the margins of the principal khals. In every instance where any such crowding of villages was to be observed, the main determining cause seems to have been the presence of running water. The total number of villages is 449. Of these about 20 contain more than 1,000 inhabitants, 60, or thereabouts, contain more than 500. The average number of persons per village is 377.

218. The people are of the agricultural and labouring class. I saw no sign of manufactures of any kind except a little pottery, and this on a very small scale.

219. The following table, extracted from the census report, exhibits the relation of this tract as regards population and crowding to the district of Burdwan and to all Bengal:—

	Persons, per square mile	Villages, per square mile	Persons, per village.	Houses, per square mile.	Persons, per house.
Bengal	430	..	...	75	5.7
Burdwan	578	1.47	302	124	4.7
The two thanas	550	1.45	377	82	6.5

220. I did not find that the difference of population materially influenced the prevalence or the mortality of the fever in this tract. Comparing an equal number of clustered and detached villages, I found the mortality generally higher in the former case; but, on the other hand, it sometimes happened that the mortality in a single small village far exceeded that of any portion of a populous tract. A comparison of this kind is here given, which indicates a higher mortality in 1871 for the closely-placed villages of 22 per 1,000, and a diminished mortality for 1872 of 5 per 1,000.

	Paras.	Houses.	Population.	Died 1871	Died 1872	Ratio	
						1871	1872
Villages in clusters	12	4.0	2,253	278	145	127	73
Detached villages	10	3.0	1,809	100	133	106	78

221. The villages are irregular in construction, and are not built on any definite plan. There are one or more roadways wide enough to allow the passage of a cart, and more or less winding and uneven. From these narrow lanes or gullies pass right and left.

222. The houses of the better class, of those having land or cattle, are enclosed in a small mud-walled compound, which contains also the cattle-shed, if there be one; if not, the cattle are housed in the verandah of the house. The houses are all of mud, and in the little compound of each, or in close proximity, is the little hole out of which its materials had been dug, and which now, while nearly dry, becomes the receptacle for any filth or refuse to be got rid of; and when refilled by the rain and drainage, once more supplies water (a deep brown or green organic solution) for ablution, the washing of clothes and utensils, and for cooking purposes. The compounds of the small farmers were generally completely filled with paddy stacks, which interfered materially with any perfusion of air, and the air within was rendered as foul as possible by the accumulation of dirt, dung, cattle-filth, &c. The main difference between the houses of the well-to-do people and those of the labourers is in elevation and the size of the compound. The richer the occupant, the higher the floor of his house, the bigger the hole—and the larger the compound, the greater the number of paddy stacks. As to the houses, they are very much alike, small rooms with a single low door and one small window. A room 18×12 is large, 15×10 is a common size, but in many houses which I entered and measured the sleeping room was only 12×10 . The height is generally about 8 feet of the side and 11' or 12' in the centre. The only ventilation at night is through the space between the sloping sides of the roof and the walls on which they rest. The door is always shut at night, and both door and window closed with

matting or cloth whenever there is sickness in the house. Sometimes the compounds of several houses open one into the other; occasionally the mud for a little cluster of houses has been taken from one hole, which receives the drainage and washings of them all. This condition of things during the prevalence of epidemic disease is a potent auxiliary to its spread, and I have seen many instances in which the whole of the occupants of as many as a dozen houses thus related to each other have died in the same year, and every dwelling left tenantless.*

223. The villages are generally slightly higher than the surrounding land, and, as a rule, very fairly drained. Within the village the water runs into the tanks and numerous holes, and on the outside drains into the rice-fields. Any fault in surface drainage is readily discoverable, for if water remain any time, the soil becomes worked by the passage of people and animals into thick mud, which retains the impressions long into the dry season. I made no note of every instance in which either in the village or at its entrance, or in the cart tracks connecting it with the main-road, any such indications of water lodgement were perceptible.

224. I made very careful inquiries in every village concerning recent changes in their drainage, increased dampness of the soil, or of the houses, necessitating a change in the habits of the people, whether as regards sleeping or storing things on the floor, but in no single instance did I get an affirmative reply. Whether I put the question directly, or led up to it gradually, whether I asked the poor or the better class of farmers or the village gomasta, the result was the same—the people were conscious of no altered drainage, no increase of dampness, and denied that they had changed their habits of late years. I entered and examined their houses with the same general result, and when I found perceptible difference of level. I could trace no corresponding difference of mortality in favor of the better drained locality; on the contrary, it often happened that the mortality had been greater in the drier neighbourhood.

225. The villages, as a rule, were very free from jungle, especially in the centre of the tract. In many of them bamboo-clumps exist on one side or other; and when this is the case, they are almost always very offensive, being used as the village latrine. Here and there the houses would be clustered into separate closely built *payas*, among bamboo jungle, around a central open space—(Tacta is a good instance of the kind), but on the whole the villages were comparatively free from vegetation. In none of the villages I visited was there any considerable overgrowth of underwood, and their freedom in this respect contrasts greatly with that of the villages in many other parts of Bengal, even of those which one sees in the course of a ride in the Calcutta suburbs.

226. The whole area is one vast level expanse of rice-fields; there are scarcely any trees, except in and around a village. From a distance villages are recognizable only as green clumps of vegetation dotting the landscape here and there.

227. One thing that struck me greatly in these thanas was the absence of vegetable gardens or cultivation. Except on the eastward, on some low land annually inundated by the Damoodur, I saw none whatever, and was puzzled to know where the people obtained their vegetables. Occasionally I saw women gathering for consumption plants which were growing on the edge of the tanks, and these and the pumpkins, which some of them grow over the cottage roofs, and, more rarely, a coarse kind of radish, eaten raw, seem to be the only vegetables they have. Yet in many villages there were houses standing on a plot of uncultivated land amply sufficient for a little garden, and capable of supplying ten times as many vegetables as the occupants would need; but I saw no attempt to cultivate them, although the people have plenty of leisure. I believe that the people of this tract are very insufficiently supplied with this necessary element of diet.

228. The chief article of food of course is rice, to which a little *dāl*, or fish, or goor, or some form of sugar, is sometimes added; but I very frequently saw rice being eaten alone. The children's morning meal consists often of parched rice, and I frequently watched them carrying a little wooden bowl of it to eat in company with other children. The *dāl* used is generally kullai, a poor kind of pulse, and eaten in such small quantities as to be rather a relish than nutriment. The fish eaten is generally far from fresh, often, in fact, decomposing. On the river-bank fresh fish is procurable, but during the dry season the people in the centre of the tract can only get fish which is many days old, and though an attempt is made to dry and preserve it, the smell it evolves is to those unaccustomed to it quite intolerable. It disgusted me to see them selling it in the bazars, and I was inclined to wonder how they could eat it at all till I remembered how very high game is eaten at home, and the relish with which Bombay-ducks are discussed out here, and felt inclined to be more tolerant. The fact is that it is taken in such small quantities, that it can scarcely be considered as food, and rather takes the place of a condiment. Occasionally I saw the people buying either goor, or some sweet preparation consisting of sugar or treacle, which they told me they eat with their rice. Milk as an article of diet is very little used, its price having risen enormously, purely in consequence of the diminished number of cattle, and still more because it pays better to make it into ghee and export it. Ghee is not consumed at all by the people generally; it has become too expensive, and commands at least two and

half times its price of 15 years ago. Rice, too, is half as dear again, and in fact every article of food has risen in price during the past 10 years.

229. It was useless to attempt to judge of the *physical condition* of the people; the fever prevailed so universally over the tract, that no village was free from it, and the people met with were not in their normal state.

230. The *water-supply* is derived from the Damoodur and Dalkissur Rivers, from the khals which traverse the tract and from the numerous tanks which exist in every village. The inhabitants of the villages which border the right bank of the Damoodur and Dalkissur have during the rainy season excellent water at their very doors, and the majority of them doubtless take advantage of it. As the dry weather approaches, the stream rapidly diminishing, recedes further and further from the village, leaving an intervening bank of sand, sometimes half or three-quarters of a mile in width and the number of people resorting to the river steadily decreases, as the expanse of sand widens till at last few or none continue to go. Those who hold out the longest are the better class of women who resort daily to the river to bathe, and whose attendants bring back a *qurrah* full for drinking and religious purposes. It is not only on account of the distance and the fatigue which walking over loose sand entails, which is in itself a sufficiently good reason that the river comes to be neglected, but because after a few hours' exposure to the sun the sand becomes so hot that it is excessively disagreeable to traverse any long distance of it with bare feet. I have seen travellers rushing eagerly about for a little spot covered with grass or herbage to cool their feet, and have seen my own syce display unusual speed in his haste to pass the sand and get his feet in the cool stream. I have myself ascertained in many instances, even when the water was within a quarter of a mile of the village, not a single inhabitant continued to resort to it for water. The tanks in these localities are, however, exceptionally good; the water they contain being annually renewed during the period of inundation. In those villages which line the banks of khals, the khal water is drunk by most of the people so long as it continues to run. When the stream slackens, it is dammed, so as to retain the water as long as possible for ablution, cooking, &c., and thus diminish the drain on the tanks. *Near the source* this khal water is almost everywhere practically marsh water, the drainage of the surface of the rice fields, to which is added that of the village itself. As the distance from the source increases, the water becomes more and more contaminated by the drainage of villages, cremation, burial, and defecation along its banks;—necessarily also the localities in which its pollution reaches the maximum are precisely those where it is the last to dry up and is *consumed* for the longest period. The tanks are pretty numerous; every village has several, and over this area they are generally within the village. They contain no wells, receive no supply from a spring, but derive all their water from the rainfall and the drainage from the surface and soil immediately around them. I met with very few instances of a tank being set apart for drinking; they are used indiscriminately for drinking purposes, personal ablution, the washing of clothes, and utensils, and in some villages the bad practice obtains of burying the dead or of defecating round their margins. The tanks at the borders of villages, on the edge of the rice-fields, are often very shallow from the silt drained into them, and become filled with grasses, reeds, and other rank vegetation, till they are practically mere shallow marshes in miniature. From these also the inhabitants of the nearest houses draw their water-supply, and around them may sometimes be seen the products of defecation of half the village. As the dry season sets in, the water in the tanks is much diminished by the withdrawal of a portion of their contents for irrigation, and it sometimes happens that all the marginal tanks are entirely drained in this way, and a surface of black, moist, foul-smelling mud thus exposed to dry slowly and evolve noxious miasmata under a tropical sun. At this period, just before the tank is quite dry, nearly all the women, girls, and boys in the village, may be seen groping in the mud and among the roots of the water-plants for the fish. I have seen the fever patients, just back from a neighbouring dispensary, groping along with the others—their medicine bottles standing on the bank the while. In the centre and southern portion of this tract, and by the side of the road leading to Midnapore, are the remains of some very fine old tanks, which are fast deteriorating, which it would be a really good work to re-dig and restore. They were, I imagine, originally built for the use of pilgrims and travellers, as they are close to the road and comparatively distant from villages. They are very large and surrounded by earth-work embankments, which were originally 20 or 30 feet high, but have now become weather-worn, and partially destroyed, most of their material having been washed back into the tank. One such tank is on the left of the main road, half way between Babarakpore and Mogulingree, and another at Oochahun.

231. In addition to the regular tanks, every village contains also a number of holes, which during part of the year are full of stagnant water. In some villages there are nearly as many such holes as houses; in others there is one to every half-dozen houses. They are the irregular pits from which the mud of the village houses and compound walls was originally taken. Every cultivator's little compound contains its heaps of cattle dung and other refuse, the washings of which drain into these pools; refuse is thrown in; the children make a latrine of its banks, but the water is used for ablution, the washing of cooking utensils, and other domestic purposes.

232. Over the whole tract the water-supply may be fairly described as insufficient and polluted. In the central portion, away from the rivers, the people can obtain good water at no season of the year. I inquired for wells, but could hear of none, and doubt the existence of such a thing in the entire tract.

The impression I derived from what I saw of the water-supply of this tract was, that in ordinary times the water was bad as it could be; that during the prevalence of disease, especially of contagious disease, the habits of the people rendered it most certain to increase the spread of the malady, and that of all the gifts that could be conferred on them, that of a free supply of good water for drinking and irrigation would be the most beneficial and salutary. It would improve the health of the people, diminish their labor in the preparation of the land, increase the productiveness of the soil, and render it at all events independent, to a great extent, of climatic influences, and of the occasional complete or partial scarcity consequent on deficient or ill-timed rainfall.

233. In no portion of this tract would the people admit the existence of destitution. In every village there were people who were called "*gharib*"—badly off—what English-speaking zemindars and gomasthas call "*poor fellows*;" but on inquiry it turned out that they meant labourers, men who having no land, work as coolies or as hired cultivators. In no locality could I gather evidence that this or any other class had during recent periods been compelled by distress or lack of labour to make any recent change in their habits as regards food or clothing.

234. It was readily admitted everywhere that it was upon this the poorest class that the fever had pressed most heavily. It could not be otherwise, living as they do from hand to mouth: able to rub along but not to lay by: dependent for their bread solely on their daily labour, every attack of fever deprived them of their day's earnings, and by the induced debility, diminished their gains in the intervals of the attacks.

235. When the head of such a family died, the widow and children were limited to their own scanty earnings, with such assistance as relatives, almost as poor as themselves, could offer, and perhaps compelled to stint themselves somewhat of their usual allowance. Still they would not acknowledge that they were destitute, and held out, with an amount of pride that astonished me, against the imputation that they were destitute, or paupers needing public help. Numbers of poor women with whom I talked, with the object of persuading them to apply at the relief depôt for the milk and extra nourishment necessitated by their weakly condition, refused positively to do so, declaring that the open profession of pauperism involved in such a proceeding would be attended with shame, which would always cling and be a reproach to them.

236. Here and there in villages were to be found orphan children, whom the fever had deprived of their parents, and who were utterly destitute, but never starving or in danger of starving, even when too young to make any return in the way of labour. Every neighbour would contribute a little towards their sustenance, and it was impossible not to be greatly moved and touched by the evident kindness and sympathy invariably accorded to them, and the endeavours made that they should feel their loss as little as possible.

237. Doubtless one of the great curses of this country is the unalterable tendency of the people to cling together on the one little spot where they were born, in spite of all the change that may be going on around them. No amount of suffering or pinching will send them forth to seek the means of existence elsewhere; they multiply rapidly, grow to the one spot, exhaust its powers of production, effect no improvement, see their daily nourishment slowly deprived of its most necessary elements by a prohibitory enhancement of prices, but are too apathetic and too much under the influence of old habits to dream of making an effort either to combat it or to fly from the growing evil that surrounds them.

238. The history of the fever in this tract is as follows:—There was no fever in any part of it in 1868. In the season 1869-70 the villages along the eastern margin, on the right bank of the Damoodur, began to suffer in July and August. The villages along the southern boundary from the Damoodur to Ekloke, and up westward as high as Bapoonnah, began to suffer at the same time. The villages along the northern boundary, from Hjulnah to Narohia, also began to suffer early in the rainy season of 1869. By the close of 1869 the fever had appeared everywhere in the tract between Royna thana and the Damoodur in the east, between the southern boundary and Koira on the west, and Oochalun and Gutan to the eastward, between the Damoodur and Khundghose, Sakaree and Belsore on the north, and as low as Joollah. In an irregular patch in the centre of the tract, it did not break out till the season 1870-71, a year later. By the end of 1870-71 it was general over the whole tract, and the villages westward towards Indas were beginning to suffer. In January 1872 I began to explore the tract, and at that time the fever was in every village; most intense in the portions of the tract first attacked and in some of the central villages, less severe as one travelled westward. The villagers' account of the fever was, that those places, which were attacked early in the season had it severely by the end of that year; in those villages where the disease commenced late, there was little mortality during that year. As a rule the first year was the mildest; the second year was very severe in those places where it broke out early in the preceding year; less so in those where its appearance had been late. In these last, the third year was that of greatest intensity and mortality.

239. As regards the disease itself, it must be remembered that I first visited this area in January, when the fever was dying out, when nearly all the cases were "chronic" and new seizures were comparatively rare.

240. There were two places where I could see cases, viz. at the dispensaries and in the villages themselves. At all the dispensaries were to be seen daily, between 7 A.M. and noon, a crowd of from 100 to 300 people, among whom women and children preponderated, and who had come for relief from villages within a two or three miles radius. All these were "chronic" cases (as they were called) of fever, which was of intermittent type, or cases of anæmia, jaundice, splenitis, anasarca, dropsy, diarrhoea, enlarged parotid or cervical glands, and among young children occasionally cancrum oris, all resulting from repeated attacks of a fever, which, whatever it may have been at first, had eventually an intermittent type. Some of these people were attenuated to the merest skin and bone; others with emaciated limbs and pinched, worn features, had oedematous hands and feet and swollen bellies; most of them were very weakly. A considerable proportion were jaundiced and had enlargement of the liver, and the majority, the children especially, had enlarged spleens.

241. One of the saddest reflections forced on the mind in surveying a crowd of this kind was that a large proportion of them must die under any circumstances, and that most of them would probably die in spite of all the medical skill in the world. The first essential of all, a change of air, it was impossible to give them. The next, a sufficiency of good, nourishing, and easily digestible food, was equally unattainable; nor could adequate and suitable clothing be found for the enormous number that needed it. When it is borne in mind that some of these wretched creatures had to walk two or three miles for their daily supply of medicine, it may be readily doubted whether the few grains of quinine or steel supplied to them could possibly compensate for the nervous and muscular waste or fatigue which the journey involved. The predominant feeling in the mind was one of utter helplessness to cope with a calamity of such magnitude, and with it came the necessary deduction that the right thing to do was to *prevent* these things: once in existence they are utterly beyond control.

242. In the villages, one saw worse cases than at the dispensaries—the poor dying creatures who could not possibly attend them;—and here, though most of the cases were "chronic" intermittent fever and its sequelæ, there were others of somewhat different character. In many of the villages, although at the period of my visit new cases were comparatively rare, I occasionally saw a dying person, the history of whose case would be something like the following:—A son would tell me that his father had been out of sorts and oppressed for two or three days, and that while they were out in the fields together he had suddenly declared that he was unable to work any more and returned home. He had fever, no attack of shivering succeeded it, but he became hot, ached all over; was apathetic and sullen, could not eat, did not like people to talk to him; only spoke to ask for water, and was heavy and apathetic. He was never very hot, but the fever never went away; sometimes he would groan, but was generally quiet. The bowels were confined. He still would not eat and became angry when pressed, or if spoken to; then he seemed stupid and could not understand what was said to him. Sometimes had to be called many times before he could be roused; then he became insensible and could not breathe—well, afterwards he became like this. He had been ill three or four days, sometimes a week. There was no enlargement of the liver or spleen. I could find no eruption, the man was comatose, had hypostatic pneumonia, and was dying. I never saw a single case all through. I came across cases of this kind in various stages; in none of them did I see jaundice or hepatic or splenic disease. I never saw any eruption nor the ferreted eye of typhus; still something about these cases brought typhus very broadly to my memory, and sent my mind wandering back to twenty years ago, when I saw mug' typhus fever among the crowded alleys of a large manufacturing town. The chief characteristics of these cases were—

- (1.) The time of attack, nearly always in the day-time.
- (2.) The *apparently* slight rise of temperature or very perceptible burning heat about them.
- (3.) The fever was continued, they would not admit that any remission occurred.
- (4.) The early appearance of brain mischief, stupor and drowsiness marking the cases from the first.
- (5.) The almost invariable existence of constipation till shortly before death, when the bowels were frequently and loosely moved. This happened where the man lay and his dhootie would be saturated in this way and left on.
- (6.) Vomiting in the early stages was sometimes present, but generally absent.
- (7.) Their very rapid course. Intense prostration from the first, followed by death in from three or four days to a week.

- (8.) The presence of a sickly, almost unendurable, effluvium from the bodies of the dying. On several occasions this odour or its memory clung to me for hours, and I had more than once great difficulty in overcoming the tendency to vomit resulting from it.

243. I never saw a single case that suggested enteric fever, nor any symptoms which are at all compatible with my experience of that disease. The cases rather suggested typhus, but I could never decide to the satisfaction of my own reason that it was actually typhus.

244. I saw cases of recovery from the disease, but almost always, (in fact always, I cannot call to mind an instance of the contrary.) There was a relapse five or six or seven days after recovery from the first attack, and after the second attack had passed away, pronounced intermittent fever appeared with the usual succession of cold, hot, and sweating stages, and now the spleen (chiefly in young people and children) began to be affected. Some of these cases of intermittent fever were somewhat remarkable. A man would present himself as suffering then and there with fever. He was not perceptibly hot or very slightly so; the pulse small and quickened, but not very much. The people round would say "Yes; he has fever, don't you see sahah he has it now;" but I could not see it for a time, the only sign of variation from ordinary health being a glassy, stupid or drowsy eye and a slightly drunken aspect. Some three or four hours afterwards, when the fever had gone, I could detect the change in turn; the drunken appearance giving place to one of fatigue only, and these were the only symptoms detectable. Such attacks, like nearly all the prevalent ague, would come on every third or fourth day. Quartan or quintan types were by far the most common. Another peculiarity was the uncertainty of the period of attack. In the same individual the accession would be sometimes in the morning, at others at night, or noon, or in the night; people going to bed well, and waking up at some variable hour with fever on them.

245. I endeavoured to ascertain the *population* and *mortality* in every village I visited. The plan I first adopted was to ride through the village and examine it, endeavouring to form an estimate, which I noted in a memorandum book, of the number of houses and inmates, at the assumed rate of five per house. I then, while talking with the villagers, inquired from them as to the houses and people and mortality; and when their answers tallied pretty nearly with my own guess, accepted them as approximately correct. In most villages the people were very willing to give the information as correctly as they could, and would discuss it among themselves very earnestly before replying. At first I found the population estimate was always absurdly low, and would point out that it scarcely exceeded the houses in number, whereupon one by-stander would suggest that "perhaps I wanted to include the women also," and on my answering in the affirmative, the original estimate would be doubled. The next question would be "are there no children?" "Oh! do you want to include the children too, but not infants, not all of them, oh then." After some further discussion "there are probably so many," and I found that as a rule they allowed five persons to each house, whereas it is shown by the census that there were six and half persons per house.

246. The mortality they generally exaggerated, while the police returns placed at my disposal by the Magistrate invariably underestimated it. At length I found this contrariety so perplexing that I determined to get reliable information by going from house-to-house, taking the whole of small villages and one or more *paras* of the larger villages, and noting down the original number of inmates, the deaths during the season, the number attacked and the remaining sick. The neighbours stood round and discussed the question with the occupants, and I never saw any indication of unwillingness to afford information, or of carelessness about its correctness. On the contrary, I generally found the people civil and anxious to communicate. The results from the three sources are given below:—

	Villages or paras.	Population	Mortality in 1872.	Ratio per 1,000.
From villagers	42	39,200	6,710	171
" Police	315	102,910	2,043	20
" Houses	40	6,000	500	100

Taking the ordinary mortality at 35 per 1,000, which is pretty near the truth, the excess 64 per 1,000 may be set down to the credit of the fever. It was said in almost every village I visited that 1871 was the year of greatest mortality, and from the data obtained in the same houses regarding the mortality in 1872, it became clear in almost every case that the deaths had fallen off from 40 to 50 per 1,000. Thus in 1,214 houses containing 6,097 people in the beginning of 1871, 786, or 128 per mille, died in 1871, and 337, or 63 per 1,000 of the remainder in 1872.

247. I found the following dispensaries established at the time of my visit:—

Eklakee	...	...	...	...	8th August 1871.
Meral	...	...	...	...	9th December 1871.
Digulgram	...	...	...	...	15th " "
Golan	...	...	...	...	15th " "
Sreerampore.	...	...	...	...	16th " "
Dharal	...	...	...	...	16th " "
Khundghose	...	...	...	...	21st " "
Sreekestopore	...	...	...	...	19th " "
Polason	...	...	...	...	28th " "
Royna	...	...	...	...	31st " "
Ramoonesh	...	...	...	...	9th January 1872.
Joolay	...	...	...	...	10th " "
Golanpore	...	...	...	...	11th " "
Hjalna	...	...	...	...	15th " "
Mirpore	...	...	...	...	20th " "
Akooria	...	...	...	...	9th " "
Tattipara	...	...	...	...	13th February "
Kindoor	...	...	...	...	20th January "

They were distributed under two circles of superintendence, confided to Sub-Assistant Surgeons Taraprosunno Rai and Preonath Bose, the former to Royna and the latter to Khundghose. Acting in concert with Dr. Elliott, the Civil Surgeon, who attended at once to any recommendation I made, and whose thorough geniality and heartiness made it a pleasure to work with him, I inspected all these dispensaries, making my remarks on the dispensary books and causing a copy to be sent to the Civil Surgeon. At my first visit they had been very recently established; the work was very heavy, and it was only just to make considerable allowance for shortcomings. At two of the dispensaries, those at Eklakee and Sreekestopore, there was no occasion for this; they were in excellent order and doing a great amount of good. At the former 450 out-patients per diem were assiduously treated, and at the latter 600 daily attended and were examined, prescribed for, and supplied with medicine in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The kind and sympathetic manner, attention, and skill of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Umrita Lall Mozumdar, of Sreekestopore, had spread far and wide. I met patients from 20 miles distance travelling to him for relief and passing other dispensaries on their way; and crowds of them pointed exultingly to their diminished spleens, lessened dropsy, or disappearing oedema, in testimony that he was a "bhala" doctor, and I saw that he was patient and kind as well as clever. At Digulgram, too, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kusba Chunder Bose was doing good work; his visiting was a matter of trouble to him, for he could not get a palkee. Fortunately Mr. Metcalfe was with me at my first visit, and managed very soon to settle the palkee difficulty. At Tattipara, within a mile of Eklakee, a dispensary had been opened with the view of drawing off some of the attendance from Eklakee, besides attending to the wants of its own locality; but the plan did not succeed, the people having soon discovered the advantage of being treated by a skilful Sub-Assistant Surgeon instead of a Native Doctor. As the Eklakee Sub-Assistant Surgeon really wanted help, I transferred the entire Tattipara establishment to him, and removed from two miles away the Kindoor Dispensary (which had a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of it) to Tattipara. I recommended new dispensaries at Koire, Arooe, Gopalberah, and Pacta, which were promptly supplied by Dr. Elliott. I also closed Sreerampore and Dharal as unnecessary, being respectively within three-quarters of a mile of Mirpore and Polason, and because the Native Doctors were idling and otherwise misbehaving themselves. It is unnecessary that I should detail at length the result of my inspections at each dispensary. At my first visit I found the majority in a very bad condition, and at the second so little improvement or attention to orders, that my remarks on them were sent on to the Medical Department, and Dr. Saunders, Deputy Surgeon-General, went to Burdwan to inquire into the matter. The principal fault lay with the inspecting officers, neither of whom appeared to take the slightest interest in the efficient working of the dispensaries, or even attempted to assist or control the Native Doctors. One of them, who was subsequently punished, was inspecting institutions that he ought to visit weekly once in two months, and then only in the evening, after the work of the day was over and the places closed. He contrived in this way to visit and report on three dispensaries the same day between 4 and 8 P.M.

248. The chief defects in the dispensaries, which however became ameliorated, if not abolished as time passed, were—

- (1) *Bad dispensing*.—Medicines were carelessly prepared in filthy bottles; the stock medicines were of varying strength; the quinine prescribed and dispensed according to the out-patient book never agreed with the quantity actually expended. Of course there might be a trifling discrepancy due to accidental error in dispensing; but to quote an extreme instance, when 1,500 grains were prescribed and only 40 dispensed, it became quite clear that either many patients who were said to get quinine got none, or that instead of 3 grains and 1 grain doses, they were receiving only a 120th or 350th of a grain, a quantity insufficient to benefit them.

to Bishoromba occupy a narrow neck of land three miles in breadth between these two bheels, and the connecting neck itself is broken up by two nullahs and smaller collections of water. There is no road—only a track from village to village.

279. The second time I visited Poorbusthullee, I travelled along the river-bank from Cutwa by Dainhat to Bhowaing, to which point there is an excellent road; thence by a track skirting an old channel of the Bhagiruthee to Patoolee across and by the western edge of another beel to Majda; thence almost directly south over a deep surface depression to Poorbusthullee. This depression is about a mile broad and three miles long, and is continuous with the eastern edge of the Bishoromba beel, from which it serves to drain away surplus water towards the Bhagiruthee. This beel, with the depressed land, completely cuts off Poorbusthullee in the rains from the country to the north. As regards this tract, therefore, it is separated from Cutwa and Bhowaing by nullahs, bheels, and moist country. The northern area of the tract is separated from the southern during the rains by the bheels and depressed land above described. The southern area is separated from the country to the westward by a number of smaller bheels, and by a deep nullah, which runs south and to the eastward to join the Banka, and eventually flows into the Bhagiruthee.

280. The land in the north and north-west is broken and irregular. From Poorbusthullee southward it is high, exceptionally well-drained, and it is so crowded with villages that it is quite impossible for one unacquainted with the locality to say when he is out of one and in another: they seem absolutely continuous. Thus Coxialee, Choopee, Poorbusthullee, Belgatchee, Polaspoolee, Kamarpookur, Paroolia, Bhandartikree, Ekdala, Tanteepara, Sree-kistopoor, Jehanuggur, Solonto, Polarhaut, Maigachee, Belpookurreah, Majunpoor, are all practically one, but present at the present time a most lamentable spectacle of desolation from the fact that they have been almost depopulated. Large areas formerly covered with village huts and a crowded population, being now covered with dense jungle, among which are to be found numerous low mounds, which mark the site of former houses, and the half obliterated pathways leading from one village or *para* to another. All that I had seen hitherto seemed trifling in comparison with such thorough and complete devastation as this condition of things betokened. In a group of villages which in 1863 were said to contain 26,269 inhabitants, there were in 1872, according to the recent census, only 11,501 people, although for the five years preceding the census there had been little or no excessive sickness or mortality. The deficiency indicates a loss of 57 per cent.

281. I found no excessive sickness among the people, nor was there much chronic spleen. In this respect the neighbourhood contrasted strongly with that in the south of the Selimabad thana (paragraph 100), where, in a damp low site, the fever which had died out had left behind it an enormous amount of chronic disease, and especially of hypertrophied spleen. In 1871 the rainfall had been excessive, and the annual outbreak of fever had been more severe than usual. In 1872 there had been less than the average sickness and mortality. Thus, the comparative mortality of 1871 and 1872 in the villages named below, and forming part of the group above named, was as follows:—

Village.	1871. Mortality per 1,000.	1872. Mortality per 1,000.
Bhandartikree	60	26
Paroolia	42	49
Poorbusthullee	60	26
Ekdala	39	20

282. One peculiarity of this southern and densely populated area was the *great depth of the water from the surface and the early date at which the tanks dried up*. Thus at Poorbusthullee there were several large tanks, the banks of which had been washed back so as to considerably diminish their depth, and all these were quite dry in January: I rode through one of them. At Paroolia I saw another tank fully 20 feet deep, but almost dry. At Ekdala I met another nearly dry tank, which I plumbed and found to be 30 feet deep from the road level to the bottom. It contained but a small pool of water, the surface of which was 2 or 3 feet below the bottom of the steps of its pucca ghâts, and this in the month of January. I photographed both these tanks. All the village tanks were very foul.

283. The people in this area seemed depressed, and complained much of their inability to keep down the jungle. They seemed poor, too, and hopelessly apathetic.

284. At my second visit there was a noticeable improvement; the people seemed taking heart, and both at Ekdala and Poorbusthullee were constructing new houses on fresh sites outside the former village. The new huts at Ekdala were better built, had some decoration about them, and each had a little bit of enclosed ground for a garden. This was formerly a great trading and manufacturing locality, but all that seemed extinct, or nearly so. Although situated in Burdwan, its traffic was almost entirely with Nuddea. Cloths, tussar, iron and brass work, pottery and rice, were exported, and salt and dâl imported.

285. The chief trade was with Goaree Kishnagurh, Nobodeep, Santipore, Chagda, Hanskali, and Culha. With Burdwan town, or with the country to the west, or Cutwa to the north, there was no commerce whatever. In fact the only road to the west was a mere track, and north of Poorbusthullee there was no road at all. The northern broad bheel-dotted portion of this tract is continuous with Cutwa and Dainhat, but being separated from them by low land and bheels, traffics with Poorbusthullee, which is the chief town and great mart of the tract. There is, however, another considerable mart on the north-east—Patoolee—close to the Bhagiruthee, and which also has considerable traffic both with Augurdeep and the Nuddea side, and with the villages which lie nearer to it than to Poorbusthullee. I saw Patoolee on a market-day; it was free from sickness and full of life and activity, but had lost nearly half its population from fever ten years ago. Some of the people there declared that the disease had been imported from Augurdeep.

286. The western portion of this northern area is lower in site and worse drained than the eastern, which, except at one point, where some of the bheel water drains into the Bhagiruthee, is well raised and dry. How dry, I had no conception till I encamped at and explored the village of Majda on my second visit to Poorbusthullee. Majda is an old, straggling, jungly village of 1,500 inhabitants. There was an outbreak of fever in 1864, which had caused great mortality. There was one excessively bad year, then the disease slowly died out.

287. When first questioned about the fever, the people denied all knowledge of it, till I used the words "*jor-bikar*," when they all remembered it immediately, and spoke with great awe of its ravages in 1863 or 1864. The people were healthy and cheerful at the time of my visit, save a few who had suffered from dengue in 1872. A very intelligent Native Doctor who was practising here described a very fatal form of it under the name of "black fever," characterised (he said) by an eruption of deep mulberry colour, changing to black, by diarrhoea, hemorrhage from the nose and bowels, and terminating in delirium or convulsions in 24 hours.

288. I had been in the habit of inquiring for wells, in order to ascertain the water level, but almost always with a negative result, for wells are exceedingly scarce in Burdwan. Here, however, there were numerous wells, and I found to my astonishment that the surface of the water in one of them was 40 *haths* from the surface. The people assured me that there had been no noticeable change in the water level within their experience. One old man was very indignant at my doubting his word, and asked me whether the man who had to pay for a long rope to reach the water was not more likely to know than I. There were a great many wells, but no one drank the water; it was used for washing utensils and personal ablution, but for drinking purposes river-water was brought from the Bhagiruthee. Well-water was declared to be too cold, to interfere with digestion, and to cause diarrhoea. There were no tanks in the village.

289. I found all the northern and eastern villages free from fever; but at Madhopore and Moindoho, on the west, there was still much spleen. They were old and more pretentious villages, with many pucca houses and deep tanks.

290. It was impossible to gather any trustworthy account of a fever which broke out twelve years ago, and I did not attempt it; but I endeavoured to find the fever limit at the extremest western and north-western point of prevalence in 1863 and since, and had no difficulty in the matter.

291. In the northern area the most westerly village attacked in 1864 was HORPANEH. The extremest western point to which the fever reached at all was MOOLTER, where it prevailed in 1867. The farthest northern point was PATOOLEE and a few villages to its north on the river margin, whence down to SOOMODAGURH the whole tract was affected; but on the west of the narrow portion of the tract the fever was limited to the tract itself, and did not appear in the country west of the nullah which bounds it. At SOOMODAGURH, the southern extremity of the tract, the population had diminished enormously—the place seemed quite deserted; but I was informed that this was greatly due to emigration brought about by incessant litigation, to which the tenants were subjected in consequence of attempts on the part of three joint landlords to collect the rents independently of each other.

292. On the whole, my experience of this tract led me to believe that the fever had been more fatal here than anywhere I had yet been; that it was most fatal where the population was densest, and where the manufacturing element was present; that it was less fatal in purely agricultural localities; that it was more fatal in the higher and better drained than in the low lands; that the localities in which the mortality was greatest were those in which the subsoil water level was lowest, and that, as regards this area at least, any theory of deficient drainage or subsoil water-logging as causes of the fever were utterly untenable.

293. In illustration of the different degrees in which detached agricultural villages in low bheel-covered lands, and the clustering closely-packed villages on the higher portions of the tract, suffered from the fever, I give a list of places from both localities,

with the former and present population, extent of mortality, and ratio of mortality, for comparison :—

		POPULATION.			
		Former.	Present.	Loss.	Ratio per 1,000.
LOW LANDS AND SCATTERED VIL- LAGES.	Nemadobo ...	812	620	...	...
	Bishorumba ...	1,000	627	...	...
	Mookampara ...	1,000	486	...	...
	Kok-Suniah ...	263	183	...	...
	Hogachoh ...	103	65	...	...
	Moorgachee ...	100	86	...	...
	Hreese ...	566	281	...	...
	Baruliah ...	527	473	...	...
	Kothoonah ...	421	148	...	...
		4,771	2,969	1,811	384
HIGHER AND CROWDED SITES.	Saloono ...	2,013	370	...	...
	Jehanuggar ...	1,011	344	...	...
	Rhandatikree ...	1,014	371	...	...
	Malgachee ...	615	300	...	...
	Poranpore ...	708	323	...	...
	Paroola ...	3,003	446	...	...
	Polaspootee ...	616	250	...	...
	Kkdala ...	1,623	1,060	...	...
	Poorbusthullee ...	6,065	1,870	...	...
	Patoolee Narranpore ...	7,775	3,011	...	...
	Meertollah ...	2,124	1,420	...	...
	Chapahattie ...	1,000	357	...	...
		20,561	11,331	15,220	574

294. The villages first affected on this tract were those on the high land, on the bank of the river—PANOLEE, NARAINPORE, and neighbouring villages being the first to suffer in the northern area, and POORBUSTHULLEE and the villages to its south on the southern area; then the villages in the central portion of both areas, and either one, or sometimes two years later, the villages to the extreme west of each area.

295. The course of the fever was generally in a western direction, but it never spread across the nullahs which form the western limit of the tract. In the north, where the width of the tract from the Bhagiruthee to the western bheds and nullahs is eight miles, the fever extended eight miles also. In the south, as the eastward curving of the nullahs contracted the space to a mile, the area of fever prevalence contracted to a mile also.

296. Some villages on or near the nullah on the south-west margin, viz. KOONGURREEH, MALGURREEH, NOWPARA, MANGURREEH, MARVEDANGAH, which buy and sell at Nundunghat across the nullah, never had the fever at all. Villages only a mile to their north in the neighbourhood of and trading with Bhatooria, which is their market-town, were visited by fever in 1864 or 1865.

297. The districts of Burdwan and Beerbhoom lie between the rock country of Sonthalia on the west and the low alluvial plains of the Gangetic delta on the east and south, and in physical conformation partake of the characters of both these. In the extreme north-west of Burdwan the formation is rock, the land but partially cleared and cultivated, and very unfertile. East of this are patches of less elevated laterite and tracts of old alluvial deposit, while the centre extreme east and south, about eight-tenths of the whole, consists almost entirely of the low modern alluvium. Portions of the old alluvial formation are also found here and there through the north and south of the district, e.g. at Mungleecote in thana Muntessur, and a little north of Burdwan town. North of the Damoodur river the land crosses from north to east; south of that river the chief incline is eastward at first, and then changes to the southward.

298. Rivers.—Between Beerbhoom and Burdwan flows the Adjai, a stream which rises on the Sonthal hills, and, after a tortuous south-east and east course of about 200 miles, joins the Bhagiruthee at Cutwa, on the north-east angle of Burdwan. Through Burdwan, a little below its centre, runs the Damoodur, a much more considerable stream, which, rising in Chota-Nagpore, crosses Burdwan in a south-easterly direction till within 12 miles of its boundary, where it suddenly turns to the south and eventually joins the Bhagiruthee (or as it is now termed the Hooghly). Still further to the south, the Dalkessur, a much smaller stream than the Damoodur, also flows to the eastward at first, but subsequently bends gradually southwards parallel to the Damoodur, changes its name to the Roopnarain, and pours its waters into the Hooghly a little below the point of junction of the Damoodur. Till recently the Dalkessur formed the south-western limit of the Burdwan district, but since the transfers of Kotulpore thana from Bankoora and Goghat thana from Hooghly, it is no longer. The Damoodur and Adjai are both subject to sudden rises. Those of the Damoodur are especially dangerous; and its floods have been accompanied at times by so terrible a destruction of life and property, that it has been found necessary to protect the left and lower bank by bunds, and in certain situations both banks are thus protected. The Damoodur, while within the district, receives but little of its surface drainage; none in fact from the country to the south. It does not even drain the villages on its northern and eastern margin, its banks being provided with high bunds, which are so insufficiently sluiced, that the villages situated near and within the bund have no drainage at all.

299. **Khals and Nuddes.**—The chief khals and nuddes in the district are enumerated under the head of *Drainage*.

300. **Soil.**—The *soil* consists of sand, clay, and humus in varying proportions. In some localities the quantity of clay is higher than others, and the land retains its moisture for a longer period, drying on the surface into large hard masses, separated by wide fissures, through which, long after the surface is parched, evaporation from below still goes on. The rice stubble blackens and rots. In those in which there is but an average amount of clay, the fissures are smaller, narrower, and more numerous, and the stubble is of its natural colour and dry. Where the land is annually inundated the surface contains much sand and silt, and long after it is apparently dry the soil a foot below will be found quite moist. From 10 to 12 feet below the surface there is a bed of dense blue clay, through which no water penetrates. Tanks dug into this clay retain their water perfectly, no preliminary preparation or puddling being requisite. I have sunk pits six feet into the clay, and found them as dry 24 hours afterwards as when freshly dug. I have also frequently examined recent excavations into it, but have not been able to detect any oozing from its exposed surface. Where in the process of excavation any such oozing has been apparent, it has been traced to an accidental and limited stratum of sand deposited during former floods or inundations, and more generally in situations near the margin of the Damoodur than on the lower sites, though the former are better drained. I attribute this circumstance to the fact that such high sites are often more closely built over, and the population there is more crowded. The chief influence which the higher level of the laterite and old alluvium may be said to have depends on the generally undulating character of the surface, the greater porosity of the laterite subsoil, and the very much better drainage resulting. In some sites on the old alluvium, though the general level of the country is higher than that of the low lands, it is comparatively flat; the soil contains a larger proportion of clay, the site is damp, and the clay beds may be seen exposed here and there without any superficial covering.

301. **Elevation.**—There is no very considerable difference of elevation in the tracts visited by the fever. The highest land in Burdwan and Beerbhoom is the rock country to the west. Patches of laterite in Burdwan and the central portion of Beerbhoom, which consists either of laterite or old alluvium, come next; the modern alluvial lands on the east and south-east of Beerbhoom, and the south and south-east of Burdwan, being lowest of all. In no locality is the elevation sufficient to protect the people from malaria, but both the rock and laterite country have such a slope as to necessitate rapid drainage; and both of these tracts are far less damp, and consequently less malarious, than the low alluvium.

302. **Roads and Traffic lines.**—North of the Damoodur, these are:—

(1) Roads from Burdwan town to the eastward, connecting it with Culna, and through Culna with Western Nuddea. These are two in number:—

a. The main road passing through Satgatchee and Bohar to join the road from Poorbusthullee to Culna, and the chief channel for traffic.

b. An older and less used road, branching from the former at Oolunnuggur and curving to the southward and westward into Culna.

These roads pass through the thanas Gangooria and South Culna, which, at the time of the appearance of the fever in Burdwan, were the most populous and most closely crowded with villages, and it was along their track that the fever in 1864–1868 steadily advanced westward. The direction of the roads is parallel to, and not across, the line of drainage.

(2) The Grand Trunk Road, also passing eastward and then crossing south-east to Hooghly. The railway accompanies the road, and has much diminished the traffic on it.

(3) A road, 40 miles long, from Burdwan town to the north, terminating at Cutwa, the third important town in the district. This road crosses, but does not interfere with, the drainage of the district.

(4) A road leaving No. 3 at Kenjunna, eight miles north of Burdwan town, and passing through Mungleeote, through part of Beerbhoom into Moorsheadabad. This also crosses the drainage line, but is very little raised, and does not intercept drainage.

(5) A road from Burdwan town north-west, along the loop line of rail to the Adjai, in connection with the Beerbhoom road through Sheopore and Mungledye to Sooree.

(6) A road (Grand Trunk) from Burdwan town west, through Bood-bood to Ramgunge.

(7) A road on the extreme east of the district, running north and south, parallel to the Bhagiruthee and connecting Poorbusthullee with Culna.

(8) A road running east and west, connecting the Cutwa road with Gooshkhara station on No. 5.

(9) A road from Gooshkhara south-west to Denragur.

(10) A road from Satgatchee on No. 1 to Mymaree station.

(11) A road from Selimabad north-east to Mymaree.

The last four roads are railway feeders.

Besides the above there are some small secondary roads, the principal being a north-eastern road from Burdwan across thana Muntessur to Bhatooria, and which is a fair road for 10 or 12 miles, as far as Koormun, but there degenerates into a mere track. I have travelled on every one of these roads, but in no locality have I been able to discover

that there was any impediment to surface drainage. The fever, moreover, has prevailed with equal intensity on both sides of these roads, and in localities where there are no roads at all. South of the Damoodur is an almost isolated area between that river and the Dakshina. There are two north and south roads, connecting Sudder ghât with Jehanabad and with Midnapore, the chief cart traffic being on the latter. Both are old roads; both cross the drainage line on the north, but are parallel to it in the south of the tract; both were in existence for many years anterior to the appearance of the fever, and neither of them interferes with drainage. A third main road, south of the Damoodur, connects Sudder ghât with Khundghosee, and Soonamooksee with Bankoora. The other southern roads are mere tracks.

303. On these roads the traffic is greatest on Nos. 1, 3, and 4 in the north, and on the Midnapore and Bankoora roads in the south. Many of these roads had been in existence for many years before the Burdwan fever was heard of; and though the whole course of the fever in Burdwan is such as to closely connect it in some way with both the lines of traffic, I am convinced after careful examination that it is not in the way of faulty drainage. I have found no villages where the inhabitants would admit that the villages or the houses had become more damp prior to the appearance of the fever. I have never heard them complain of the road as interfering with drainage. I have invariably found that even when the road did cross the drainage line, the villages on each side were equally bad; and, lastly, I have found the fever just as virulent in places where no roads existed, in both wet and dry localities, in places where the subsoil was porous, and in others where it was dry and impermeable. The same experience attended my examination of Beerbhoom. Some of the roads that have been most strongly relied on as evidence, and the completion of which has been cited specially as having been followed immediately by an outbreak of epidemic fever, have, it has been found on inquiry, never been constructed at all;—merely estimated for, but never made.

304. **Railway Bunds.**—The railway embankment has been charged with causing the epidemic, but I have seen no foundation for the theory. I regard the supposition that a line of railway embankment could under any circumstances originate a travelling epidemic like that in Burdwan as ridiculous and unworthy of serious consideration.

305. The bunds on the Damoodur have also been made the scapegoat for the fever; and there is no doubt on my mind that they are insufficiently sluiced, and do not in consequence allow the drainage of the villages beside them to escape, and that they do prejudice the salubrity of these villages by keeping them longer damp, and by depriving them of the annual flood which cleansed them and scoured and resupplied the village tanks. But the fever did not originate in villages near the bund any more than in villages near the railway, but travelled towards them from an eastern area, where there are neither bunds nor railways, and where, notwithstanding, nearly half the population has perished.

306. While on the subject of traffic and traffic lines, it must be borne in mind that there is a kind of intercourse between infected and uninfected villages which is the necessary consequence of the prevalence of the fever. Sickness and death during the fever outbreak put so many of the labouring class *hors de combat*, that much of the annual crop would be lost unless extraneous assistance were procured. For this work the neighbouring uninfected villages are resorted to; a few labourers are obtained from each of the places around, and it is a common history that people so employed return to their own houses with the fever and introduce it among their own people.

307. **Drainage.**—This is effected by small nullahs, a few of which run all the year round, while many others are dry during the hot weather but flow during the cold weather and rains. In the north the principal slope is from west to east, and the principal nullahs are the following:—

- (1) The Coonoor, or Kandur nuddee, which, rising in the north-western thana of Raneegunge, flows tortuously through the centre of Kuksa and Aousgram thanas, passes beneath the railway north of Gooshkhara into Sahbegunge, and then, bending northward, joins the Adjai by Nohurhaut, north of Munglecote.
- (2) A smaller nuddee which flows from Mamatpore through Raneegunge into Kuksa, and enters the Adjai west of Shambazaar.
- These are the only considerable streams which pour into the Adjai, and they drain the greater portion of the Mamatpore, Raneegunge, Kaksa, and Aousgram thanas.
- (3) The Khuneah, which, rising in the north-west near Bood-ood, flows eastward through Aousgram, Burdwan; turns northward to Muntessur, and, after joining the Brahmoney nuddee and curving south-east through Baloree and Culna, unites with the Banka.
- (4) The Fareah and Brahmoney khals, which rise in the Munglecote and Cutwa thanas, connect several large bheels, and join the Khuneah in thana Muntessur.
- (5) The Banka, the most considerable of these minor streams, which originates in thana Bood-ood, runs parallel and in proximity to the Damoodur, passes through Burdwan town, receives some small tributaries from Burdwan and Gangooria thanas, and, having joined Nos. 3 and 4, finally empties itself into the Bhagiruthee near Culna.

These streams and these little tributaries drain all the eastern and central portions of the district. Southern Burdwan, the portion lying south of the Damoodur, is chiefly drained by that river through unnamed streams, which, rising in Khundghose, pass through Royna thana and then turn suddenly south, often parallel to the Damoodur for thirty miles ere they join its channel. Indas and south-west Khundghose are drained into the Dalkessur by the Gheea and Mindessuree nuddes. The east, north-east, and centre of Burdwan, are ultimately drained by the Bhagiruthee; the south and south-east by the Damoodur, and the south-west by the Dalkessur. Both the Damoodur and Dalkessur eventually join the Bhagiruthee, here called the Hooghly.

308. A great deal has been written about the drainage of Burdwan, tending to the conclusion that it is a marshy, fenny, unhealthy district, which only requires the application of a little engineering skill to transform it into a terrestrial paradise. From my own experience of the district, I am of opinion that its thorough drainage is impossible, and that if it were possible, it is very doubtful whether such a result is desirable. To treat the subject in minute detail would require considerable engineering knowledge and the application of carefully ascertained data, which are not at my command; but this minute consideration of the subject is not essential, and the conditions under which the drainage is at present effected are easily stated and understood without it. If the only question for consideration were the desirability of providing a dry soil for village sites and obviating the prevalence of those diseases which only co-exist with a damp condition of the soil and atmosphere, it would be narrowed to very simple limits; but if malarious disease can only be prevented by means which would utterly destroy fertility and deprive the inhabitants of their food supply, it is very doubtful if they would appreciate the sanitary advantages so dearly purchased, and would not rather run the chance of fever than incur the certainty of starvation. If the problem requiring solution was merely the getting rid of the annual rainfall of the district, it would occupy very little time, for the slope and present drainage channels (with certain exceptions) would amply suffice for the purpose: but the matter is complicated by the fact that the water condensing on the Himalayas, and that which falls over an extensive area of other country, has to be got rid of, and that a certain considerable portion of it must pass through the main drainage channel of Burdwan, and, by raising its flood-level above that of the district, not only incapacitate it from performing its proper function, but compel it to flood the very lands it is supposed to drain. During the early months of rainfall, the water runs off rapidly enough, too rapidly for the people, who require stagnant water for their rice cultivation, and who consequently bund it up in every possible way. As the rainy season advances, the main streams swell, then the water-level becomes higher than the beds of these tributaries, and these, ceasing to perform the function of drains, become practically irrigation channels, pouring water into the districts instead of removing it. The khals become full and overflow, the water finding its way into every inequality of the surface and forming wheels. Bye and bye, when the flood on the main stream subsides, the little streams give ready exit to the water, and the people, who watch its disappearance with regret, begin to dam these channels and use every means that their ingenuity can devise to retain it as long as possible; for they know that the more rapidly it runs off, the sooner will the surface of the land under a tropical sun be dried, cracked, and hardened into such dense masses as to be quite unworkable with any implements in their possession, and the greater will be the amount of irrigation needed ere they can prepare their fields for the next crop.

309. **Subsoil and Subsoil Drainage.**—There is no subsoil in this or the neighbouring districts in the sense in which the term is commonly used in England. Ten feet below the surface soil lies a bed of impermeable clay, which retains the water on its surface, and, except in casual hollows, precludes accumulation as well as drainage below. When the soil above the clay is saturated, the water accumulates on the surface, and there it must remain till removed partly by drainage and partly by evaporation. If the drainage be rapid, the people obstruct it—as far as they can, and that which does drain away is replenished by the frequently recurring rainfall. So long as the surface remains under water, there is no very excessive prevalence of malaria; but later on, when the main channels subside, when the rain comes in slighter showers and at longer intervals, when the surface water begins to disappear, exposing the moist land to the hot sun, something, whatever it may be, to which we give the name of malaria, appears to be added to the vapour which escapes into the air, and one of the earliest manifestations of its presence and effect is the greatly enhanced prevalence of intermittent and remittent fevers and increase in the virulence of their type. If this drying period could be shortened, it would, no doubt, greatly increase the salubrity of the district. If there were such a thing in existence as subsoil drainage, it would dry rapidly enough; but on that impermeable clay bed which will not absorb and carry off the water, as McLelland truly remarks, the whole fertility of the district depends. "It is," he says, "the ten feet of surface soil spread over the deep beds of clay that renders Bengal habitable. Without the surface soil it would be a swamp, and without the clay it would be a desert." If, therefore, any drainage plan were introduced, it would be wholly inoperative until the close of the rains, when the main channels were clear, and it would need to be accompanied by irrigation—first, on account of the rice crop, which would die in a dry soil, and secondly on account of the land, which rapid drying would render unworkable.

This condition of things is not peculiar to Burdwan, but applies equally to almost all the other districts in Bengal. Is Burdwan drainage worse than that of other neighbouring districts? Is the water-level higher, and does it remain longer at a higher level?

310. • **Water-logging Wells.**—This brings us to the question of water-logging, concerning which so much has been written and said with reference to the fever. And in the first place it is desirable to ascertain clearly, and define accurately, what is meant by water-logging. It is a nautical term commonly applied to ships which float like a log on the water from having water in their hold. As applied to land, I am not certain as to the meaning which it is intended to bear. At no period of the year can the *clay be said to be water-logged*. It contains very little water indeed. The upper soil is saturated and covered during the greater part of the rains. When the surface is exposed, the water in the upper layer of soil is dissipated by the sun's heat, and the moisture from the layers below slowly rises by capillary attraction to be evaporated also, till the surface cakes, dries, and cracks, when the evaporating process still goes on through the widely gaping fissures. As regards the rapidity of the drying process, Burdwan is not worse off than many other districts, and is better off than a great many. In a well in Burdwan, most favorably situated in the vicinity of large enclosed tanks and low undrained rice land which remains moist long after the rest of the country is dry, the surface level of the water in May stood at 13 feet to 13 feet 7. In Hooghly at the same period it was at 9'1" to 10'11"; in Howrah, 6'4" to 6'8"; and in Alipore, 2'7" to 3'7".

The following table shows the level of subsoil water in the stations of Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, and Alipore, from May to February. It will be seen that the water is further from the surface in the case of Burdwan than in any of the others:—

	Burdwan.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		24-Pergunnahs.		Midnapore.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
January ...	13	0 to 13	7	5 to 8	4	11 to 5	3	6 to 3	7	8 to 0
February ...	13	1 to 13	8	8 to 9	6	0 to 6	3	1 to 3	3	9 to 6
March ...			9	6 to 10	6	3 to 6	2	9 to 3	1	1 to 3
April ...			10	2 to 10	6	4 to 6	2	10 to 3		
May ...	13	0 to 13	9	1 to 10	6	4 to 6	2	7 to 3		
June ...	13	1 to 13	3	8 to 9	3	7 to 6	Zero	3	7	8 to 0
July ...	7	8 to 12	0	3 to 2	0	2 to 6	2	10 to 5	3	9 to 8
August ...	3	7 to 7	0	6 to 2	3	2 to 5	3	9 to 6	1	1 to 3
September ...	3	1 to 3	1	5 to 3	3	2 to 4	4	1 to 5	0	2 to 1
October ...	3	9 to 4	2	7 to 4	2	2 to 3	1	7 to 1	1	1 to 3
November ...	4	6 to 5	3	0 to 5	0	1 to 2	0	1 to 2	2	0 to 4
December ...	5	4 to 6	5	2 to 6	0	6 to 2	0	9 to 2	4	8 to 6

311. But wells in the town of Burdwan show a far higher water-level than wells in the district; for 1st, this town is situated close to the Damoodur, and the soil contains here and there layers of porous sand, the result of old inundations from that river. I have seen little limited areas of sandy deposit pouring out water during tank excavation, while the soil above them and the clay below them were perfectly dry. Wells sunk through such sandy deposits would drain them and have a higher water-level. 2ndly, the town contains 917 tanks and water-holes, some of enormous area, several acres in extent, and in their vicinity, and that of the Banka river, any well sunk below their levels would derive water from them. In the month of January the water in the well at Mohunpore Engineer's bungalow stood at 16 feet from the surface, but here again the soil is sandy and the well within 100 yards of the Damoodur bed. In the district generally during January, February, and March no water will be found within 20 feet of the surface. I have myself caused holes to be sunk to the depth of 15 feet without meeting with a drop of water, and have found such holes as free from moisture 24 hours after completion as at the time when they were dug.

312. I have examined the state of the clay at various depths in January, February, and March in two successive years, 1872 and 1873; in the former case after an unusually heavy rainy season, in the latter after a comparatively light rainfall. I never found it wet; it contained some moisture of course—all clay does—but not sufficient to render it plastic or to allow of oozing from its cut surface. In certain portions of the district (north-east) where the fever prevailed with great intensity, the water-level in February was 42 *hathas*, about 60 feet from the surface, and the tanks, from silting up in some cases and from the thorough drainage generally, contained very little water indeed. In tanks of 25 to 30 feet, the water was not more than knee-deep.

313. I took the greatest pains to ascertain the existence of any condition to which, with the greatest stretch of imagination, the term water-logging could apply, but with no success. The district is better drained, is less plentifully supplied with bheels, and has a much lower subsoil water-level, than many of its neighbours. If during the rains a hole be dug in Burdwan or any other Bengal rice district, it will fill to within a foot of the surface; and the soil between the clay and the surface being saturated, will drain into it. As time passes and the soil dries, the surface of the water in the hole will sink lower and lower;

and if the excavation does not penetrate the clay, will eventually dry up: but the water it contains is the result of drainage from the upper soil, which has been prevented from evaporating by the existence of the excavation. If the hole be dug into the clay for six or eight feet, it will never dry entirely. The water-level will gradually sink to that of the clay, and as nothing is lost by percolation, and the only drain is that caused by evaporation from the limited surface which is protected both from the sun's rays and currents of air, the water will remain all the year round. But the source of the water here is still the same; it is the drainage from the upper soil collected in a hole in the clay, and is practically a little tank and not a well. No spring supplies it, nor does the clay contribute to its liquid contents. If, instead of sinking this excavation in the moist season, it be deferred till January or February, when evaporation has rendered the soil nearly dry, it may be continued through the soil and into the clay for 20 to 30 feet without meeting with any water whatever. The clay will be found tough and tenacious, and as nearly dry as possible—too dry, at all events, to yield any water; it cuts like, and is much drier than, an ordinary chosse. If the term subsoil be applied to the clay in Burdwan, it is clear that *this* is not water-logged at any season of the year. There is no other layer to which the name of subsoil can be given. As to the supersoil, the alluvial layer, if by water-logging is meant temporary saturation, that is no doubt thus water-logged during the rainy season; but so is all the upper soil in every Lower Bengal district, and so it must be as long as the physical and climatic conditions remain the same—as long, in fact, as the rainfall of the year is compressed within a period of four months, as a bed of impermeable clay prevents the exit of the water below, and as the higher level of the water in the main river channels precludes its running off above. During this period the drainage of the country is, to my mind, an impossibility; the water could not be carried into the rivers for the same reason that prevents the smaller streams from discharging themselves, and any long systems of drains to the lower country southwards would result in accumulation and inundation there. During a certain later period, the drying of the soil might doubtless be hastened by some comprehensive and expensive system of drainage; but this would impair fertility, damage the rice crop, and necessitate irrigation. It would also necessitate the organization of a department for the supervision and protection of the drains from destruction by damming. The people would never submissively regard the disappearance of water on which their lives depend unless they were sure of a full equivalent from irrigation; and it would be a little difficult to persuade them of the justice of making them pay for the new supply.

314. On the whole I am of opinion, from careful examination, that the district of Burdwan is not badly drained; that, on the contrary, it is better drained than many of its neighbours where no such prevalence of fever obtains; and that the origin of this terrible fever is quite independent of, and unassociated with, faulty drainage.

315. **Population.**—Burdwan till recently consisted of 18 thanas, but during the year they have been increased to 22 by the transfer of Goghat and Jehanabad from Hooghly and Kotulpore, and Soanamookkee from Bankoora. In January 1872 the population was 2,034,745, and its incidence to the square mile 578. This is 13 per cent. higher than the average of Bengal proper, and more than twice that of the province. The names of the thanas and details of population for each are given in the table below, which is extracted from the census report of 1872. The order of the thanas has, however, been changed, and they are here enumerated, as they lie, from east to west, much in the order of their invasion by the fever:—

THANAS.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS				
					Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah or township.	Houses per square mile	Persons per house
Culina	144	290	32,432	121,180	843	2.08	410	225	3.7
Blataoria	114	237	19,128	81,077	692	2.01	346	162	4.2
Curva	112	157	19,308	83,090	680	1.10	520	136	4.3
Gangoria	151	304	34,391	151,290	725	2.01	360	191	3.8
Bellmabul	112	240	20,060	84,792	750	2.14	333	184	4.1
Burdwan	185	83	13,447	64,410	294	.44	656	644	3.5
Jehanabad	143	239	27,488	128,949	1002	1.81	498	192	4.6
Goghat	143	262	25,307	136,184	1053	1.84	520	194	4.8
Royah	104	280	16,046	102,005	820	1.38	379	74	6.7
Khumkhose	115	180	10,670	67,065	588	1.50	374	93	6.3
Bahibungge	124	181	17,054	81,398	660	1.46	462	145	6.5
Mungleote	120	171	17,073	77,655	647	1.43	454	142	6.5
Katgram	145	240	18,608	82,064	568	1.71	329	124	4.4
Munteasur	100	244	18,582	88,181	492	1.40	335	100	4.4
Indas	124	231	14,298	77,084	624	1.80	334	113	5.2
Bood-bood	101	224	13,039	91,301	567	1.80	468	85	6.7
Aousgram	174	235	28,774	116,393	663	1.40	453	145	4.6
Soanamookkee	107	270	10,462	70,487	403	1.37	294	93	4.8
Raueungge	218	249	27,060	132,282	607	1.33	458	124	4.8
Kakea	181	111	8,042	41,342	229	.61	372	48	4.8
Nyamtpore	273	274	12,358	71,463	268	1.02	297	46	6.7
Kotulpore	101	337	22,629	110,255	686	2.00	327	141	4.8
Total	3,623	8,191	433,416	2,034,745	578	1.47	302	194	4.7

316. It will be seen that there is considerable variation in the density of population of the different thanas. Thus while in three it is under 300, in two under 500, and in 5 under 600 per square mile, and altogether beneath the district average in 8, there are 14 in which this average is exceeded, and among them 7 in which there exist more than 600, two more than 700, one more than 800, and two more than 900 to the square mile. This inequality is chiefly due to the varying fertility, consequent on differences in the physical geography, and especially of level, in the district. The most populous areas are the fertile low alluvial tracts; the least inhabited are the high, sandy, and rocky lands in the north-west, rich in mineral wealth, but poor agriculturally; and between these are areas of medium population, varying with the nature of the soil, the amount of water-supply, and the facilities which exist for retaining it on the land. In the neighbourhood of bheels along the banks of khals the population is densest; and in soils of similar physical constitution the lower the level and the worse the drainage short of actual submergence, the greater is the number of dwellers to the square mile. The figures in the table, however, do not exhibit the normal condition of the district as regards population, but merely its state in January 1872. At that time portions of several thanas had been almost depopulated by a five or six years' prevalence of fever. Some were then suffering a similar diminution under its influence, while others again had as yet escaped its ravages. The census report, moreover, conveys no notion of the gradational density of population in the various thanas, but only states the average; whereas it may, and often does, happen that the distribution in the same thana is very unequal, half its area being sparsely, and the remainder very densely populous. Thanas Poorbusthullee or Bhatgoria and Gangooria offer examples of this kind. The northern portion of Poorbusthullee consists mostly of low bheel land, which is submerged and uninhabitable in the rains; on patches of higher ground here and there villages are to be found, but there are probably not more than 350 people to the square mile, while in the central and eastern portions of the same thana there are areas which must have contained more than 2,000 to the square mile. In Gangooria the northern three-fifths of the thana is somewhat higher, less fertile, and scantily populated than the rest, resembling in this respect thana Muntessur, which adjoins it, and which has only 92 residents to the mile, while the southern two-fifths is comparatively crowded with villages, contains at the present time fully 850, and prior to its visitation by fever must have held more than 1,000 per square mile.

317. Another matter which influences the distribution of the inhabitants and determines local massing of the people is facility for trade and carriage. Till the introduction of railways, water was the most convenient and cheapest mode of traffic, and the chief commercial centres were found on the banks of the great rivers. This was the case in Burdwan as in Hooghly; so that along the margin of the Bhagiruthie, from Cutwa to Culna, there stretched an almost continuous line of little towns and villages, broken only by some intervening drainage channel or submerged area, with a density varying from 6,000 to 2,000 per square mile. A similar clustering of population is to be found on one or other bank of the Damoodur and Dalkessur, according to the elevation of the site above flood-level and its aptitude for commerce. Of the eight Burdwan towns which, at the date of the census, contained more than 5,000 inhabitants, two (Burdwan and Raneegunge) are on the Damoodur; three (Cutwa, Culna, and Dainhaut,) are on the Bhagiruthie; one (Shambazar) on the Adjai, and two (Jehanabad and Bally) on the Dalkessur.

318. I was anxious to ascertain the influence, if any, which density of population might have had on the development, propagation, or intensification of the fever poison; but the fever had already visited and disappeared from the most crowded portions of the district, and at too distant a date to allow of the collection of accurate data. I wished also to gain some approximate notion of the real mortality occasioned by the fever; and partly on this account, and partly to enable me to judge of the degree to which different localities suffered, and also to ascertain whether the fever had actually disappeared or still lingered about the place, I commenced a system of house-to-house visiting, noting the number of deaths during the rainy and cold season, the number that had been sick, and those sick at the time. Many villages were twice, and even thrice, visited, and the statistics of two succeeding years compared. In the larger villages, it being manifestly impossible to spare time to visit every house, two or more *paras* were selected, one notoriously the most, and one supposed to be the least affected, and the combined data were taken to represent those of the village as a whole. These data, however, are only applicable to the tracts in which they were collected, and will be considered subsequently. There are no mortality data in existence sufficiently reliable to serve as a basis for an accurate determination of the number of lives which have been sacrificed in Burdwan during the 12 years' prevalence of fever; but I am of opinion that they amount to at least half a million—rather more than a fifth of the whole population. The following considerations have led me to this conclusion, which I feel assured understates the mortality.

According to the census report, the average number of persons in every house in Bengal in January 1872 was 5·7. In the Presidency town there were 6·0; in Rajshahye, 5·6; in Cooch Behar, 6·1; Dacca, 6·8; and Chittagong, 5·2, and in Burdwan, notwithstanding the prevalence of fever in four of its districts, there were still five persons per house. Having regard to the fertility and prosperous state of Burdwan and its well-known comparative

salubrity prior to 1861, I should not hesitate to assign to it a higher population per house than the average; but assuming only the average rate of 5·7 persons per house, the population of the area included in the present district of Burdwan could not in 1861 have been less than 2½ millions.

The following table gives the population, thana by thana, in 1872, and that which at the average rate of 5·7 per house must, at least in those devastated by fever, have been the number of their inhabitants in 1861. The result indicates a mortality of 372,100, which is 154 per mille, or a seventh of the whole. Omitting the thanas recently affected, and considering only the first ten in which the fever appeared, the mortality, on the same basis of calculation must over the fever area have been something like one-fourth of the population:—

THANA.	Number of houses.	Population, 1872.	Population, 1860.	Years of fever prevalence.	Loss.
Culina	32,462	121,480	184,076	5	63,496
Bhatoria	19,126	81,677	109,029	5	27,352
Cutwa	19,363	83,089	110,360	2	27,270
Gangooria	34,591	181,200	197,168	5	63,968
Selimabad	20,680	84,702	117,762	4	33,060
Burdwan	13,447	84,419	88,047	4	33,629
Jehanabad	27,488	129,069	156,681	4	27,712
Goghat	28,307	136,248	161,349	4	25,103
Koynah	18,048	102,005	102,005	3	...
Khumdghose	10,670	67,665	67,665	3	...
Bahidgunge	17,954	81,898	102,387	3	20,441
Munglekote	17,072	77,055	97,310	5	19,635
Katugram	18,608	82,064	108,065	2	24,001
Muntassur	18,892	88,181	83,181	...	...
Indas	14,208	77,064	81,498	2	4,414
Bood-hood	13,638	91,801	91,301	2	...
Aouagram	25,178	115,308	115,308	2	...
Bonamookhee	10,432	79,437	79,437	1	...
Raneesgunge	27,069	132,282	132,282	...	...
Kaksa	8,042	41,282	41,282	...	...
Nyamutpore	12,358	71,453	71,453	...	...
Kotalpore	23,622	110,253	110,253	...	...
Total	435,616	2,034,745	2,406,845	...	372,100

No account has been taken of probable desertion of the numbers who may have fled from the fever, but on the other hand the fact that the houses were much more numerous in 1861 than at present (I could point out acres of land formerly crowded with habitations which are now mere waste) has also been omitted from consideration.

319. **Cultivation.**—The people are essentially agricultural; there are few large towns in either district, and the manufactures, never very extensive, are now scarcely worth mentioning. The great staple of agriculture is rice. Sugar-cane is also cultivated in some of the moister lands, but it is on rice that the people depend almost entirely, and the low lands in both districts are very fertile, and yield excellent crops in ordinary seasons, but are still inferior in productiveness to the lower and worse drained soil of Hooghly. One necessary consequence of this rice cultivation at certain seasons is the production of malarious miasmata and the prevalence of malarious disease. In every country where rice is cultivated malarious fever prevails.

In Italy this fact is considered so thoroughly established, that rice cultivation is prohibited within a certain distance of the towns. In Portugal it has been found that the introduction of rice cultivation increased the mortality by one-third. From statistics collected in various parishes during the two years preceding and following the introduction of rice cultivation, its fatal influence appears to be conclusively established, as the following table, compiled from Mr. J. D. Andral-Corvo's Essay on the subject (Irrigation Tract No. 1) will show:—

Parish.	MORTALITY RATE.	
	Two years preceding rice cultivation.	Two years subsequent to rice cultivation.
Powbal	1 in 31	1 in 17·5
Pelanga	1 " 43	1 " 30
Almagurra	1 " 29	1 " 24
	Years preceding rice cultivation.	Two years subsequent to rice cultivation.
Ferra	1 in 50	1 in 38
Corbegara	1 " 47	1 " 36
Maceda	1 " 50	1 " 37

In twenty-seven parishes where, according to the normal mortality rate which obtained during the ten years preceding the introduction of rice cultivation the deaths should have been 5,224, there occurred during the year 1857-58, those in which rice was first grown, 7,932 deaths—an excess of fully one-third.

In Java I have myself seen rice growing at an elevation of 2,700 feet in localities where the water, by the removal of a temporary bund, could be drained away, and the soil dried with the greatest rapidity; but during the time of the rice cultivation, and while the

water still covered the surface, malarious disease was very prevalent and the locality exceptionally insalubrious.

In Lower Bengal the people are so habituated to the conditions consequent on rice cultivation, that it is not to be expected that they would suffer to the same degree as the inhabitants of a country where it was newly introduced, as in the above-cited case of Portugal; and where any excessive mortality, attributable to malarious disease, appears among them, it behoves those who maintain its purely malarious nature to show—

- (1) That conditions have come into existence which determine an increase in the quantity of the miasma; or
- (2) A heightened virulence or intensity; or
- (3) New and extraordinary conditions among the people especially predisposing them to the disease and diminishing their constitutional resistance to its attack.

Wherever rice is grown, the locality during, and for a short time subsequent to, the period of cultivation is necessarily a marsh in every sense of the word; but to describe the Burdwan or Beerbhoom districts as marshy would be utterly incorrect. They are marshy for a limited period every year, exactly to the same degree that all other Lower Bengal rice districts are so; but they are far drier, and drain much more rapidly than the generality of those districts.

320. **Physical Condition.**—The physical aspect of the people is not at all that of people living in marshy and fenny countries. In the villages seen by me before the fever had attacked them, no variation from the normal condition was observable among them. Men, women, and children, seemed healthy and well nourished; the children and women especially so, and little or no sickness was to be found among them. I looked in vain for cases of scurvy, malarious cachexia, or enlarged spleen, in villages where a year later these were only too common. The most prevalent ailments were itch and other parasitic skin diseases. In Beerbhoom, where the people are less cleanly in their habits than in Burdwan, this was universally the case.

Much has been written on this head with the object of proving that the Bengali has been deteriorating in stamina, constitution, and physique; but though I observed the people very carefully, and had ample opportunity for doing so, I cannot say that I saw anything of the kind. Great allowance must be made for exceptional and special circumstances. It is not fair to form conclusions on this head from the pallid, worn, sickly aspect of present or recent sufferers from epidemic fever, or of the condition of the district as regards prosperity from the sad, silent, desolate appearance of a few recently depopulated villages. Wherever the fever prevailed, a certain proportion of the population was pallid, anæmic, sometimes scorbutic, and terribly depressed and apathetic. Among these were to be seen healthy, well-nourished men, women, and children, who, if they lacked the element of cheerfulness and seemed sombre and gloomy, had ample grounds for it in the presence of the fever, the aspect of their suffering neighbours, whom they saw stricken down one by one, the daily mortality going on around them, and the dread consciousness not only that it might be their turn next, but that they could do nothing to avoid the danger, and that the disease was inevitable and remorseless. In places where the fever had prevailed and recently disappeared, the people were gloomy and depressed; cowed by the memory of what they had gone through, by the deserted look of the village, the ruined houses, and accumulation of rapidly growing jungle which they were not strong enough to keep down. But after a time, as houses were repaired or new ones built, patches of land re-cleared here and there, and the place began to lose its gloom and unsightliness, they soon began to take heart and regain both cheerfulness and energy. I saw so considerable a change of this kind in some localities after a single year's interval, that I could scarcely believe that the people were the same. I had, however, the opportunity of observing the people in villages that were either very lightly touched by the fever, or had, up to the time of my visit, escaped altogether. It was only to be expected that the inhabitants of such localities should contrast greatly in appearance with those residing in fever tracts, and it would be natural enough that the vividness of the contrast should re-act on my own mind and predispose me to over-estimate their condition. Still, after making every allowance of the kind, the impression left with me is that no deterioration whatever was apparent. The men seemed strong, healthy, and cheerful; the women and children bright-eyed, plump, and well-nourished; and considering the insanitary state of the villages generally, and the fact that they are situated in what is practically a marsh for four months of the year, I was simply surprised to see them looking so well. Any comparison between the aspects of the people in unattacked villages, or in those which have recovered from the visitation, and the dwellers among the fens of Lincolnshire, is unjustified by any experience of mine. I do not for a moment mean to imply that the Bengali is a model of physical strength, stamina, or healthfulness, or to compare him with an average Behari or Punjabi. His gifts are not in the way of strength, or courage, or manliness; nor is he remarkable for stamina. I mean only that I sought for, and failed to find in his appearance and condition any sign of debility, unwholesomeness, deterioration, or taint, and that I have not often seen a set of healthier boys and girls than I saw running about the feverless villages in Burdwan. I have seen the same people after the fever had appeared among them looking so worn, cowed, and sorrow-stricken, as to be barely recognisable.

321. **Destitution.**—Out of fever villages I saw none, and even in the worst villages I could never get the people to admit it. They regard the public profession of destitution as attended with great shame and degradation, and are very reluctant to apply for relief. This is universal in country villages and among the Hindus; Mahomedans are less averse to seeking aid. In towns and suburban villages, where the people have undergone a certain amount of demoralisation and professional beggars exist, there is less unwillingness to acknowledge destitution and accept public relief. I was much struck with the kindness and good feeling exhibited by villagers towards each other: the poor help the poor. In many instances in which I endeavoured to ascertain the number of children whose parents had succumbed to the fever, and cited them as instances of destitution, the people would not admit the necessity for help; and I must acknowledge that they seemed very fairly provided for by the willing kindness of their neighbours. They seemed very helpful of, and tender to, each other in suffering; their greatest fault was that of ignorance, which they could not avoid, and if any great amount of vice existed among them it certainly was not apparent to me. They seemed to live tranquil, innocent, peaceable lives; they could not be called prosperous: they never were. They toil that others may enjoy; they have almost no property, no provision to enable them to battle successfully with unusual sickness or scarcity, and are so provokingly contented, or apathetic, or slavish—I do not know which to call it—that they are not likely ever to improve their status; on the contrary, they marry early, breed fast, continue to hang together, and over-populate the land to the very limit of its productive and life-supporting capacity, with no more knowledge of the world outside them, and no more thought of emigration or change, than an oyster or a Dorsetshire labourer. Indeed they are unable, in their ignorance and from the fact that all their associations are indissolubly linked to the one spot where they were born and brought up, to conceive of change as even tolerable, much less desirable. In Beerbloom fever villages I noted the proportion of deserted houses, and was surprised to find how small it was, and in how many instances flight had been delayed till the very last moment, very often till only one inhabitant of the house survived.

322. **Clothing.**—The clothing of the people I found everywhere quite inadequate to protect them against the extremes of temperature to which they are subjected during the close of the rains and the cold weather. It consists entirely of cotton fabrics, and scarcely any difference is made in it throughout the year. The children wear none at all during the day. Much has been written about the smallness of the rooms in village houses, the absence of ventilation, and the crowding of many residents into one small chamber; but it seems to me that, with the insufficient clothing at their command, it could not well be otherwise; they cannot afford to part with their animal heat at the rate at which it would leave them, if, thus scantily clad, they allowed the damp, cold, night air of lower Bengal to permeate freely through their houses. Poverty, that limits their clothing and precludes their spending much on the means of warming their houses, drives them indoors early in the evening, and keeps them shut up in ill-ventilated rooms till day light, as the only way of protecting themselves from the raw, chill air. Unfortunately, this practice, which they can follow with comparative impunity in ordinary healthy seasons, becomes excessively dangerous when disease is introduced among them; and if the disease be contagious, is especially calculated to promote its development and spread.

Jungle and Undergrowth.—It is greatly to this want of adequate protection against the cold at night, as well as against the glare of the sun by day, that the predilection of the people for encouraging the growth of underwood and jungle around their houses is due. There is no doubt that it is a source of warmth, protecting the people at night from chill winds and currents of air; but when disease appears, it obstructs the very ventilation that is most needed for its dissipation. The great objection to jungle is that it is invariably used for purposes that pollute the air, such as defecation, the deposit of refuse, &c., and occupies ground that might be profitably devoted to garden cultivation. Bamboo jungle is absolutely needed for repairs and constructive purposes; but in the absence of all attempt at sanitary regulation, is invariably used as a village latrine. I know of no sanitary measure that excites the villager's indignation to such a pitch as the removal of jungle, and have frequently heard them attribute the outbreak of disease among them to this cause, alleging that the exposed soil gave off noxious emanations to the sun's rays, which, considering that such sites had been the receptacle for filth of all kinds for many years before till the soil was thoroughly saturated with organic material, was probably true enough.

323. **Food.**—The food of the people is chiefly rice, with occasionally a little fish, ordinarily a little kullai dāl, or some sugar compound mingled with it. No change in the diet of the people appears to have been made in recent years, but rice has been gradually getting dearer; milk, partly from the disappearance of pasture lands, the great mortality among the cattle, and the practice of making and exporting ghee, has become twice or thrice as dear as it was 15 years ago; so that in many villages where it formerly sold for 30 seers per rupee it now sells for 12 only, and I have been in some where it sold for 8. The fish consumed is often decomposing; it is only on river-banks or on the margins of khals during the rainy

season that fresh fish is procurable, and any measures that would increase the quantity of fresh fish in the neighbourhood of interior villages would contribute materially to the health of their inhabitants and be greatly appreciated by them. Vegetables are insufficiently cultivated and consumed. Village gardens are greatly needed both as a means of providing a very necessary ingredient of food and a little light labour for the villager, who, during a considerable portion of the year, appears to have very little to do and no procurable labour. I am quite sure that I have never before seen so much idleness, and waste of time as fell under my observation in almost every village I visited.

324. **Water-supply.**—In Burdwan the chief source of water-supply is the rainfall stored in village tanks. In villages on the banks of the Bhagiruthee, Damoodur, or Adjai, excellent water can be obtained during the rainy season and part of the cold weather, and the majority of the population resort to this source. In the cold weather, however, fewer and fewer resort to the receding stream; and it often happens that, to save trouble, the people content themselves with the water in stagnant pools in river-beds rather than go a little further to the running stream. The village tanks are practically the source from which the people get their water. They vary in size and character, some being protected with high embankments, others having none, while others again are planted round with trees and protected as much as possible from outside contamination. The tanks constructed now-a-days are mere holes in the ground from 16 to 20 feet deep, and unprotected either by embankment or plantation. They are filled partly directly by the rainfall, partly by the surface drainage of the land around them, and partly by the drainage of the upper soil percolating through their banks. It is to them that the villages owe their comparative dryness, for the site is little elevated above the rice-fields surrounding it; and but for these tanks, which drain a considerable area around them, the houses would be much damper than I have ever seen them. It is comparatively rare now to see a village tank constructed with a protecting embankment or with trees round it. The people seem now-a-days to care very little what they drink. The finest tanks, and those constructed with evident regard to preventing the pollution of their contents, are comparatively old, and often situated outside the village, as if to limit the use of them to the supply of drinking-water; at the present time, however, they are used for all purposes—ablution, clothes-washing, &c., as well as for drinking. These older tanks, too, are much larger than those constructed now, when any little hole containing a little liquid suffices. I feel quite certain, simply from the difference I observe between tanks of old and modern construction, that the habits of the people have changed in regard to care in water-supply, that they were formerly less careless in this matter and more particular as to the source and quality of the water they consumed.

325. If disease be communicable through the medium of water-supply, and there can be no doubt whatever of this fact, I feel quite certain, from my experience of the present system of water-supply in Burdwan and Beerbhoom, that it must be a most potent adjunct to the spread of such disease in these districts. There is no known means of polluting water that is not in daily operation in all the villages. It is rare to see a tank set aside for drinking purposes. One sees men, women, children, and cattle, healthy and sick, bathing and washing in the same tank from which the drinking-water is procured; manure heaps thrown on their margin, half in, half out, of the water; the village compounds, littered with cattle dung and other refuse, and often with the defecation products of the family, drain into them, and every shower washes the filth of the place into the tanks. The organic matter deposited is stirred up continually by the bathers, and at the beginning of the rains the solution is often further concentrated by the withdrawal of water for irrigation; a thick brown puddle being all that remains for consumption. I know of no sanitary provision which would be so thoroughly efficacious as a preventive of disease in these districts as that of a good and sufficient water-supply; the present supply is neither good nor sufficient. Besides the cleansing of the tanks now in existence, others should be dug, embanked, and protected from pollution; but the people are so utterly careless and filthy in their habits as regards water, that the mere provision of good water would be useless without legislative interference such as would compel obedience to sanitary laws. Even in localities where pure river-water is procurable, the people will not go a quarter of a mile to fetch it.

326. The only possible means of providing water in these districts is by tanks and irrigation channels. Wells are out of the question save near the rivers, and where they do exist the people will not drink the water. Even the river-water is less appreciated by them than that of the village tanks, which has become sweetish to the taste from its contamination with sewage matter. It is a great pity that the zemindars of this country do so very little for the villages from which they derive so large a revenue; they rarely, almost never, visit them: and out of 800 or 1,000 villages visited by me, I can only call to mind two instances of zemindars assisting to excavate or cleanse the village tanks, and in one of those instances the Government paid half the expense. Wherever I inquired when the proprietor last visited the village, the question was received as a sort of joke, sometimes with a roar of laughter; a similar result attended queries regarding assistance rendered by him in cleansing tanks. I saw tanks which had not been cleansed for 40 years.

327. The account of the water-supply of Roynah and Khundghose (para. 230) applies equally to all Burdwan and to Beerbhoom.

328. Colonel Haig, in his notes on the drainage and water-supply of the Hooghly district, writes:—"I recently visited the whole of the villages on the banks of the Damoodur for a distance of 30 miles, and was everywhere assured by the people that they drink the river-water, which is excellent; yet there is probably no part of the district in which the epidemic has been more prevalent or more deadly." My experience of Damoodur villages in Burdwan is exactly the reverse. The people will tell you that they drink the river-water, but on careful inquiry it turns out that they *also* drink, and use for cooking, the excessively filthy tank water; that the Damoodur water is partially drunk by some, is solely consumed by none, and that when the stream recedes from the bank the number of those who use it at all dwindles down day by day till only a few of the better classes ever go to the stream, and they bring back a quantity which is quite insufficient for the use of an entire family.

329. Habits of the people.—The habits of the people stand sadly in need of reform if they are to be healthy. The worst of all is their utter carelessness about what they drink. Some of them will walk a mile or two to fetch water for religious observances or for drinking, who are yet content to boil and wash their food in the same water as that which they and their neighbours use for personal ablution, the washing of cattle and domestic utensils. Coffee-coloured, or green foul liquid, stagnant for months in a small hole in the compound, which it also drains, is very commonly used for cooking purposes, for bathing, or to wash the mouth after bathing; the clothes, too, are washed in it. Next comes the practice of DEFECATING on the margins of the village tanks or on land which the tank drains. I have seen the inner slope of the embankment around some village tanks completely covered with the products of defecation, both of the people and the pigs. BURIAL on the margins of tanks which are used for drinking, and which are sometimes inside the village, is another habit which needs repression. INTRA-VILLAGE INTREMENT is another very objectionable custom, and by no means uncommon. CREMATION on the banks of khals the water of which is drunk is a custom which obtains everywhere. The body is often but partially consumed, the cost of fuel being high. If this be the case in ordinary times, how much more must it necessarily obtain during the prevalence of an epidemic which very commonly carried off within a period of six months more than half the members of a household. Hence bodies partially consumed, often scarcely touched by fire, were thrown on to the margin of the khal to decompose, or put in the stream itself often to lodge on the bank near a neighbouring ghât, from which half the population drew their supply for drinking. BURIAL within the compound of the house in which the death occurred came at times under my notice. The custom of throwing the HEDDING, PILLOWS, &c. of the dead, in some spot within the village was most pernicious. Sometimes the poorer people carried away the pillows, &c., for their own use—I saw this in a Beerbhoom village; often the cotton stuffing of the pillows was blown about the village. I have seen children playing with it. In the case of contagious disease, this practice is eminently calculated to cause its spread. The CLOSING OF EVERY WINDOW and DOOR of the sick-room, concentrating within a small chamber the poisonous exhalations from the sick; the neglect to wash or bathe the sick, till at length in protracted cases the skin became thickly coated with patches of filth that could be scraped off; the allowing the clothes of the sick to become saturated with their evacuations, the ground to become saturated with them; the withholding of water from the parched patient, and the envelopment of his heated head in fold upon fold of cloth, were all common practices, indicating a lamentable ignorance of the simplest sanitary laws, and only too well calculated to increase mortality and develop contagion. The obstruction of LOCAL DRAINAGE by damming up the streams and their tributaries, and the destruction and flooding of village roads by cutting irrigation channels along or across them, are also common practices needing restraint. The close PROXIMITY to HUMAN BEINGS in which cattle, goats, &c., are housed, often in the verandah of the dwelling-house—the very filthy state in which the cattle are kept, are also dangerous conditions, the ill-effects of which it is difficult to over-estimate, especially when, as is now the case, there is so much contagious cattle-disease prevalent. The CONSTRUCTION OF VILLAGES is most irregular; no definite plan is discoverable. The streets are tortuous, unlevel, irregular, and have no system of drainage. In Burdwan the rice-fields extend to the very houses, and the little belt of jungle by which they are surrounded is their only protection from the malaria evolved immediately around them.

330. History of the fever in Burdwan.—The eastern thanas of Burdwan are on the Bhagiruthee river, which separates them from the district of Nuddea. The thanas having this boundary are three:—Cutwa to the north, Poorbusthullee in the centre, and Culna in the south.

It was in the central and southern of these thanas that the fever first appeared in Burdwan in 1863. Up to that time the Burdwan district bore a high character for salubrity, and had never been remarkable for the undue prevalence of either malarious or any other form of fever. In the Nuddea district this fever had been raging for some years, travelling towards the westward, and in 1861 had invaded villages within a mile or two of the left bank of the Bhagiruthee. In 1862 the fever was in the Nuddea villages situated on the bank of the river; and in the same year the two villages of Gopinathpore and Poopdul, both of which are on the Burdwan side of the Bhagiruthee, are said to have been attacked.

They are in thana Culna, and Gopinathpore is close to a ghât or ferry. If a line be drawn east and west through Nuddea, at a point corresponding to the northern extremity of thana Poorbusthullee in Burdwan, it will mark the northern limit of the fever in Nuddea in proximity to the river-bank. It will also mark the northern limit of prevalence in Burdwan for the first seven years after the fever appeared in the district. Of these three eastern thanas, then, the most northern thana, Outwa, was unaffected by the fever; while in 1863 the villages situated on the river-bank in thanas Poorbusthullee and Culna began first to suffer. The outbreak in these villages was preceded by an extension of the fever in Nuddea from the east towards the west into the villages on the Bhagiruthee left bank. On the Nuddea bank the land is low and protected from inundation by bunds; the Burdwan bank, on the contrary, is high above the level of inundation, and therefore needs no bunds. Between the northern thana of Culna, which at the time I speak of escaped the fever, and the opposite portion of the Nuddea district, there is little or no traffic; nor did the fever prevail in the villages on the Nuddea bank in that locality. From the north of Poorbusthullee, however, to the southern extremity of Culna, to which limit the fever of 1863 was restricted, there is considerable traffic with Nuddea—much more, in fact, so far as Poorbusthullee thana is concerned than with Burdwan, and there are numerous ghâts along the river between the infected villages of Nuddea and the villages subsequently attacked in Burdwan.

331. The villages first attacked in Burdwan were on the river-bank, the fever then spread inland, and by the end of 1863 it prevailed in villages dotted over the area which is coloured yellow in the accompanying map, in which, however, there is a slight error,—the yellow line should have been continued for a breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch along the Bhagiruthee margin to the north, as far as the extremity of the purple coloured tract. Round Poorbusthullee, which is the great mart of the northern part of this yellow area, are grouped a number of contagious villages, with a crowded agricultural, manufacturing, and trading population. Round Culna, in the south of this yellow area, there was also a very crowded population, Culna being practically the port of Burdwan, a busier place than Burdwan itself, and little, if at all, inferior to it in the number of its inhabitants. Culna and Poorbusthullee were connected by an excellent road, lined the whole way with villages, some of them of very considerable size; it was undoubtedly the most closely populated area in Burdwan. In 1864 and 1865 the fever had extended to villages within the limit of the purple coloured portion of the map, and had reached the western extremity of north Poorbusthullee and of southern Culna, but had not invaded, and never did invade, a little tract in the south of Poorbusthullee and the north-west of Culna, which is cut off from the rest of these thanas by a nullah which in, and for some time after the rain, is both deep and rapid. The upper portion of the purple area above the narrow central constriction, and the eastern half of that below it, were attacked in 1864; the remainder, comprising the southern and eastern fourth of thana Gangooria, in 1865.

332. The chief characteristics of this part of Burdwan are that it is the lowest level north of the Damoodur, being that towards which all the drainage khals of the north-east, centre, and south-west of the district above the Damoodur, eventually tend. It is also very fertile and very populous, more uniformly populous than any other portion of the Burdwan district of that day. It is also an area of considerable traffic, being traversed by the two roads which connect Burdwan and Culna.

333. In 1866 and 1867 the tract coloured orange began to suffer from fever. The upper half consists of the south-western fourth of Gangooria; while the lower, south of the line of rail, belongs to thana Selimabad, which, dipping down to the south of the Culna and Gangooria thanas, has to its eastward Hooghly district, where the fever had been extending westward with greater rapidity even than in Burdwan. In 1868 the blue area was invaded (the northern horizontal portion of this blue patch corresponds to the southern and eastern fourth of Burdwan thana and Burdwan town). It was not uniformly affected. Almost all the villages at its eastern extremity had the fever, and the town of Burdwan also had it; but there were many villages east of the town, and on the Damoodur bank, which remained unaffected for a year, or even two years later.

334. The vertical portion of the blue patch corresponds to the remaining third of Selimabad thana; it is bounded westward by the Damoodur, which appears to have checked the further advance of the fever that year. There were a few cases of the fever in 1868 in some villages near the Damoodur bank, but it did not prevail generally.

335. Hitherto the fever had travelled year by year to the westward, the area newly invaded being always to the west of, and continuous with, that attacked during the year preceding; but now it commenced to extend in other directions, viz. to the north in the direction of Mungleocote, to the north-west in Sahebgunge, to the south into Khundghose, as well as towards Bood-bood, west of Burdwan town and thana Roynah, west of the Damoodur and Selimabad. The northern country into which it extended is, for the first six miles north of west Burdwan, drier, less fertile, and more sparsely populated, containing only 44 villages per square mile, or one-fourth of the district average; while the number of persons per square mile was certainly not more than 150: also about a fourth of the density of population in the district as a whole. The southern extension into the Khundghose thana affected a well populated line of villages along the Damoodur bank, and an agricultural area of about 600 to

the square mile, somewhat moister than that north of Burdwan. The western extension from Selimabad, again, was into an area which is annually inundated, a considerable portion remaining under water for some months every year. The population being agricultural, about 600 per square mile, but somewhat more crowded in the vicinity of the Damoodur bank. As regards soil, fertility, dryness, and population, therefore, there is considerable diversity in the newly invaded tracts. The uniform spread of the fever in new directions cannot be ascribed to any of these. One other condition exists, common to all of them, viz. the existence of roads and traffic lines, and it is in the direction of them that the fever has extended.

336. From Culna thana to Burdwan there are two roads, the direction of which are east and west, exactly that of the fever. There are no north and south roads which extend anywhere beyond the fever limit. From Selimabad the line of traffic is westward across the Damoodur by numerous ferries, and by kutchra roads along the Damoodur bank, and across Roynah towards Indas. The extension of the fever is westward too. From the town of Burdwan to the southward across the Damoodur passes the road leading to Midnapore, another road branching from it at a right-angle towards Bankoora. The extension of the fever in 1869 is exactly in the direction of these roads. To the north and north-west from Burdwan town are roads leading through Munglocote northwards to Moorsheadabad, through Goochkhara to Bheerbhoom, corresponding to the extension in these directions, while the Grand Trunk Road to the west goes through the centre of the newly invaded fever tract westward towards Bood-bood. Meanwhile, the fever extending westward through Hooghly, also in correspondence with the lines of traffic, had reached portions of thana Jehanabad in 1868, and had affected the whole of it by 1869. Here, again, the fever changing its direction turns northwards, and, exactly in accordance with the lines of road, overlaps the southern part of thana Roynah and a small tract in Indas.

337. A glance at the map will suffice to render evident another remarkable circumstance, viz. that while the fever which appeared in the Poorbusthullee and Culna thanas in 1863 has been year by year steadily extending westward, from the latter, there has been no such extension whatever from the former thana. What are the distinguishing features of the unaffected country westward corresponding to the uncoloured portion of the map, and what light do they shed on the matter? (1) The land is somewhat higher; (2) it is sparsely populated as compared with the country to the eastward, having but 492 to the square mile; (3) it is drier land, and less fertile. Now all these are just as characteristic of the country north of Burdwan town. It is higher, drier, thrice more sparsely populated, having but 150 to the square mile; it is also more unfortile, yet the fever was not checked in its advance there. But in this locality there is yet another peculiarity. There are no traffic lines, and the area is isolated by bheels to the north and a nullah to the eastward and southward. Only one road, a mere track, crosses the southern portion of this uncoloured area. The nullah in the rains is deep and rapid, and has but one ferry. Between Burdwan and Poorbusthullee, across this area there is no traffic whatever. This agreement between the course of the fever and the traffic lines, the track of the one invariably corresponding to, and changing with, the other, together with the absence of any extension of the disease where there is little or no traffic, appear to me very remarkable and significant.

338. Up to this time the spread of the fever had been slow but steady, each year adding a length of about 4 to 6 miles to the infected area. In 1869 it spread fully 24 miles to the north, 20 miles to the north-west, and 15 miles to the west. In all these directions there is no river to cross, nothing to limit traffic to particular points; but to the southward from Burdwan, and westward from Selimabad, there is the Damoodur, a terribly impetuous river at times, and a considerable obstacle to traffic in the rains. Accordingly in these directions 6 miles is about the longest distance to which the disease spread. In 1870 the area newly involved was enormous. From the extensive boundary line of 1869 it spread west into Indas and Bood-bood, north-west and north into Aousgram and Beerbhoom, and for the first time north-eastward to Cutwa. All these directions are essentially those of traffic lines, and a glance at the map will suffice to show that the line of greatest extension is also that of greatest traffic. One of these lines is especially interesting, and deserves separate special consideration. On referring to the map it will be seen that a road going northward from Burdwan branches to the north-eastward to Cutwa. In 1869 the fever had extended along this road to the limit of the brown area, the advance of the fever in 1870 being coloured pink. The fever clings very much to the neighbourhood of this road, and is limited near Cutwa to a breadth of a mile and a half. In Cutwa town and neighbourhood, however, among a dense trading and manufacturing population of 3,000 per square mile, and through the villages around, it spreads out till it reaches within a mile of the outer limit of the Poorbusthullee fever tract of 1865.

339. It is quite clear that there is nothing in the soil, site, drainage, or other physical condition of Cutwa and Dainhaut to render them less obnoxious to fever than Poorbusthullee. Their conditions in this respect are identical; on the same bank of the same river, with the same soil and a crowded population of similar occupations and habits, there is absolutely no difference whatever between them in this respect. Both of them were commercial places of considerable importance, but the chief intercourse of Poorbusthullee in 1864 was with Nuddea, an infected district, while that of Cutwa was with Burdwan town and Beerbhoom, then

uninfected. With Nuddea it had little or no traffic, and that portion of Nuddea nearest to it never suffered from the fever. Between Cutwa and Poorbusthullee, again, there is no traffic, and in the rains they are completely separated by beel lands and nullahs. The immunity of Cutwa and Dainhaut, then, in 1864 would appear to be due, not to any difference of physical conditions, but to the fact that they had no communication with infected neighbourhoods; and the presence of a little low land, water-covered in the rains and for a time afterwards, suffices to preserve it from fever that is only 5 miles from its municipal limits; but no sooner is the town of Burdwan, 40 miles distant, attacked, than Cutwa gets the fever too. Appearing in Burdwan in 1868, and only assuming an intense form in 1869, it, one year later, traversed the 40 miles and attacked Cutwa with great virulence. Just as the only conceivable reason for the fever's failure to advance six miles in 1864 was the absence of roads and traffic, so the only conceivable reason for this rapid spread of the disease over 40 miles is the existence now of the traffic and free communication with our infected locality, which was absent before, and which, the more closely one examines the matter, appears the more conclusively to be absolutely essential to the propagation of the disease.

340. I am of opinion, moreover, that the very rapid advance of the disease after Burdwan town had become subject to it, as compared with its slower progress before, seems to point to some increased elaboration and intensification of the poison, whatever it may be—some renewal among the crowded, filthy, and vicious population of Burdwan of its most malignant characters. If the fever be, as I am constrained by the facts which have come before me to believe, a highly contagious as well as malignant fever, such a supposition is only too probable; and the more the fever is studied, the more I feel certain will it appear that every *effete, old expedit town* and village forms a nidus for the elaboration, and a focus for the diffusion of a fever poison of heightened intensity and malignancy. Looking to the north of the map, the green-coloured area corresponds to the spread of the fever in 1871; and here again is to be observed the same coincidence between the area of disease and the traffic lines. Eastward of the road leading from Mungleecote to Moorshedabad district, it never extends more than a mile and a half, the uncoloured tract between this point and the Ganges being entirely free. The country enjoying this immunity belongs to Moorshedabad, is low, moist alluvial land, devoid of roads, and has no commercial relations with Burdwan or Beerbhoom.

341. The brown colour in the extreme north indicates the area of invasion in 1872. Here the extension, like the traffic, is rather east and west than north and south. There is a high road leading from this and through Jemoakandi to Berhampore; and dreading the advance of the fever in that direction, I addressed a warning on the subject to the Commissioner of Rajshahye, suggesting frequent inquiry regarding the condition of the villages along that tract. It appeared, however, that the traffic on that road is inconsiderable, and the result of the inquiries which the Commissioner has been good enough to direct to be made has been to show that the fever is not advancing towards Moorshedabad.

342. North-west from Burdwan, about 24 miles, there is a small blue-coloured area which needs some explanation. It appears that in 1868, after Burdwan town had begun to suffer, an outbreak of fever suddenly occurred at the village of Gopalberah, close to Chanuk, and situated within this limited blue tract. I made some inquiry regarding the outbreak while visiting this locality in 1872 and 1873, but could find no special reason why Gopalberah should originate a fever of this kind. One significant fact bearing on the outbreak is this: at Byracketollah, adjoining Gopalberah, there is an annual fair which lasts some time, and to which Burdwan shop-keepers resort, and the circumstance is rather suggestive of importation.

343. As regards the green area to the west of the map, it is intended to indicate roughly, and without pretension to extreme accuracy, the new fever area of 1871.

344. It is to be remembered that in all these areas successively attacked the year of invasion is never the year of intensity. The fever is generally present for a year without attracting much notice. As a rule the year of greatest intensity in villages is the third year; in towns the second year is not unfrequently the worst.

345. So far this history has dealt with the entrance and spread only of fever, but it is important to remember that the fever also ceases or dies out, and very much in the order of invasion. Except in large towns like Burdwan, or in groups of closely crowded villages, it rarely lasts more than five years, and sometimes ceases in three or four. The last of the small maps at page , will show that it had entirely ceased in the Poorbusthullee, Culna, and the eastern portions of thanas Gangoria and Schinabad. In 1873 it has diminished considerably in thanas Roynah, Khundghose, Culna, and part of Mungleecote. The state in which it leaves the tracts where it has prevailed depends much on their physical conditions, and has been discussed elsewhere.

346. **Description of Beerbhoom.**—The district of Beerbhoom lies to the north of Burdwan, separated from it along three-fourths of the southern boundary by the river Adjai, the remaining portion being continuous with thanas Mungleecote and Katagran. On its north and west are Moorshedabad and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and on the east Moorshedabad. It is a small district, with an area of 1,344 square miles, little more than

a third of that of Burdwan, which is 3,523 square miles. It is sub-divided into eight thanas, the separate areas and population of which have not been ascertained.

347. In physical conformation the district consists of—

(a) An eastern portion of modern alluvium, which is low, flat, well watered, fertile, and completely cultivated.

(b) A central portion of laterite and old alluvium, which is more elevated, undulating, less fertile, and has patches of waste land here and there.

(c) A western area, which is still higher, rocky, jungly, and only partially cultivated.

The low alluvium consists of about a sixth; the laterite and old alluvium three-fifths, and the rock country the remainder of the district.

348. **Rivers.**—There are two principal rivers, the More in the north and the Adjai in the south of the district. The More, coming from the Sonthal Hills, enters Beerbhoom on the north-west, and flows tortuously eastward for about 10 miles, when it divides, both the branches bending to the north, running a somewhat parallel course in Moorsheadabad for another 20 miles, and joining another stream which flows southward into the Bhagiruthee. In the first part of its course in the district, over a length of about 25 miles, the More is a broad, sandy bed, which, after its division, is much contracted. During the hot months the principal stream almost disappears; the bed is covered with patches of high jungle grass, but the sand is only dry on the surface, and a shallow hole dug in it fills directly with water. The smaller division of the river dries in the hot weather; even in January it was not flowing, but the bed was marshy and contained shallow pools of stagnant water here and there. It leaves the laterite at the point of division about six miles east of Syntha station, and the rest of its course is through the low alluvial land. The Adjai has already been described in connection with Burdwan.

349. **Drainage.**—The district is drained by small streams, which wind between the undulations of the laterite country and join the More. Two of these streams, the Bowkesson and Sal, have a long course of 35 to 40 miles from the western rocky tract through the laterite, and, uniting just before they emerge on to the low alluvium, form quite a river, and eventually join the southern branch of the More. The Adjai only drains a small portion of the south-western angle of the rocky tract west of Sheersha. The district is well drained on the whole, the comparative infertility of the laterite tract being mainly due to its thorough drainage, porous subsoil, and the difficulty of retaining water on the surface or in the soil.

350. **Population.**—The population of Beerbhoom is 518 to the square mile—70 less than Burdwan. The number of villages per square mile is greater; but they are smaller, have fewer houses, and a smaller population per house than obtains in Burdwan. The relation of the two districts in these respects is shown below:—

		Beerbhoom	Burdwan.
Area	...	1,314	3,523
Persons per square mile	...	518	578
Villages ditto	...	184	147
Persons per village	...	282	392
Houses per square mile	...	119	124
Persons per house	...	43	47

The smallness of the Beerbhoom villages, and the rarity of large villages as compared with neighbouring districts, is exhibited in the following table:—

	PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES OF—							
	Under 200	From 200 to 500	From 500 to 1,000	From 1,000 to 2,000	From 2,000 to 3,000	From 3,000 to 5,000	From 5,000 to 10,000	From 10,000 to 15,000
Beerbhoom	33.3	31	13	23	2	2	07	Nd
Burdwan	44.7	33	17	6	7	26		
Bhojpur	38.1	37	16	6.6	1	5		
Nuddea	26.1	41	23	7	11	24	1	0

351. **Agriculture—manufactures.**—The people are purely agricultural. I saw no manufactures except that of ornaments and imitation fruits at Ilam bazar. Pottery is made here and there, and in the west there is some weaving of cotton and tussar.

352. **Habits of the people.**—The villages on the alluvium compare favourably in cleanliness with those on the laterite, and have a more prosperous look. Those on the laterite are full of manure and refuse-pits and heaps, and the people seem poorer and less cleanly in their persons and habits.

353. **Dwellings.**—As regards the construction of dwellings and presence of jungle in villages, Burdwan and Beerbhoom are much on a par.

354. **Water-supply.**—The water-supply is derived from tanks, except in the case of villages on the More and Adjai. There is very little good water obtainable; the best tanks are on the low alluvial tract, but the water is polluted in every possible way. On

the laterite the tanks were exceedingly foul ; and what with manure heaps on their margin, defecation on their banks, their use for ablution and the washing of cattle, the filthy state of the village which they drain, and the universal neglect to cleanse them from time to time, anything worse than their condition can hardly be conceived.

355. **History of the Fever in Beerbhoom.**—The fever first appeared in 1870-71 in the south east, in that portion of the district bordering on Burdwan, and spread over an area of about 14 miles from east to west, and 3 miles from north to south. In 1871-72 it advanced to the north and west, but did not extend eastward. The westward advance was about 9 miles, while that to the north was at one point as much as 16 miles. The area newly attacked in 1871 is that coloured green in the northern portion of the fever-map. In 1872-73 it continued to spread northward and westward, the latter direction preponderating,—vide brown area, north of green in the map. In 1874 it made no northern progress, but began to extend westward into the rocky and elevated country round Doobrajpoor.

356. Here again, as in Burdwan, the fever is seen to avoid a certain tract of country lying east of Beerbhoom,—coloured portion of the map. This tract belongs to the Moorshedabad district, and its distinguishing features are (1) low site; (2) slow and imperfect drainage—that of the whole district tends to this point, and the land remains moist after those portions west of the road have dried; (3) absence of roads and traffic with infected localities. There are no roads, as I found to my cost, and all the traffic and communication is with the river-margin, with Jummoakandi, the sub-divisional station, and with Moorshedabad. With the western country it is almost nil.

357. The spread of the fever in Beerbhoom, as in Burdwan, has been in the direction of the lines of communication. Roads are much more numerous in Beerbhoom; there are a greater number of village and cross-roads. There is a regular net-work of such roads over the green coloured portion of the map.

358. In order to judge of the intensity of the fever, I noted carefully in every village I visited the condition of the people, the extent of prevalence of spleen disease, the general aspect of the place, the number of empty and deserted houses, the evidence gained from examining cremation and burial sites, &c., and in many villages I ascertained by house-to-house visiting and inquiry the actual mortality of the preceding season. I never inquired in fever villages regarding the year's mortality, but only with reference to deaths which had happened *between the beginning of the rains and the close of the year*. As a rule 1872 was the year of greatest mortality; in a few instances 1871 was equally bad, and in many others, where the mortality in 1871 had but little exceeded the average, it transpired that a few cases, sometimes two or three only, of the *por-bikar* had occurred towards the close of the rains or in the cold season, and that the disease had been really present, though not in a sufficient degree to materially swell the average death-rate. It sometimes happened that the disease commenced in one portion of the village only, and did not extend to the other *paras* till very late in the year; so that while in one mohulla the people were dying at the rate of 140 per 1,000, in another the highest ratio would be but 50 or 60. In the succeeding year there would be a lull in the former, but a considerably increased mortality in the latter *para*. In the comparatively flat and level Burdwan thanas of Roynah and Khundghose I had found the fever uniformly present, and with little variation of intensity. Here in Beerbhoom, over a tract also purely agricultural, and with frequent alternations of level, I found the incidence of the disease varied enormously, as the following tables will show. The gross mortality in 48 *paras* in 1871 and 1872 was as follows:—

Houses	3,260	Ratio per mille	{ 1871	...	53
Population	15,336		{ 1872	...	144
Deaths in 1871	821	Ratio of actual sick when visited		...	158
Deaths in 1872	2,095				

Some of these villages were on the low alluvial lands; others, again, on the higher level of the laterite and old alluvium. The mortality with reference to these sites was—

	Laterite.	Alluvium		Laterite.	Alluvium.
<i>Paras</i>	27	21	Ratio per mille	{ 1871	83
Houses	1,987	1,273		{ 1872	182
Population	9,307	6,029	Number sick when visited		1,307
Mortality { 1871	334	467	Ratio per mille sick at time		...
{ 1872	1,371	724	of visit	...	172
					134

From these figures it would appear that the mortality in 1871 was greater on the low alluvium, and in 1872 on the laterite; but in 1871 the fever had scarcely extended to the laterite, while it had obtained a footing on the alluvium: in fact, the direction in which the disease extended was through the alluvium, and towards the laterite. I met with only four laterite villages in which the fever was sufficiently severe in 1871 to materially affect the mortality. These were Beloesie, where in two *paras* 114 per 1,000; Pahonpore, 67 per 1,000; Kandorugul, 61 per 1,000; and Shajapore, 61 per 1,000, died. The worst alluvial villages in 1871 were Ooperkhera, where in Tantipara 479 per 1,000—nearly half—died; Paltea, 241 per 1,000; Tildanga, 142 per 1,000; Gopdihi, 133 per 1,000; Pakorhaus, 111 per 1,000; and Balkoonce, 80 per 1,000. In all these places the fever appeared in 1870. Paltea is really a Burdwan village, north of the Adjai and close to the Beerbhoom border. Ooperkhera is on the north of a small branch of the Adjai, just east of the railway; the

others are close to the road leading from Monglecote towards Moorshedabad, just where it gives a branch westward through south-eastern Beerbhoom. In 1872 the mortality was higher among the laterite villages by 22 per 1,000; but here again the comparison is hardly fair, because in many of the earlier attacked alluvial villages the disease was beginning to diminish, and the mortality to decrease in still greater proportion, the cases being not only less numerous, but less severe. The fairest method of comparison seems to be that adopted in the following list, where the mortality of each year is exhibited separately, both in the laterite and alluvial villages:—

VILLAGE.	Paras.	Mite.	House.	Population.	Mortality, 1871-72.	Ratio, 1871-72.	Ratio sick at time of visit.
Ooperkhara ...	Tantipara ...	Alluvium	28	148	71	30	479
Mahajapora ...	Laterite	140	648	44	203	61	408
Etendah ...	Hat	Alluvium	89	465	19	122	40
Shajapora ...	Hoshdipara	Laterite	78	386	9	86	26
Ditto ...	Rohola	Ditto	40	167	2	44	12
Ditto ...	Rosulgunj	Ditto	76	345	8	101	23
Hindurah ...	Goraspura	Ditto	65	323	37	77	114
Mongledya ...	Pachumpara	Ditto	35	190	3	31	38
Pallah ...	Pachumpara	Alluvium	60	311	75	40	211
Namokhara ...	Ditto	Ditto	84	294	20	70	67
Modhokhara ...	Ditto	Ditto	70	320	20	70	62
Shirshila ...	Namopara	Laterite	20	97	4	23	41
Tildanga ...	Decepara	Alluvium	20	110	17	23	142
Gopdahi ...	Hurdipara	Ditto	63	375	50	65	173
Etendah ...	Goshupara	Ditto	40	271	4	50	20
Kandungul ...	Namopara	Ditto	30	231	16	59	61
Rhowanbura ...	Musulmanpara	Alluvium	25	126	1	25	200
Chowpatta ...	Pachumpara	Laterite	90	518	9	86	17
Ahmedpore ...	Namopara	Ditto	63	776	14	113	23
Roopore ...	Chasupara	Ditto	41	222	7	51	31
Shirohita ...	Bumpara	Ditto	20	82	4	11	40
Akulpara ...	Mochepara, &c.	Ditto	37	108	2	23	12
Bansoolka ...	Evatpara	Ditto	38	191	11	21	57
Puharpore ...	Majpara	Ditto	60	311	21	30	67
Bullutpore ...	Hipolopara	Ditto	64	354	7	43	20
Pakoorhaus ...	Namopara	Alluvium	91	411	40	41	111
Pochpara ...	Harpura	Laterite	127	521	30	54	87
Devpara ...	Mundipara	Alluvium	41	370	17	38	40
Moolook ...	Maharajpara	Laterite	108	523	21	50	40
Ham Bazar ...	Mochepara	Ditto	82	420	11	35	28
Ditto ...	Tantipara	Ditto	100	444	14	40	29
Bahoonce ...	Blugwate Bazar	Ditto	41	233	14	19	80
Bulpore ...	Soorepara	Alluvium	50	306	1	25	62
Kalkapore ...	Goshupara	Laterite	104	401	10	26	25
Chitta ...	Tantipara	Ditto	11	19	2	5	23
Nandoor ...	Ditto	Alluvium	87	425	24	15	66
Oochkatan ...	Poocepara	Alluvium	107	514	33	27	61
Bryce ...	Devaspara	Alluvium	120	574	16	35	27
Borool ...	Bamonpara	Laterite	174	474	1	21	61
Lalpara ...	Poochipara	Ditto	157	713	27	44	36
Bopore ...	Ditto	Ditto	58	291	11	15	37
Kalgam ...	Bamonpara	Alluvium	162	733	30	35	53
Scrundee ...	Mochepara	Alluvium	83	342	9	12	26
	Goshupara	Alluvium					36
	Pachumpara	Alluvium					

The highest mortality met with was at Ooperkhara, a little village on the low alluvium about a mile from Etendah, where, as in Tanteepara, confessedly the worst in the village, 479 per thousand,—nearly half the population—died in 1871, and 468 per 1,000 of the remainder in 1872. The next heaviest mortality was at Shajapora, a laterite village, close to the alluvium, where 408 per 1,000 of the entire village died in the last seven months of 1872. The very old, crowded, decaying, alluvial villages, and the laterite villages generally, seemed much on a par; in both the mortality was excessive, and the development and spread of the disease very rapid. In a group of houses, where not more than half a dozen people had died from *for-bakar* during one year, the mortality in the succeeding year would spring up to 250 per 1,000. In this respect Beerbhoom differed from Burdwan, where, except in very large towns, the fever did not reach its maximum of intensity, so far as mortality may be taken as evidence, till the third year. Sometimes one *para* only in a village would be attacked late in the year, and the remaining *paras* continue healthy till the rainy season following, when the disease would re-appear with great intensity in the *para* first attacked and extend into the healthy *mohullas*, which remained a year behind as regards extent of prevalence and intensity. As instances of this I may mention the following:—

Village	Paras	Houses	Population.	Mortality 1871	1872	Ratio 1871	1872	Houses empty	Death. Description
Roopoor	Koloopara and Majpara	26	134	7	21	166	2	2	
	Kyalpara	14	88	7	10	121	...	...
	Pachumpara	58	291	11	15	53	...	...
Ahmedpore	Beranpara	46	213	4	43	200	...	...
	Chasupara	81	387	14	61	157	...	...
	Mochepara	29	144	9	9	62	...	...
	Bagdepara	9	82	1	1	31	...	...

In Etamda, in the Hâtpara, there were a few cases of rapid death from fever at the close of 1870; in 1871 the mortality was 40 per 1,000; in the following year it was 273 per 1,000. In Namopara, on a lower site, there was no *gor-bikar* in 1870, and the mortality was but 29 per 1,000 in 1871; in 1872 it reached 206 per 1,000. In Pakoorhaus the mortality in four *paras* was as follows:—

	1871.	1872.
Duktinparah	186 per 1,000.	185 per 1,000.
Mundilparah	133	163
Musulmanparah	94	46
Hariparah	47	65

359. **Sex.**—The sexes appeared to suffer equally; if there was any difference, it was in favour of the women.

360. **Class.**—All classes were equally obnoxious to the disease. The only apparent exceptions were low-caste people like domes, who sometimes seemed to have remarkable immunity. In several instances that came under my observation they altogether escaped attack, and in others, though the disease was among them, there was no mortality. In Ahmedpore, in nine wretched dwellings inhabited by 30 of these people, several of whom had spleen, no death occurred either in 1871 or 1872, while in the nine preceding houses 4 out of 30 died in 1872, and in the next nine houses 5 out of 38 in the same year. In Belpore, among 125 such people living in 29 temporary huts, there was no mortality in 1872. Fishermen also often escaped attack. No difference was observable between Mussulmans and Hindus as regards mortality. For a time I was under the impression that the Mahomedans suffered less, but on testing it occasionally by figures, comparing data obtained in a Hindu *para* with that obtained in a Mahomedan *para* of the same village, I found that just as often they suffered more.

361. **Dwellings.**—People living in pucca two storied houses enjoyed no immunity. The disease spread among them just as in the low mud huts, and not unfrequently the mortality among the dwellers in such houses was relatively greater than among the poorer population around.

362. **Drainage.**—The fever seemed little influenced by the condition of the village in the matter of drainage. The villages on the laterite are better drained than those on the low flat alluvium, but the fever on the whole was more intense, and the mortality greater on the laterite. In the case of Shajapore, which is on a slope, and Dupara, which is on the alluvium at the base of the incline, the mortality in 1872 in the former was 408, and in the latter only 107 per mille; the former had two-thirds of its population down with fever, the latter only one-third at the time of my visit. In Shajapore, too, *the mortality was greatest in the highest houses.* In Etamda also, *the more elevated and better drained of two paras examined had the higher mortality, and the houses which were entirely emptied by the disease were generally the highest of all.* In two localities in Beerbhoom, in the immediate neighbourhood of half-dry khals, the fever was very severe, viz. at Ooperkhera near the Adjai, and among some villages north of the More, but other villages equally near to the same khal scarcely suffered at all; and in many other cases proximity to similar marshy nuddee-beds, where stagnant pools, marsh, and dry bottom, alternated with each other, no such special prevalence was observable. In villages, moreover, which are annually inundated, and where the houses stand just above the water-level in the rains, and surrounded by land which remains moist long after the rains have ceased, no special or excessive prevalence of fever was observable, and in some instances such villages entirely escaped the disease, although it prevailed in their immediate neighbourhood.

363. **Crowding.**—Crowding has, in my opinion, had a more direct traceable influence in aggravating the intensity of the disease and increasing the mortality. In those towns and villages, or those portions of them where the houses are side by side, with no intervening compound, the mortality has been much higher, sometimes thrice as high as in other portions of the same town where the dwellings are scattered or isolated. Not unfrequently a little group of huts closely built and crowded, though standing apart on the very highest and best drained site in the village, has been entirely depopulated, while the mortality of the village as a whole has been below the average of attacked localities. I had hoped to be able to prove this by figures, for I have the population and mortality data of more than 4,000 houses, but unfortunately the word "house" is applied indiscriminately both to single buildings and to collections of three or four huts, so that a dwelling said to contain five persons only may really be more crowded than one inhabited by 25; the former consisting of two little rooms in one hut, and the latter of five or six separate huts within one common enclosure.

As instances of the effect of crowding, I may cite the *contiguous* villages of Shajapore and Delpara. I have already had occasion more than once to refer to them. Shajapore is old and closely built in streets and clusters. Delpara is new, the houses are wide apart and have compounds. In Shajapore the mortality was 408, and in Delpara but 107 per 1,000. Shajapore is the higher and better drained of the two. The water-supply of both places is bad, and the only perceptible difference between them is in age and crowding. In Delpara itself the mortality was not uniform throughout the village; where the houses were small and close, the deaths were more numerous than in other localities. Thus in ten

houses, containing, 53 people, there were only 4 deaths; while in the next ten, containing 42 people, there were nine deaths. In one group of seven houses there were seven deaths among 39 people, and in another six deaths among 38 people; while in three other clusters, of seven houses each, the deaths were only 2, 2, and 0, among 35, 30, and 29 inmates, respectively. In Shajapore, in twenty houses there were 57 deaths in seven months among 112 persons. In Roopore, again, in twelve consecutive houses, there were five deaths among 79 occupants; and in a neighbouring group of twelve houses, of which two were deserted, so that only 58 persons remained, the mortality in the same period was 19. In a little cluster of five houses containing 37 people, sixteen died; in another group of five, with 28 inmates, twelve died; and in 4 other houses, containing 36 inhabitants, 19 died. In Sheopore, in 12 consecutive, but separate houses, only 8 out of 50 died; in the next group of 12 closely built houses, of which 2 were empty, 33 out of 55 died. In twelve other separate and following houses there were five deaths among 54, and in a neighbouring cluster of 11 huts, of which one was empty, there were 25 deaths among 66. In Chinda Hat, in ten houses, of which two were empty, 29 out of 71 died in seven months, and in the next ten houses the deaths were 11 out of 53; in the ten following and more scattered dwellings there were but 45 persons and 5 deaths. The following list illustrates the same fact of the extreme variability of mortality in the same village according as houses are scattered or crowded:—

Village.	Houses.	Population.	Deaths.
Paharpore ...	{ 10	47	1
	{ 10	34	11
	{ 15	81	1
Abmedpore ...	{ 15	87	21
	{ 15	62	6
Pakoorhaus ...	{ 15	74	21
	{ 10	21	4
Tildangah ...	{ 10	51	25
	{ 10	33	3
Paltea ...	{ 10	51	28
	{ 10	42	23
Nandoor ...	{ 27	135	6
	{ 9	43	9

I could multiply examples of this kind from every village almost, but it seems scarcely worth while. It is to be understood that in all these cases the houses are consecutive. (Occasionally it was noticeable that the mortality had been excessive in some little cluster of houses situated on the margin of a foul pond, of which they made common use for ablution, cooking-water, &c. In Pakoorhaus, in four houses thus situated, and containing 31 persons, 7 died in 1871 and 4 in 1872; 17 of these people were attacked in 1871 and 20 in 1872. The mortality in a single house, among one family, was sometimes enormous. I quote a few instances only—

	Family.	Deaths in six months.
Sheopore	{ 16	13
	{ 6	5
	{ 9	6
	{ 5	4
	{ 9	7
	{ 8	6
Shajapore ...	{ 5	4
	{ 9	5
	{ 15	8
	{ 6	4
	{ 7	4
	{ 8	6
Bindureh ...	{ 8	5
	{ 9	7

364. When it is remembered that these people are generally poor, that the cost of cremation is very great, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that where half or three-fourths of the members of a family die in six months, the burden of disposing of the bodies in the ordinary way becomes impossible, and the survivors are compelled to throw them down on the nearest piece of waste ground outside the village and leave them. It is easy also to picture and account for the terrible dread, despair, and hopelessness with which the survivors are seized—the two remaining who have seen seven of their friends succumb, or the three who have watched the sufferings and closed the eyes of thirteen of their nearest relatives in the same period.

365. The Fever.—In every locality visited by me I found existing—

(1) A multitude of chronic cases, of which the type was almost always intermittent, very rarely remittent. In very recent cases the intermission was quotidian; in the older cases quartan or quintan.

(2) A small number of acute cases of continued fever, with no well-marked remission whatever—no greater amount of remission, in fact, than accompanies all cases of acknowledged continued fever. In these cases there was no premonitory ague or cold stage; after two or three days of lassitude, loss of appetite and malaise, the fever appeared, the skin becoming hot, the head heavy, the tongue coated with grey fur, the urine scanty, and the bowels confined. Sometimes nausea was present, but oftener not. There was always distaste for

food, perverted taste and thirst. From the very first the patient had a stupid, drowsy, brain-poisoned aspect—was unwilling to talk or answer questions; the intellect gradually became more and more confused, and he lost the power of understanding what was said to him, and it was only by shouting that he could be roused at all. From the first also there was intense prostration and loss of muscular power. In the cases that proved fatal, the stupor passed rapidly into coma, and after 12 to 36 hours of utter insensibility, death occurred. Some of these cases proved fatal in three days; others lasted a week or ten days. In the more protracted cases which proved fatal, there was lung engorgement and pneumonia, the urine and feces were often passed involuntarily. The most striking symptom was the early stupor and the rapidity with which coma supervened. In such cases the conjunctiva often remained perfectly clear and uninjected to the last. Hepatic or splenic tenderness or enlargement were rare. Acute delirium was not very common, but I was told by villagers of cases in which all those which proved fatal were accompanied by delirium, the patients endeavoring to run out of the house to drown themselves. These acute cases are numerous enough; they constitute *the fever*: but my visits to the infected tracts were made in December, January, February, March, and April, when matters have begun to mend, and though such cases are met with up to March they are comparatively few in number after the end of December.

In the cases which recovered from the first seizure, there was, after the seventh to tenth day, a period of improvement, during which the patient seemed quite well, but weak. The skin became cool, the tongue moist and clean, the appetite returned, the intellect was once more clear, and only a sense of prostration remained; but invariably, so far as I could learn, at a period described to me at from five to eight or nine days afterwards, there occurred a relapse, the symptoms of which exactly resembled those of the original seizure. The relapse was generally milder, and a greater proportion of patients recovered from it than from the original seizure. The duration of the relapse was five to seven days. On recovery from the relapse, at a varying interval in different cases, generally more than a week, the patient was attacked with intermittent fever, quotidian at first, and subsequently becoming tertian or quartan. The cases then come under the head of chronic cases, the liver or spleen enlarges, the skin becomes sallow or pale, and the sufferer, who is now able to attend the local dispensary, is either cured by quinine or lapses into a dropsical condition, or is attacked by dysentery or diarrhoea, and dies.

It is from these chronic cases, the sequelæ of the ague, which alone are seen at the dispensaries, that the essentially malarious character of the disease has been assumed, and it is from the aspect which these poor creatures present that the inhabitants of the district generally have been incorrectly described as resembling the dwellers in the fens of Lincolnshire.

As regards *the fever*—the acute cases, which the natives call *jor-bikar* and *nootun-jor*—it reminded me very much of typhus. I sometimes looked for, but never succeeded in finding any eruption. I never saw any case which led me to connect it with enteric fever.

One very noticeable circumstance about the disease was the horrible sickening odour exhaled by the sick.

Quinine, which was very efficient in chronic intermittent cases, had no effect on the acute cases, and failed entirely in my hands to prevent the relapse.

I had no opportunity of making any careful clinical study of the disease. I never saw any one case from the beginning to the end. I have seen the same case half a dozen times during the course of the original attack, period of freedom, and relapse. I have seen cases during every stage of the disease, and been present at very many deaths.

The first indication of the presence of the fever in a village is the occurrence of a few cases of this *jor-bikar*, of which comparatively little is thought at the time; in the ensuing year, however, more of these cases occur earlier in the season than the ordinary malarious fever, and multiply with great rapidity as the year advances. I have noticed that where deaths from this cause occur during the year of invasion, there are deaths in the same houses during the following year in more than half the number of cases noted. Thus taking at random the *parus* of severely visited villages, such as Sheppore, Shajapore, Delpara, Roopore, Bindureh, Kandangal Gopdihi, Ahmedpore, Ooperkhera, Etendah, Chowhalla, Paltea, &c., I find that out of 212 houses in which there were deaths during the year of invasion, there were more deaths the following year in 109.

366. **Summary.**—Till 1862 the fever was limited to the left bank of the Bhagiruthee. This left bank, within the district of Nuddea, faces on the opposite bank a portion of the Burdwan district. That portion of the Burdwan district which is thus opposed to Nuddea comprises the river margin of the four thanas Katugram and Cutwa to the north, Poorbusthullee in the centre, and Culna to the south.

In 1861 and 1862 the fever existed along the Nuddea bank of the Bhagiruthee, which is opposed to the Poorbusthullee and Culna thanas. In that portion of the Nuddea district which faces thana Cutwa and Katugram, there was no fever in 1861 or 1862, or at any later period. Between the Culna and Poorbusthullee thanas of Burdwan and the Nuddea

fever tract there is constant communication and much traffic by means of numerous ferries. Between the northern thanas of Katugram and Cutwa, and the opposed healthy portion of Nuddea district, the ghats are few and the traffic almost nil.

In 1862 the fever appeared for the first time in two villages in thana Culna, which are situated near a ferry communicating with a fever village in Nuddea.

In 1863 a number of villages, on and near the river margin of thanas Culna and Poorbusthullee, began also to suffer from the fever.

367. *The fever in Burdwan was entirely limited to the thanas immediately westward of, and in active commercial relation with, the fever-stricken portion of Nuddea; it did not appear in the thanas Katugram or Cutwa, which are immediately westward of, and in very trifling communication with, a portion of Nuddea, which was free from fever. There is nothing in the physical condition of the thanas which at that time escaped the fever to account for their immunity. In soil, elevation, drainage, and climate generally, there is no difference whatever; and the only conclusion consistent with the known facts capable of accounting for the absence of the fever in them in 1862 and 1863 is that it was because they were comparatively out of relation and communication with the fever-stricken area. Between the two northern thanas which escaped the fever, and the southern thanas which were attacked, there is also little or no communication, and no traffic. The northern thanas deal and trade with Burdwan town; the southern attacked thanas with both Nuddea and Burdwan town. Between the northern and southern thanas there is no road, and during the rains and part of the dry weather they are separated by wheels and submerged land.*

From a consideration of the above facts, I conclude that the fever was imported into Burdwan; and that if there had been no connection and communication between the people of thanas Culna and Poorbusthullee and the fever-stricken villages of Nuddea, there would have been no fever. Appearing on high ground on the river margin, the fever spread to villages inland during 1863 and 1864. In thana Poorbusthullee which is isolated on the north and west, the fever was limited to villages trafficking with the area round Patolee, Poorbusthullee and the villages first attacked. *The disease never advanced north or west of Poorbusthullee thana. From Culna thana the disease spread westward through a thickly populated thana supplied with roads and on the path of the considerable traffic that exists between Burdwan and Culna, and through Culna with Nuddea district. During the eight years succeeding the introduction of the fever into Culna, the disease spread steadily westward so long as the roads and traffic lines were westerly. When these began to run north and south, the disease took the same course, and its whole history exhibits a remarkable and persistent association with the lines of communication. There has never been any such connection between the direction of its propagation and that of the lines of drainage.*

368. Two areas have escaped the disease, of which the distinguishing features are as follows. One is low, moist, fertile, contains the average district population per square mile, is purely agricultural, belongs to the district of Moorshedabad, and has no road connecting it with the fever tracts of Burdwan or Beerbhoom, and no traffic with those districts. The other is somewhat higher and drier than the average, is unfertile and sparsely populated (492 per square mile) as compared with the average of the district, which is 678 per square mile, and has no road crossing it save a mere track. North and south of this area, where there are roads and traffic, there has been fever also. West of the former area, along the road line, there is fever also; *in the areas themselves, which resemble each other closely in no particular, save their isolation from infected portions of Burdwan, there has been no fever whatever.* The exemption of these areas, under the conditions mentioned, is corroborative of the conclusion that the disease spreads by importation and communication from and between attacked and healthy villages.

369. The fever, then, is a travelling fever. It appears, spreads, prevails a certain time, and disappears. The first sign of its appearance in any locality, in town or village, is the occurrence of a few cases of rapidly fatal fever, characterised by great prostration and stupor, soon increasing to coma, to which the natives apply the term *jor-bikar*, and sometimes *nootunjor*, the "new" fever. In isolated villages the second year is marked by an increase in the number of rapidly fatal cases of fever generally, and of hypertrophied spleen among the children. In such villages the maximum of intensity is reached the third year, during which there are more new cases and some deaths among the survivors of the previous two years. The majority of the children have spleen; the enlargement is preceded or accompanied in early stages by a peculiar mottled condition of the skin of the cheek or nose, which looks like a dirty surface, partially cleansed by the falling of rain-drops. In towns or very old effete villages the second year is one of intensity, the mortality suddenly changing from 50 per 1,000 the first year to 200 per 1,000 the second. The third year is also very fatal, chiefly from deaths among those suffering from sequelae, the ratio being sometimes a little lower, at others a little higher, than that of the second year. In villages the disease begins to decline after the third year, the mortality falling to 70 per 1,000, and ceases entirely the fourth or fifth. In towns there is a decrease of sickness after the third or fourth year, but the disease declines more slowly, and lingers much longer, than in rural tracts. In very old, effete, decaying villages the intensity and mortality are extremely high the second and third year; then the disease declines with equal rapidity.

370. **Period of invasion.**—The period of invasion is the rainy season—in May and June. Ordinary malarious fever begins to prevail at the end of September and in October, and ceases with the close of the year. This fever appears two or three months earlier, and lasts two months longer, only subsiding and ceasing under the intense heat of March and April.

371. **Mode of invasion.**—I have forbore to put any leading questions regarding contagion or importation, because it is very difficult to obtain reliable evidence on the point. On several occasions the account volunteered by the people has been clearly conclusive of importation. In one village the first man attacked came from a neighbouring market in a fever-stricken town, and had the fever three days afterwards; it subsequently spread in his own and neighbouring houses. He was a gomashita: his business took him to the infected village occasionally; the other people had no occasion to go. At Patoolce the people persisted in saying that the fever was imported from Aughindeep; but as seven or eight years had elapsed since the disease first appeared there, I attached little importance to the statement. In Neema, however (paragraph 187), and Kotawore, the evidence was recent, spontaneous, and had an air of reliability. In Kotulpore, a thana recently transferred from Bankoora to the Jehanabad (and fever) sub-division of Burdwan, a very rapid spread of fever occurred in 1873, which was attributed by the people to importation from the infected sub-divisional station, to which they were, in consequence of their recent transfer from Bankoora to Burdwan, really compelled to repair for the transaction of all official and legal business, and I am assured that this belief was so strong among them that numbers preferred losing their suits to incurring the risk of visiting Jehanabad.

372. **Duration.**—The duration of the disease varies with the locality:—

- a. in small isolated villages it often lasts but two years;
- b. in ordinary villages of from 3 to 700 inhabitants it lasts 4 years;
- c. in very old villages and closely crowded clusters of villages, it may last 5 or 6 years;
- d. in large towns it lingers 6 or 7 years;
- e. in comparatively dry localities the fever is more intense, more fatal, and ceases sooner, unless there are a number of large villages crowded together, in which case it lingers for 3 or 4 years;
- f. in low, moist, exceptionally badly drained localities, the disease is less intense; it takes a longer time to attain the maximum of intensity; the rapid cases are comparatively few; there is more chronic disease, and it lingers for 6 or 7 years.

373. The condition in which the fever leaves localities where it has prevailed also varies greatly. In dry and raised localities, it disappears completely, leaving an enormously reduced, but healthy population, free from malarious cachexia or organic mischief. In very low, ill-drained localities, malarious fever, chronic splenitis, and cachexia, remain in its wake: chronic indurated spleen is almost universal, and even newly-born children have enlargement of that organ. It is believed by mothers in such localities that their children are born with the enlargement.

374. **The rate of travel.**—In purely agricultural tracts the rate has been 4 or 5 miles annually; if a broad river intervenes in the path of the fever, its progress is checked for a time. In large towns the disease seems to acquire an accession of malignancy and strength, and to spread more rapidly. This was probably the case in the large towns in western Nuddea, such as Oollah, of unfortunate celebrity; in Culna, too, in Burdwan, and especially in Burdwan town, whence, after a few months, it spread with enhanced rapidity over the least populous and least fertile tracts in the district, and advanced more than 24 miles in one year, and more than 40 miles in two years, directly across the line of drainage. This is the first instance of the disease travelling to the eastward in Burdwan, and it is noteworthy that its direction is along a line of considerable traffic, and into a tract (Cutwa) which escaped its ravages in 1863-64, when the disease was within 6 miles of it, but cut off from commercial relation.

375. **The direction of travel.**—Is that of the chief roads, where people and villages are most closely crowded.

376. **Influence of various conditions.**—**DRAINAGE.**—A. **OF VILLAGES.**—The fever prevails in both ill and well-drained villages, is more intense in the latter, but lingers longer in the former and leaves more chronic disease in its rear. This may be due to the fact that such localities are especially malarious, and that the action of influences, always at work, is heightened in its effect by the predisposition induced in the population by the long continued prevalence of the epidemic fever among them.

B. **OF TRACTS OF COUNTRY.**—The fever is more intense in dry than in moist areas.

C. **SOIL.**—This varies slightly in the proportion of sand and clay and in the character of the subsoil. The disease prevails in the low alluvium, the old alluvium, and the laterite, uninfluenced materially by the slight variations observable. Villages in all these sites can be cited in which the disease has prevailed with extreme intensity. As regards the subsoil, the same remark holds good; some of the localities most severely visited are on the porous laterite, others on the impermeable clay.

D. **ELEVATION.**—The laterite and old alluvium are above flood level, and many feet higher than the modern alluvium, but the amount of elevation is so inconsiderable that it can be no protection against malaria. Its influence is chiefly in the matter of drainage. The laterite mounds are rapidly and effectually drained, but the villages on their summit suffer to the same extent as the very worst villages or the more slowly drained low alluvium. Comparing two portions of the same village where there is any irregularity of site, it is a fact that the mortality is almost always greater in the higher and drier site.

E. **CROWDING.** (*a. Of villages.*)—Where several villages are situated in close proximity, or grouped together along a common watercourse, there is a slight increase of prevalence and mortality, and the disease lingers longer than in isolated villages.

(*b. Of houses in a village.*) Houses closely grouped in a village round a common tank, or enshrouded in a separate patch of jungle, suffer more than the rest of the village.

(*c. Of people in a house.*) The word "house" is unfortunately applied sometimes to several dwellings belonging to one family, but having a common compound or enclosure—hence I have some difficulty in using the data I have collected; but I have no doubt that crowding of this description has *greatly influenced the mortality*, as many as 7 out of 9, 13 out of 16, 5 out of 6, dying in a single season in one dwelling, where the rooms have been small, few, and badly ventilated.

F. **CHARACTER OF THE VILLAGES.**—The villages which are old and decaying, the soil of which, in the lapse of years and the absence of sanitation, has become saturated with organic filth; where old, time-worn, ruined temples and pukka houses abound, and old polluted pukka tanks are found, are the special localities where the disease makes rapid progress, becomes most intense, and kills the greatest number in the shortest time. Such places have once been of comparative consequence and of traffic, but have lost their trade and importance, and have a numerous and poor population. The villages which are small, 2 or 300 inhabitants, purely agricultural and isolated, are those which are most lightly touched. Clean villages, with open ground in them, and clean tanks, have been much less severely attacked than ill-kept villages, with closely built parais and foul water-supply. This was especially noticeable in villages on the low lands in Beerbhoom.

G. **FOOD.**—There can be no doubt that the almost purely farinaceous character of the food, however capable of sustaining life under ordinary conditions, has during the fever-prevalence greatly affected the mortality. In the first place, a considerable bulk of such food is necessary, and the sick are quite unable to take it. In the second, the digestion of a Bongaloo is greatly associated with distension of the stomach, and from long habit the organ requires to be so distended as to stimulate its cells to secrete an adequate amount of gastric fluid. The miserable modicum of rice which the sick are able to take does not nourish them. Milk, which is both concentrated and easily assimilated, is comparatively scarce, and animal soups are not procurable, and would not be consumed if provided. I believe that thousands of lives have been lost for want of proper nourishment, and that food, if it could have been provided on the enormous scale required, and if the people could have been induced to overcome the sense of shame which they attach to the receipt of food relief, would have saved far more lives than medicine has been able to do. The diet of the modern Bengalee, however adequate it may be to sustain him during his normal state of health, is lamentably unfit to enable him to successfully withstand the exhausting effects of the fever; and even in the case of children, whose vital power is so elastic, in the absence or prohibitory dearth of milk, and with caste-prejudices precluding animal diet, there was no available food sufficiently nutritious to restore their impoverished blood and build up their attenuated frames.

H. **WATER-SUPPLY.**—It is extremely difficult to gauge the amount of influence exercised by any one condition: so many others are in action at the same time, and are not dissociable. In villages on river-banks, where good water was procurable, there was generally much overcrowding. Villages with exceptionally faulty conservancy had generally particularly bad water. Where there was a good water-supply, there was often either elevation or isolation, or some other modifying circumstance—generally more than one. In *all* places where the fever prevailed with extreme intensity, the water-supply was exceptionally bad. In many places where the fever visitation was very light, the water-supply was exceptionally good. Sansut, Nainee, Sajnour, Sehala, in south Beerbhoom, and the villages on the moist land north and west of Mungleeote, in Burdwan, were examples of this. Some of the villages north of Runjumma and east of the Cutwa road had good water, and were very lightly touched. In several villages—Jaigram is one—where the inhabitants of a group of houses used the same foul pool in common for ablution, general purposes, and drinking, the houses were sometimes *entirely emptied by the fever*. My own belief in the matter is that though foul water had probably nothing to do with the origin of the fever, it has played a very active part in disseminating it.

I. **JUNGLE.**—The villages in Beerbhoom where fever has been very virulent are not nearly so jungly as the villages immediately round Calcutta, such, for instance, as may be seen in the course of an hour's drive in the suburbs. The presence of jungle can have had nothing to do with originating the fever, but has probably aided in prolonging its ravages

—(1) by preventing the free access and diffusion of air; (2) by supplying foul air, for

wherever there is a little jungle there the Bengalee family will defecate, and every little patch of underwood in a Bengalee village is a latrine. But for this circumstance, I would encourage the growth of a bed of vegetation in villages as a protection from the chief currents blowing in from the rice-land surrounding.

J. BHEELS.—Villages situated near bheels in Burdwan were not more unhealthy than others: on the contrary, such places, even when on sites which are annually submerged and where the water drains away very slowly, have compared favourably as regards the fever with drier and better drained localities. The people of these supposed fenny districts need water so badly, that rather than drain and cultivate the jheel lands as they exist in Burdwan, I should like to see them deepened, embanked, converted into large reservoirs for fish and irrigation, and multiplied in number. Beerbhoom would be very glad indeed of a few bheels. I have no sympathy whatever with bheel drainage and cultivation. Shallow marshes, if extensive, should be drained; if small, I would rather see them deepened and converted into reservoirs.

377. Cattle-disease—Has been terribly rife of late years; in some villages all the cows have died. No connection could be traced between it and the fever, which it sometimes preceded and at others followed.

378. Malaria.—Before considering the question of the nature of this very fatal fever, which has been unanimously declared by all who have made it the subject of inquiry to be of malarious origin, it is desirable to state briefly what is at present known of malaria and its properties. Of the intimate nature of "malaria," nothing is known. Chemistry has failed to detect it in marsh air, nor has the microscope been more successful. Those who believe in such an entity, are constrained to *infer* its existence to the present time: it has never been seen. Formerly it was supposed to be of gaseous nature; more recently the opinion that it consists of minute organisms, such as cryptogamic sporules or infusorial ova, has gained supporters. By some its existence is denied altogether, the phenomena hitherto attributed to it being accounted for by alternations of temperature and chill. Its existence is inferred wherever fevers of a distinctly paroxysmal or intermitting character prevail.

Its alleged characteristics are—

That it exhibits a preference for moist and low-lying situations.

That it is most pernicious at night, whether from concentration or the colder atmosphere, or because more copiously evolved from the soil, is not known.

That it is heavier than air, and collects near the ground or in the lower layers of the atmosphere.

• That it is capable of being carried by currents of air to localities distant from where it is produced.

That it is absorbed or destroyed on passing over water.

That thus dissolved or contained in water, it is introducible into the system when such water is drunk.

• That it is attracted by, and retained in, proximity to trees and foliage.

That it requires a temperature between 50° and 60° Fahrenheit as a minimum for its development.

That it is most abundant and virulent the nearer the equator and the sea-coast.

That it disappears under cultivation.

That it is dissipated or destroyed by fires.

379. Malarious diseases.—The diseases to which this noxious agent gives rise are—Fever of an intermittent or remittent type; enlargement of the spleen and liver, dysentery.

Malarious fevers are not infectious or contagious. They are produced, in the neighbourhood where they prevail, by the action of the sun on a moist soil. They are most virulent and deadly on ill-drained, moist localities, and low sites. If dampness of the soil or subsoil be assumed as the cause of the prevalence of malarious fever, a sudden increase of such dampness should be demonstrable in those localities where such fevers suddenly begin to prevail. If dampness of the soil be assumed as the origin of the outbreak of a fever, it should be demonstrable when the fever ceases that the dampness has ceased also, and that either by natural or artificial means the place has been rendered dry. If dampness of the subsoil be alleged as the cause of the fever, it should be shown that the subsoil is more damp than it was previous to the appearance of the disease, and that it became less damp prior to the disappearance of the fever. It should also be shown that the subsoil on the fever-attacked locality is damper than in unattacked localities. Malarious fevers cannot travel; they may be *blown* a certain distance, or may *diffuse* a certain distance, which is very limited. The direction of extension of such fevers, therefore, is either that of the prevailing wind, or equally by diffusion in all directions. Fever the product of malaria, thus caused or diffused, should cease when the disease dies out in the locality which originally produced it. If it continued to prevail in the locality to which it had been carried after the site of original production had become healthy, it would no longer conform to the known characters of malarious fever. If the silting up of a stream (khal) be the cause of the dampness which originates the fever, the disease should appear in the various villages dotting the country at some point above

the obstruction, not at the lower end or outlet of the stream, and should persist till the obstruction were removed. The fact is, however, that the people dam up, and themselves obstruct, the flow of water in the khals, and have done so from time immemorial without producing any outbreak of fever. If the silting up of a main channel, such as a large river, be the alleged cause, and the raising of the bed be permanent, the fever should continue to prevail in the locality first affected. If the raising of the bed be temporary, the fever should cease, and not continue to travel up the interior of the area, the drainage of which is no longer obstructed. A simple malarious fever prevailing in any tract should, according to all our accepted notions, be most severe and last longer in agricultural villages, and prevail in closely populated towns to a diminished extent, if at all. It should not be increased by crowding, whether of people or villages. If the alleged dampness which produces the fever be caused by a railway embankment crossing the line of drainage, the first appearance of the fever should be on that side of the line the drainage of which is obstructed. If the fever appear at a considerable distance on the unobstructed side and travel towards the embankment, clearly the latter cannot be in fault. If the alleged dampness be attributed to river bunds or embankments, the fever should first appear in villages either near the bund or on land drained by the particular river on which the bund is situated. If the fever appear on land which is *not* drained by that river, and travel over much intervening country, the drainage of which is in a totally different direction, till it eventually reach the bund, clearly the bund has had nothing to do with producing the fever. If the fever cross the bund and the river, appearing on the opposite bank and in the open country beyond, the bund is still more demonstrably absolved from blame. If the dampness be ascribed to the obstruction of drainage by a road, the latter must run across, not along the line of drainage; and either villages on the unobstructed side alone should suffer, or only villages within the area of diffusion should be affected. The appearance of fever on the unobstructed side first, or among villages so distant from the road as to be beyond the diffusion area, would be fatal to any such theory. This theory also requires for its substantiation that the soil on the side which is said to be obstructed should be perceptibly damper than on the other. Moreover, the construction of the road should immediately precede the outbreak of fever. If the district where the fever prevails be undergoing gradual conversion into the condition of Lincolnshire fens of many years ago, with a subsoil water-logged and exhaling marsh poisons for the population to absorb—

- (1) The fens should be discoverable
- (2) The water-logged subsoil should be demonstrable.
- (3) The fever should be limited to, or most intense on, the worst drained sites.
- (4) The outbreak of fever should be gradual, like the "conversion," not sudden.
- (5) It should, wherever it prevails, in the absence of drainage operations, continue, and not die out.
- (6) The inhabitants of these fenny tracts should present the well-known characteristics of persons living in marshy lands.

380. But not one of these propositions is true of Burdwan; there is no conversion into fen. The fever has carried off more people where the subsoil water is distant from the surface than where it is near; the outbreak of the fever is not gradual, but sudden; it does not persist, but dies out; and the inhabitants of villages a few months before the fever appears in them, are healthy, cheerful, and well-nourished, presenting none of the characteristics of dwellers in fens, but, on the contrary, a marked contrast to them.

381. This fever, then, differs from simple malarious fever in the following points:—

- (1)—It is not most intense in moist and low-lying localities. It is as bad on the top of a laterite mound or on a dry elevated ridge as anywhere. In many very low and moist localities on the margins of bheels, and on annually inundated slowly draining land, it is either absent or of mild intensity.
- (2)—The attacks are generally in the day-time.
- (3)—Persons in upper-storied houses are just as subject to the disease as those living near the ground.
- (4)—It travels, and not in the direction of the prevailing wind, but of the traffic lines. Its first march in Burdwan was westward; in the north its march was arrested by nullahs too narrow to stop malaria, so far as we know, by absence of intercourse and scanty population.

382. In the south it travelled steadily west along the only two roads which run parallel to the drainage channels, and are not recent nor obstructive of drainage, through the three most populous and village-crowded thanas in the district. Its course changed to the north only after it had entered Burdwan town, from which point alone the northern traffic begins and northern roads exist. It reached Burdwan town before it appeared in many of the intervening villages, which, however, were subsequently affected. It is assisted by a stream on which there are no ferries and no traffic, and delayed by one on which ferries exist. It appears earlier and lasts longer than simple malarious fever. It is most intense and fatal in towns and crowded villages in the highest and driest sites, and is far more fatal than ordinary malarious fever. It is entirely uninfluenced by quinine, which neither arrests the first attack nor prevents the relapse. It tends to cling to particular houses or groups of

houses in villages. It is independent of drainage; no history of dampness can be obtained; no trace of unusual dampness can be found; the sub-soil is dry, and the water level distant from 30 feet to as many fathoms in localities where it has been *most deadly*, while it has touched other places where the water is close to the surface very lightly indeed. It is intensified in old, effete, decaying, rotting places, saturated with organic debris. Its sequelæ resembles those which follow malarious disease; in fact, it is almost always followed by fever of an intermittent type, to which succeed very often enlarged spleen or anæmia, anasarca, dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea, and, among children, cancrum oris. It dies out irrespective of drainage measures, which simple malarious fever should *not* do, and in dry localities leaves no chronic disease behind it. It is only in low sites, notoriously malarious, that chronic splenitis, &c., is found in its wake.

383. In Beerbhoom the cessation of fever has been almost as sudden as the outbreak, the condition of the villages remaining exactly the same as regards drainage, climate, sanitary conservancy, water-supply, &c.

384. I believe that a fever originally malarious, acquired either in Jessore or Nuddea contagious properties; that in virtue of this contagion it travelled to western Nuddea; that in the large crowded towns of western Nuddea, Oollah for instance, a still further elaboration of poison and accession of intensity occurred, and that the disease was imported into Culna and Poobusthullee. The traffic between the two banks of the Bhagiruthsee is considerable, the ferries are numerous, and the population, among whom it was introduced, admirably adapted for its further propagation and dissemination: Poobusthullee being very crowded, with a half manufacturing, half agricultural population, and Culna being the second important town in Burdwan.

From this time its history is that of a *travelling contagious fever, intensified by crowding, receiving an accession of strength and malignancy in every large town it visited, and proving most fatal wherever people and villages were most concentrated*. Wherever there has been active intercourse, the fever has travelled; where there has been little or none, it has died out. From Poobusthullee, northward and westward, it only extended six or eight miles, although the land there is low and ill-drained, but the villages are small and comparatively few. The intervening nullah cuts off intercourse, the people beyond having no need to traffic with Poobusthullee, those to the north-west having Cutwa, a much larger place and more accessible, and the western villages trading with grain marts on their own side of the stream, and exporting little, for the tract is unfertile.

385. The fever in the north, then, died out in a low moist tract that should have proved the most favorable of sites for the persistence of mere malarious disease. The kind of traffic, most likely to disseminate a fever of this contagious nature is just that which exists in these districts. The fever appears in a large village where there is a hât, a small market town in fact; to this come people from every village round for their supplies; there is crowding of the place, the intercourse between friends, the going to nurse the sick, and when the laboring element in the village is prostrated or diminished by the fever, there is the importation of labor from neighbouring villages to replace it. The extensively insanitary state of these villages, moreover, would necessarily greatly increase the prevalence and fatality of a contagious disease, and the water alone would amply suffice to spread it rapidly among them.

386. Its rapid spread, after it appeared in Burdwan town, is, to my mind, very significant. Not many people from Burdwan visit the villages, but numbers of people from every part of the district visit Burdwan, which is the focus of trade. No sooner is the disease established in Burdwan than it begins to appear in every part of the district, north, south, east and west—north to Mungleote and Cutwa; west to Galshee, Ranoo, Chansik; south, overlapping the Damoodur into the Roynah and Khundghose thanas; and eastward among villages near the Damoodur left bank, lying between it and the source from which it was itself infected.

387. Between Northern Nuddea and Moorshedabad there is little traffic, and the fever died out. Between Northern Burdwan, Eastern Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad there is little traffic, and the fever either dies out or is delayed. Westward in Beerbhoom it is now dying out in the sparsely populated rock country beyond Doobrajapore. In Burdwan town it will probably linger long after it has left the rest of the district; and in closely populated crowded Hooghly and Jehanabad it will also probably loiter when the rest of Burdwan and Beerbhoom, sunny and undrained as imagination has pictured them, have entirely lost it.

388. That the water-supply has materially aided in disseminating the disease I cannot doubt, knowing how many and how noxious the various sources of contamination are. It is not a question of a few grains of organic matter per gallon, but of a thick solution of organic material from all possible pernicious sources.

389. It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that while I believe the fever to be malarious in origin, and to have some malarious characteristics, I also believe it to be not a mere or simple, but a contagious malarious fever; that it is probably typho-malarial; and that it has not been produced in Burdwan, but imported, and again carried from Burdwan into Beerbhoom, and that its behaviour under the various conditions observed is quite incompatible with its being simply malarious, locally produced, or non-contagious.

390. **Relief-measures.**—In the early days of the existence of the fever in Burdwan, little appears to have been done in the way of supplying medical relief. In 1872, however, when the northern and southern extension of the fever became evident, and when it was already general in thanas Roynah and Khundghose, in Sahibgunge, Munglecoote, and Cutwa, prompt measures were taken for providing the afflicted localities with medical aid, and where it was really wanted, with food-relief also. The district of Burdwan was provided at the close of 1871 with twenty-five dispensaries, grouped into three circles of superintendence; at first the medical staff consisting of one assistant-surgeon, five sub-assistant surgeons, and twenty-four native doctors, under the control of Dr. J. Elliott, Civil Surgeon. During 1872 as many as eighty dispensaries in Burdwan and seventeen in Beerbhoom were established, some for short, others for long periods, according to the necessities of the localities chosen.

391. The following statements by Drs. French and Barker, the civil surgeons of Burdwan and Beerbhoom, detail the nature and extent of the relief measures provided.

"The following officers were employed as inspecting medical officers during the year :— Assistant Surgeon L. Robinson, M.B.; K. P. Goopta, M.B.; F. C. Ghose, M.B.; G. C. Roy, M.D.; R. L. Dutt, M.D.; and B. B. Goopta, M.B.; and Sub-Assistant Surgeons Leno Bundhoo Dutt, Tara Prosunno Roy, Chunder Nath Biswas, Monce Lall Dutt, Shama Churn Dey, and Prem Nath Bose

"On the 25th February, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kamikha Nath Acharjya was appointed medical store-keeper in Burdwan. This officer resigned the Government service in the previous year owing to some domestic arrangements which obliged him to do so.

"*Dispensaries.*—I append a long statement* which shows the name of each dispensary, with the date on which it was opened and closed. It will be seen from it that 80 new dispensaries were opened during the year

1872. On the 31st December 1871 there were 35 dispensaries at work, so that at different times during the year 195 villages had dispensaries located in them. The highest number open at one time was 56, in December 1872. When sickness abated in one place, the dispensary was removed to another, where it was more urgently required.

"It was found necessary in some localities to place dispensaries within a mile of each other, as both the Sanitary Commissioner and I found persons suffering from violent fever, and others recovering, residing half a mile from a dispensary, who had never sought or received medical aid of any kind. This was notoriously the case both at Itchalabazar and Kanchonagur, in the town of Burdwan, and at Gopalbara and the neighbouring villages in the Oochalun circle. In other places, again, such as at Aklokey, a neighbouring dispensary was found necessary in order to draw off the press of patients from Aklokey where the numbers were so large, that it was impossible for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to treat them properly. As this paragraph accurately describes the state of affairs, I have given it in full. In addition to the dispensing of medicine at the dispensary, each native doctor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon received orders to visit daily the surrounding villages, and to treat in their houses those bed-ridden patients who were unable to present themselves at the dispensary. An allowance of Rs. 10 per month was given to those who did so. Each man, before his travelling allowance was passed, was obliged to submit a diary showing the names of the villages he visited, the distance from his dispensary, and the number of patients seen and prescribed for. In some cases this was properly carried out, but in the majority it was not carefully attended to. The system is now supervised closely by the inspecting medical officers, and a great improvement has taken place.

"In some places, as at Jamalpore and Aklokey, the attendance was very high. On some days over 600 patients were seen and prescribed for at each of these dispensaries

"A popular Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or native doctor, drew patients from very long distances.

"Medicines were supplied without stint. Indent forms were supplied to each dispensary, and the native doctor in charge sent one in whenever he required medicine of any kind.

"The Civil Surgeon, after passing and signing the indent, sent it on to the Medical Store-keeper, who at once sent out the medicines.

"A regular system was adopted and carried out. I have repeatedly passed 8, 10, and 12 indents in one day. The average was about one per week for each dispensary.

"I append a statement* which shows the cost of quinine and other medicines which were issued from the Burdwan medical store during the year 1872. The total cost was Rs. 60,173-6, of which

Rs. 43,524-2 was for quinine alone. The average expenditure of this drug was about 100lbs per month. In December alone the charge for quinine amounted to Rs. 6,327. In addition to these large sums, about Rs. 70 per month, or Rs. 840 for the year, were spent in the medical store for contingencies and bazar medicines. A further large sum was spent for rum, which was also liberally supplied from the medical store.

"Food relief measures were extensively adopted during the year, in addition to the medical relief measures. The object was to give food and clothing to the destitute. On 31st December 1871 three food-depôts were giving relief, viz; Baldangah, Tickerhaut, and Kattrapotta. On 29th January the food relief measures commenced in a regular systematic style.

Magistrate's Report No. 2061 of 28th June 1872, para 35

Statement No. 3, marked C

In January Baboo Bhugoban Chunder Bose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, was transferred to Burdwan to supervise the food and clothing relief. The following rules were put in force at each depôt in town:—

1st.—Identification of each pauper by the headmen of the village, and certification that he or she was a proper object for charity.

2nd.—Inspection by the supervising medical officer and the grant of a food ticket by him.

3rd.—The issue of food simultaneously with that from the Maharajah's golabaree.

"For *moftunil depôts* the system of food relief adopted was as follows: The headmen of the village drew up a list of those known to be in actual want of food; in other words, who lived by labor, and being unable to labor, were deprived of the means of existence.

Such persons received depôt tickets, when sick, from the medical officer; and obtained rations.

Statement No. 5, marked E.

I append a statement (marked E) showing the names of the food-depôts which were opened, the dates of opening and closing, the total number relieved in each month, the daily average attendance, and the expenditure on account of food. It will be seen from it that 33 depôts were opened during the year, but 36 villages at different times had depôts existing in them; that the total number relieved amounted to 105,748; that the daily average attendance was 280.17; and that the total expenditure was Rs. 5,630-8-8. The following food depôts were in full working order at the end of the year:—

Names.	When opened.	Names	When opened
Baldangah	13th Sept 1871	Kulcolo	1st July 1872
Katrapotta	28th Nov "	Khamo	5th " "
Tickerhaut	27th " "	Dmonathpore	11th " "
Saraitikur	1st Feb 1872	Khundghose	1st August "
Mahachanda	" "	Shongshur	8th " "
Aklokey	" "	Jhanabad	20th " "
Koormao	" "	Dehbarpore	7th Sept. "
Palashy	" "	Bally	18th November "
Digulgram	22nd March "	Augram	3rd October "
Jougram	1st April "	Ongram	26th " "
Shor	29th June "	Tassoolce	8th December "

"I append another statement* which shows the advances made on account of the food and clothing relief measure. The total sum amounts to Rs. 22,049-13."

Statement No. 6 marked F.

"The following is the diet scale now in use at the depôts:—

DIET SCALE

Weight one Seer of 80 Totals

No. 1, full diet.	Cks.	No. 2, intermediate diet.	Cks.	No. 3, half diet	Cks.	No. 4, milk diet	Cks.	No. 5, half milk diet.	Cks.
Rice	7	Rice	5	Rice	3	Sago or	3	Sago or	1 1/2
Dal	2	Dal	1	Dal	1	Soujee	1	Soujee	1
Vegetables	2	Vegetables	2	Vegetables	1	Sugar	1	Sugar	1
Oil	1/2	Oil	1/2	Oil	1/2	Milk	8	Milk	1
Salt	1/2	Salt	1/2	Salt	1/2	Tola			
Spices	1/2	Spices	1/2	Spices	1/2				

No. 2.—B.

Statement showing the names of Dispensaries on the 31st December 1871, and those that were opened in 1872, with the dates of opening and closing of each.

No.	Dispensaries.	When opened.	When closed.	REMARKS.
<i>Dispensaries on the 31st December 1871</i>				
1	Aklotoy	8th August 1871		
2	Baldangah	11th ditto		
3	Tickerhant	Ditto		
4	Kanchunnagur	10th September 1871		
5	Maralshoker	3rd November 1871	3rd August 1872	
6	Mahatia	3rd ditto	10th December 1872	
7	Chanoke	9th ditto		
8	Aunggram	18th ditto		
9	Mahachanda	23rd ditto		
10	Katrapotta	24th ditto		
11	Moral	9th December 1871	2nd May 1872	
12	Arone	11th ditto		
13	Mungulcote (1)	18th ditto	1st July 1872	
14	Digulgram	16th ditto		
15	Golan	15th ditto		
16	Katnabheel (Beechrampore)	16th ditto	31st February 1872	
17	Dharan	16th ditto	20th ditto	
18	Jotesaram or Breekrampore	19th ditto	30th May 1872	
19	Dambant	20th ditto	20th ditto	
20	Khundghose	21st ditto	1st December 1872	
21	Gulahi	24th ditto		
22	Mungulcote (2)	25th ditto	13th January 1872	
23	Koormoon	27th ditto		
24	Polamun	28th ditto	10th June 1872	
25	Rayna	31st ditto		
<i>Dispensaries opened in 1872.</i>				
1	Akoray	9th January 1872	14th February 1872	Removed to Narchah.
2	Bamoonesh	9th ditto	13th June 1872	Ditto to Nundah
3	Joolblay	10th ditto		
4	Kurshindah	11th ditto	5th December 1872	Removed to Indas.
5	Jamtara	Ditto		
6	Galtopore	Ditto		
7	Kornah	18th ditto	21st May 1872	
8	Pamrah	16th ditto		
9	Karootia	Ditto	26th April 1872	
10	Bamneah (Hijulnah)	Ditto		
11	Bolepore, Belahur	18th ditto	24th July 1872	Removed to Dehbarpore.
12	Paltia	17th ditto	20th February 1872	Ditto to Bhalkae.
13	Noudapore	18th ditto	26th ditto	
14	Ichhabazar	Ditto		
15	Kanchunnagur (new)	19th ditto	3rd June 1872	
16	Meerpore	20th ditto		
17	Nankuri	22nd ditto	17th February 1872	Removed to Shongshur.
18	Gopalbana	Ditto	8th October 1872	
19	Kendoor	Ditto	3rd February 1872	Removed to Tatalpore.
20	Katalgaachi	20th ditto	13th ditto	Ditto to Amrah.
21	Koyur	20th ditto		
22	Jugutbar	30th ditto	3rd September 1872	
23	Jongraia	Ditto		
24	Tatalpore	3rd February 1872	5th June 1872	Removed to Kendoor (re-opened)
25	Amrah	13th ditto	9th April 1872	Ditto to Patah.
26	Narchah	18th ditto	3rd ditto	
27	Bolorampore	18th ditto	12th ditto	Removed to Shadipore.
28	Arul	10th ditto		
29	Kachur	17th ditto	10th June 1872	Removed to Bheda
30	Shongshur	18th ditto		
31	Bijoor	20th ditto	8th April 1872	Removed to Adra.
32	Atpara	20th ditto	12th ditto	Ditto to Jargram
33	Jabool	1st March 1872		
34	Koochoot	1st ditto	24th May 1872	Removed to Gohindapore
35	Bhalkae	1st ditto	2nd July 1872	Ditto to Boorbi
36	Boud-Boud	1st ditto	11th ditto	
37	Dugugur	5th April 1872	5th November 1872	Removed to Nollah
38	Adra	9th ditto		
39	Boroonol	10th ditto		
40	Shondah	10th ditto	25th November 1872	Removed to Tasoollee
41	Shadipore	13th ditto		
42	Jargram	13th ditto	1st June 1872	
43	Assensole	13th ditto	31st August 1872	
44	Baghar	13th ditto		
45	Paltah	10th ditto		
46	Gohogram	22nd ditto	22nd June 1872	
47	Gorgram	27th ditto		
48	Bhar	2nd May 1872		
49	Gohindapore	20th ditto		
50	Ichhapore (Raneegunge)	24th ditto	31st August 1872	
51	Jamulpore	1st June		
52	Kendoor	5th ditto	3th December 1872	Removed to Gourhatti
53	Bhaldenah	13th ditto	27th June 1872	Ditto to Dinonathpore.
54	Nundah	14th ditto	28th ditto	Ditto to Chotobainai
55	Dinonathpore	20th ditto		
56	Bamoonara	1st July 1872	4th August 1872	Removed to Mungulcote (re-opened.)
57	Chotobainai	2nd ditto		
58	Bhiorhi	Ditto		
59	Paltiah	4th ditto		Re-opened
60	Khauro	14th ditto		
61	Dehbarpore	24th ditto		
62	Pogran	20th ditto		
63	Bally	1st December 1871		
64	Moyapora	8th January 1872		
65	Chandoor	8th April 1872	5th October 1872, and removed to Kajeepore 22nd October 1872	Removed to Kalleapure.
66	Keshulgunge	3rd August 1872		
67	Mungulcote	6th ditto		
68	Mondalghatti	19th September 1872	6th October 1872	Removed to Bhadoor
69	Kamarpokur	27th ditto		
70	Kajeepore	5th October 1872		
71	Bhadoor	6th ditto		
72	Narainpore	28th ditto		
73	Kalleapore	29th ditto		
74	Nollah	7th November 1872		
75	Tasoollee	7th ditto		
76	Gollah	2nd December 1872	23rd December 1872	Removed to Khundghose (re-opened.)
77	Indas	5th ditto		
78	Shomanti	14th ditto		
79	Gourhatti	17th ditto		
80	Khundghose	23rd ditto		Re-opened

No. 3.—C.

Price of quinine, other medicines, wines, hospital necessaries, &c., issued from the Burdwan Medical Store during the year 1872.

	Quinine.			Other medicines, wines, &c.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
From 1st January to 31st May 1872	15,190	0	0	7,550	0	0	22,740	0	0
" 1st June to 31st August "	10,535	0	0	3,072	10	8	13,607	10	8
" 1st September to 30th November 1872	11,472	2	0	3,917	9	4	15,389	11	4
During December 1872	6,327	0	0	2,100	0	0	8,426	0	0
Total	43,524	2	0	16,639	4	0	60,173	6	0

No. 5.—E.

Statement showing the names of Food Depôts, number relieved, and cost of Food.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Names of the Food Depôts	When opened	When closed	Name of month	Number relieved	Daily average of attendance.
					Rs. A. P.
Gulshree	1st February 1872	11th June 1872	February	5,002	265
Soriteckur	1st "		March	7,815	252
Mahachanda	1st "		April	6,990	229
Chanuk	1st "	17th March	May	8,945	288
Munguleoti	1st "	12th May	June	6,816	227
Aklakcy	1st "		July	10,678	320
Polashy	1st "		August	11,010	355
Coormoon	11th "		September	9,572	320
Bood-Hood	22nd "	6th July	October	8,864	280
Valkee	22nd "	7th "	November	12,510	417
Bamounarah	22nd "	3rd June	December	14,912	461
Opalbara	22nd "	14th "			
Olgulgram	22nd March		Total	105,748	28017
Joygram	1st April				8,630 8 8
Brackratopon	1st "	22nd September			
Shor	29th June				
Keshubgunge	22nd "	3rd October			
Colocole	1st July				
Khamon	5th "				
Bhoorhee	5th "	11th November			
Dhuanathipore	11th "				
Pogram	19th "	16th September			
Khundghose	1st August				
Shondah	9th "	23rd November			
Shongchur	8th "				
Johanabad	26th "				
Debbarpore	7th September				
Bally	18th November				
Atugram	3rd October				
Oregram	26th "				
Narainpore	8th December	18th December			
Tasoollee	8th "				
Golla	15th "	24th December			
Ba.Banga	18th September 1871				
Kattrapotta	28th November "				
Tickerhaut	27th September "				

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of dieting and clothing the indigent sick in the District of Burdwan, shown as advances in the Treasury Accounts for 1872.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE MUNICIPALITY		ADVANCES MADE TO THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE IN CHARGE OF ACCOUNT OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.		ADVANCES MADE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF ACCOUNT OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.		REMARKS.	
Date	Amount	Date of issue	Name of parties to whom advanced	Amount	Date of issue	Name of parties	Amount
31st September 1871	Rs. A. P.	27th January 1872	Baboo Bhagwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate, Treasury No 28, dated 27th January ..	Rs. A. P.	16th December 1871.	Remitted to the Deputy Magistrate of Culna for food relief	Rs. A. P.
14th October "	200 0 0	15th February "	Do do	200 0 0			100 0 0
14th November "	200 0 0	15th March "	Do do	1,000 0 0			
24th December "	200 0 0	15th April "	Do do	1,000 0 0	27th "	Ditto to ditto	200 0 0
30th "	1,100 0 0	7th February "	Received by ditto from the Board of Treasury by cheque	1,000 0 0	29th January 1872	Paid to the Collectorate Nazir for purchase of blankets	154 1 0
31st January 1872	000 0 0	19th "	Received by ditto from the Inspector Kankaruck Nigrojee	100 0 0			
13th March "	1,350 0 0	11th May "	Total	6,000 0 0	27th "	Advance to the Deputy Magistrate of Ranenpurg for the purchase of blankets	150 0 0
18th April "	1,000 0 0	27th June "	Baboo Raj'la Nurdin Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate in charge	400 0 0	23rd "	Advance to Inspector Svernam Ghose for relieving the indigent sick	150 0 0
24th "	1,000 0 0	24th July "	Do do	200 0 0			
6th August "	1,000 0 0	22nd August "	Do do	500 0 0			
16th September "	1,000 0 0	2nd September "	Do do	500 0 0			
20th October "	1,000 0 0	16th October "	Do do	500 0 0	27th February 1872	Amount advanced to the Municipality for purchasing shoes, &c., after deducting Rs. 38-4, which has been refunded to the Nazir, vide challan No 351, dated 6th February 1872	90 12 0
31st November "		30th November "	Do do	400 0 0			
		23rd November "	Do do	700 0 0			
		5th December "	Do do	1,000 0 0			
			Do do	500 0 0			
			Do do	1,000 0 0			
			Total	6,000 0 0			
			Grand Total	11,000 0 0			
			Amount refunded by Baboo Bhagwan Chunder Bose, on the 6th May 1872	1,250 0 0			
Total	(a) 11,000 0 0		Balance	9,750 0 0			
					(b) 22,000 13 0		22,000 13 0

(a) Out of Rs. 11,000 advanced to the Municipality, they have spent Rs. 2,450 on account of salary of native doctors.

(b) Total expenditure Rs. A. P. 22,000 13 0

Deduct amount of charges relating to Treasury as per statement ... 9,354 3 7

... 12,005 9 0

Deducting on account of salary paid to medical staff by the Municipality 2,850 0 0

Balance outstanding 9,355 9 0

(A) Rs. 205 were drawn from the Treasury, out of which five rupees service label stamp were taken.

(B) Two cheques were issued, one for Food-Blood and another Culna. The Rs. 1,000 each, Culna cheque, has been refunded.

*Statement showing the number of Patients treated in the Endemic Dispensaries in the District of
Burdwan during the year 1872.*

MONTHS.	Old patients *treated.	New patients treated.	Total.	Cured or relieved.	Died.	Remaining under treat- ment.	Total.	REMARKS.
January 1872	5,811	43,066	48,877	29,362	3,098	16,417	48,877	
February "	17,008	53,268	70,276	43,811	3,584	22,881	70,276	
March " ...	50,191	52,470	108,661	52,767	243	55,651	108,661	
April " ...	50,281	63,761	114,042	40,765	191	67,086	114,042	
May " ...	69,296	42,700	111,996	55,341	125	56,530	111,996	
June " ...	63,940	37,777	101,717	56,677	521	44,519	101,717	
July " ...	54,547	40,532	95,079	41,903	131	53,045	95,079	
August " ...	62,931	48,977	111,908	52,442	275	59,191	111,908	
September " ...	53,402	51,602	104,904	52,242	216	52,446	104,904	
October " ...	59,666	60,373	120,039	60,613	202	59,224	120,039	
November " ...	77,816	72,766	150,582	70,342	306	79,934	150,582	
December " ...	69,792	67,162	136,954	70,221	377	66,356	136,954	
Total	640,661	634,354	1,275,035	632,486	9,269	633,280	1,275,035	

BEERBHOOM.

Measures adopted to afford relief

"As soon as I became aware of the prevalence of fever in the district, which was in August, I asked the Magistrate to be good enough to instruct the police to forward me a return every week showing the number of fever cases and deaths in each village. Some weeks elapsed before anything like proper reports were submitted; but in the meantime I forwarded quinine, fever, and tonic powders, purgative and spleen pills, to all the thanas and outposts with plain directions how to use them, and with instructions to distribute them through the *chowkidars* to the persons suffering from fever in the different villages. Subsequently the *gomastahs*, or headmen of villages, were asked to co-operate, and later still, three intelligent constables were trained how to treat the fever, and sent to the most sickly localities, and directed to travel about from village to village and distribute medicines. In this way some good was done, but only one man, "Sabar Khan," really did well, and evinced considerable interest in his work.

"In August I sent the police native doctor into the interior, with instructions to travel about and treat the sick. I also applied for more medical subordinates, but only one could be spared; he was sent to Shajapore. Subsequently, I obtained another from Dinapore, two from Burdwan, and three local men from Hooghly, and posted them at Soopore, Labpore, Bajra, Pakoorhans, and Roypore. The fever, however, was steadily progressing, and more dispensaries were urgently demanded. I applied again for more native doctors, but was informed none were available. The Commissioner of the Division then directed that the local medical practitioners should be utilised. There were only two or three good men in the district, and these would not give up their practice or go to another locality for the few rupees I was authorised to offer. In this extremity I was driven to choose from the lowest who professed to be native doctors, but were men who had left the Medical College a year or two after entering it, students who had failed to pass their examination, or compounders of a few years' standing.

"The difficulty of teaching such a lot of uneducated and untrained men at a time when every minute of my time was occupied was most troublesome, and need not be detailed. Suffice it to say, the native doctors appeared to try to do the best they could. Only three of the local men, and one of the three sent from Hooghly, proved to be above suspicion. Two were dismissed for negligence, and one for incompetence. Out of the three locally entertained native doctors sent from Hooghly, one, as above stated, did well; one was dismissed for incompetence, and one for negligence. Out of the sixteen government native doctors sent for duty in the fever-stricken villages up to end of March 1873, two absconded (and have been dismissed), three contracted fever and obtained leave, and five were reported for indifference and negligence. Notwithstanding all these difficulties much good was done; I need not say the relief would have been greater and more effectual if a proper staff was available. I did the best I could with the material at my disposal. The following table shows the localities of the different dispensaries established; the names of the native doctors originally placed in

charge of them; the establishment; the number of persons who received aid to the end of December 1872 and the first three months of 1873, and the dates each dispensary was opened and closed :—

Statement showing names of Epidemic Fever Dispensaries and Native Doctors and number of persons treated.

Number.	Name of village or dispensary	Name of thana or outpost	Date dispensary was established.	Rank and name of native doctor in charge of dispensary when first established.	Only dispensary under No. of persons who received aid to end of December 1872.	No. treated from 1st January to 31st March 1873.	Total.	Date of closing dispensary	Remarks.
1	Seopore	Seopore	7th Sept 1872	V. L. C. N. Parbatty Churn Bhut-Doctor	2,331	2,053	4,384		
2	Royapore	Do	29th Nov "	Do	2,245	4,768	7,013		
3	Mhajapore	Kusha	7th Sept. "	3rd Class Hospl Asst. Shaik Ebnadola	1,953	1,821	3,774		
4	Pakoorhans	Nacoolpore	6th Dec. "	L. E. N. Dr. Syed Wali Hossein	1,403	4,038	5,441		
5	Oochikuran	Do	25th Nov "	Do	2,380	8,251	10,631		
6	Bamconkhan	Bhangchatra	6th "	Do		2,144	2,144		
7	Hajra	Do	25th Nov "	Do	178	1,171	1,349		
8	Elanda	Do	25th Nov "	Do		3,316	3,316		
9	Kusha	Kusha	20th "	Do	479	942	1,421	9th Feby 1873	
10	Bhangchatra	Bhangchatra	21st Oct "	3rd Class Hospl Asst. Syed Ebrahim	1,098	370	1,468	27th Jan'y "	
11	Elambazar	Elambazar	25th Nov. "	L. E. N. Dr. Ganga Churn Chat-terjee	773	752	1,525		
12	Batkur	Shapore	11th "	Do	909	140	1,049	17th Jan'y "	
13	Seersha	Do	30th "	A. C. N. Dr. Gagan Chunder Sen	308	375	683	3rd Feby "	
14	Koondola	Mohshur	11th "	L. E. N. Dr. Koylas Chunder Chat-terjee	1	915	915	20th Jan'y "	
15	Lahpore	Lahpore	9th Sept "	3rd Class Hospl Asst. Syed Ebrahim	1	215	215	21st Oct'r "	
16	Ghowta	Do	16th Dec. "	L. E. N. Dr. Jahn Nath Das	1	100	172	272	15th Feby "
17	Punchitofe	Burwa	20th Nov "	V. L. C. N. Runwarree Lal Chun-der	1	363	131	494	23rd Jan'y "
					16,301	33,262	49,563		

" The next table shows the diseases and result of treatment. Each native doctor received written instructions, was directed to visit the unhealthy villages within a radius of three miles of the dispensary to treat the sick found there, and was also furnished with a set of prescriptions for making mixtures, &c.

Statement showing the Diseases treated at all the Epidemic Fever Dispensaries

NAMES OF DISEASES.	IN 1872.					FIRST THREE MONTHS, 1873						
	Admitted.	Cured.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining.
Intermittent fever	12,238	9,850	...	10	2,372	2,372	19,105	21,477	16,224	4,637	38	578
Remittent fever	777	634	...	8	135	135	2,581	2,716	1,151	1,537	16	12
Disease of spleen	2,051	1,391	...	...	660	660	6,171	6,834	4,063	2,564	10	197
" " " "	12	10	...	...	2	2	47	49	13	34	...	2
General dropsy	44	20	...	...	24	24	735	759	485	243	13	18
Diarrhoea	180	150	...	...	28	28	644	672	473	179	10	10
Dysentery	255	205	...	...	47	47	902	949	690	262	12	15
Cholera	234	128	...	70	36	36	256	292	172	17	93	10
Constipation	109	105	...	...	4	4	466	470	359	110	...	1
Lung disease	47	27	...	...	19	19	236	255	157	83	1	14
Skin disease	25	23	...	...	2	2	690	692	489	170	...	27
General debility	22	10	...	...	12	12	187	199	117	79	...	3
Other cases	307	252	...	3	52	52	1,239	1,291	861	369	10	48
Total	16,301	12,805	...	103	3,393	3,393	33,262	36,656	25,224	10,287	209	935

" In addition to the above number of persons treated, about twelve thousand others received aid from the Police Gomasthas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Magistrate, and Civil

Surgeon, making a grand total of 61,563 persons treated. The following table shows the names of native doctors in charge of the nine dispensaries working on the 31st March 1873 :—

Statement showing the names of the native doctors in charge of the nine dispensaries open on the 1st April 1873.

Rank of Native Doctor.	Name of Native Doctor.	Name of Dispensary.	Thana or Outpost.
3rd Class Hospl. Asst. ...	Bodh Sain ...	Etanda ...	Bhangchatra.
A. C. N. Doctor ...	Koylas Chunder Chuckerbutty ...	Shajapore ...	Kusba.
Ditto ...	Gogun Chunder Sen ...	Bannukhand ...	Bhangchatra.
V. L. C. N. Doctor ...	Chunder Comar Chatterjee ...	Roypero ...	Soorool.
A. C. N. Doctor ...	Ananda Chunder Gospto ...	Soopore ...	Soorool.
L. E. N. Doctor ...	Kally Pado Mookerjee ...	Oochkuran ...	Sacoolipore.
A. C. N. Doctor ...	Gooroo Nath Roy ...	Pakoorhans ...	Sacoolipore.
V. L. C. N. Doctor ...	Parbutty Chunder Ghose ...	Bajra ...	Bhangchatra.
3rd Class Hospl. Asst. ..	Shank Delwar Ally ...	Elambazar ...	Elambazar.

Statement showing the number of times each dispensary was inspected by Civil Surgeon.

Name of Dispensary.	No of miles from Soory.	DATE.							REMARKS.
		September 1872.	October.	November.	December.	January 1873.	February.	March.	
Soopore ...	21	3	19	27	8-25	28	Nearly 1,300 miles travelled in seven months.
Roypero ...	21	3	19	27	...	...	8-25	28
Shajapore ...	23	3	19	4-27	10	...	8-26	12-29	
Pakoorhans ...	32	...	...	4	21	26	...	12
Oochkuran ...	31	...	...	4	21	26	...	12
Bannukhand ...	34	...	...	...	6	26	...	6
Bajra ...	30	...	23	...	6	26	...	6	
Etanda ...	24	...	23	...	6	25	...	6	
Kusba ...	16	4	19	27	10	...	9	...	
Bhangchatra ...	28	...	23	...	0	25	...	5	
Elambazar ...	20	5	...	23	...	...	14	...
Batkur ...	12	...	...	17	...	7	...	...
Serasha ...	21	...	...	22	...	7	...	...
Koondola ...	16	...	28	12	11	...	...	...
Lalipore ...	20	4	...	...	20	...	...	...
Soorool ...	20	3	19	...	10	...	9	...	
Chawta ...	17	4	...	...	20	...	...	...

"In this crisis his being sick with fever I had no one to help me to inspect or control native doctors; the sickness in the station was also great, and as the police native doctor was in the interior, I had only one native doctor in the station to aid in attending to the jail, police, and dispensary hospitals, and in packing up and forwarding medicines to the thanas and the different dispensaries. About the middle of December, and with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, I engaged Mr. A. J. D'Cruz, who had been apothecary to the East India Railway Company at Jamalpore, to inspect the dispensaries in the south and east. He was active, and visited the dispensaries on an average three times a month, and did some good; but he was inexperienced and not overbright, and frequently made stupid blunders. His services were dispensed with early in April, and about a week after Assistant Surgeon J. S. Zerah, M.B., was appointed inspecting medical officer, when the fever had subsided and half of the dispensaries had been closed.

"The people did not appear to suffer much from want of food, and consequently only two food depôts were opened by the magistrate, one at Oochkuran and one at Soopore. There are some forlorn persons in every village where the fever has been severe; these are chiefly widows or orphan children, whose husbands or fathers have died and left them destitute. They are fed by, or become the servants of, the richer natives. If this fever continues, there will be an increasing number of these persons who will require food and clothing, and who must be provided for."

392. **Remedial measures.**—There are practically no *remedial measures* capable of arresting the progress and devastation of a fever like this. It is *preventive measures* that are needed. If the large towns in eastern Nuddea and the eastern towns of Burdwan had been properly sanitated 15 years ago, it is more than probable that neither Burdwan nor Hooghly would have been ravaged by the fever.

393. I do not advocate the introduction of any drainage system whatever. If in any locality there exists any local impediment to drainage, let it be reported, inquired into, and dealt with by all means; but with giant schemes for draining enormous tracts, whose chief want is adequate water-supply, and which are far better drained than most Lower Bengal districts, I have no sympathy whatever. If money had been spent on drainage works in Culna 10 years ago, simultaneously with their completion the fever would have died out, as it has already done without them; and then its disappearance would have been ascribed to drainage, and Government clamorously urged to further large expenditure, resulting in impairment of fertility and diminished crops, and necessitating either the destruction of the drains, or still further enormous expenditure for irrigation works.

394. The relief measures adopted by Government, notwithstanding shortcomings here and there, hardly to be avoided, considering the materials at command, have not only been the means of saving thousands of lives, but have tended to allay panic and to remind the people of what they were rather forgetting, viz. that there is a Sarkar as well as a Zemindar, and that it can and will do what the latter is by no means remarkable for, sympathize with and help them. Formerly, owing greatly to the discretionary power and comparative freedom of action vested in a Magistrate and Collector, the Government was associated in the minds of the people with numerous little beneficent acts, such as the digging or cleansing a tank or repairing a ghat, the more valued because of the promptitude and apparent spontaneity with which it was done. Now-a-days the chief association of the Sarkar in the minds of the people is with "taccus," a notion not unfrequently fomented by illegal exactions; and a Collector has only to show his face near a village to ensure the immediate hiding away of the women, and the flight and disappearance of the men. This state of things tends greatly to the advantage of, and enormously increases the local power of the landholder, which, as he rarely exercises it for the advantage of his tenants, is to be regretted.

395. The people have so greatly appreciated the dispensaries established during this epidemic, that it has been a matter of trouble to close and remove them when no longer required, the measure meeting everywhere with the most strenuous opposition; while from other localities, where no very special amount of disease prevailed, the most harrowing accounts of sickness and mortality have been invented and forwarded, in the hope that one of these much prized institutions would be promptly furnished.

396. The cases which have derived benefit have been the *chronic* cases, ague, dropsy, anæmia, dysentery, &c.

397. The measures which are necessary to prevent a recurrence of such epidemics as that under report are simply those which are collectively included under the head "general sanitation," comprising also—

- (1) A teaching of the young the principles of sanitation.
- (2) The introduction of a scheme of compulsory sanitation until the people are wise enough to voluntarily comply with its provisions.
- (3) The introduction of some efficient system of village police in substitution of the present useless, unintelligent, and irregularly paid chowkeedar.
- (4) Measures to improve and cheapen important articles of food—
 - a. Milk, by steps calculated to diminish cattle disease and mortality; to introduce new cattle, and to provide the necessary amount of pasture land.
 - b. Fish, by stimulating fish cultivation, deepening bheels, and constructing reservoirs to be used both for this purpose and for water-supply.
- (5) Measures to obviate the present condition of water-supply, and to provide for the periodical cleansing and deepening of tanks and their protection from contamination.
- (6) The introduction, through the landholders, of an efficient system in lieu of the present haphazard village drainage.
- (7) The encouragement of garden cultivation in villages.
- (8) The encouragement of emigration from over-populated tracks, such as portions of Hooghly, and from localities the population of which, from the decadence of the manufactures which formerly supported them, have sunk into poverty.
- (9) The education and multiplication of an inferior class of native doctors, by selecting apt boys from village schools to be taught in the civil station of the district, under the civil surgeon; a dispensary and jail native doctors. Such practitioners would be infinitely better than, and would supplant the present koberaj. One such man would suffice for a group of villages, and could be a vaccinator as well. Such boys, if the Government would find the teaching, would return to their village houses and become useful practitioners; no pay would be necessary beyond perhaps a capitation allowance for vaccination during the season.

398. Of all these matters, the improvement of the water-supply appears to me to be the most urgent; but it cannot be effected with any hope of permanence unless conservancy and drainage are simultaneously attended to.

399. Among the remedies suggested with the view of arresting the fever, there remain to be noticed—

- (1)—The cultivation of sunflower in and around malarious villages, on the ground that this measure had been followed in America by most satisfactory results—certain marshy localities, notoriously malarious, having become subsequent to the introduction of this kind of cultivation as remarkable for salubrity as they had formerly been for unhealthiness. It was stated that the seeds would be valuable on account of the excellent oil they yield. Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, in reply to an inquiry from me on the subject, expressed an opinion that the plant would not grow luxuriously in Lower Bengal, and that its cultivation would not, from an economic point of view, prove a success. I recommended that the experiment should be tried in villages sufficiently near Burdwan town to allow the Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, or other officials, to supervise it; and I believe that the cultivation was attempted. The results are unknown to me. I do not believe that any one was very sanguine about the matter.
- (2)—The introduction into the infected tracts of an Australian tree, the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or blue gum-tree, which is said to possess the power of completely depriving marsh lands of their moisture. Instances have been cited where, in France, in Algiers, and at the Cape, its cultivation has been followed by the conversion of marsh into dry healthy soil, and the cessation of the intermittent fevers that were formerly present. All this may be very true, but it is by no means certain that the *Eucalyptus Globulus* could in any way affect the prevalence of the Burdwan fever. The district of Burdwan is not a marsh; the presence of water in and on the soil during a certain portion of the year is not an accident, but intentional and necessary to the present kind of cultivation. If the tree could shorten the drying period, no doubt the period of annual prevalence of malarious disease would be shortened too; but even this would have its disadvantages, and the cultivator would eventually have greater difficulty in breaking up the soil, and would need irrigation even more than at present. A plant that would absorb and exhale the rainfall as fast as it fell, or to such an extent as to prevent its lying on the surface, would be no boon to Lower Bengal. It is very doubtful if the plant would live in the dry soil of north Burdwan and Beerbhoom during the months from January to May. If the plant absorbs and exhales moisture, it is probably because it is one of the conditions of its existence; if so, it would need a marsh to supply it; and if it be the case that it needs a moist soil to flourish, it will certainly fail to thrive in the tracts I have mentioned. The experiment might be tried, but it must not be forgotten that the fever in Burdwan dies out of itself; and care must be taken that the *Eucalyptus Globulus* is not credited with an improvement that is the result of the natural course of things. As a means of draining land which is notoriously marshy, the cultivation might be attempted. One would think, now that the matter has been brought to their notice, some of the great landholders of Lower Bengal would be glad to try the experiment.

Report on the Collection of Vital Statistics in Selected Areas for 1873.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

ONE of the early acts of the Bengal Government under Sir George Campbell's administration was the passing of a Resolution animadverting on, and deploring the utterly unreliable character of the provincial mortuary statistics, which was promptly followed by the issue of a circular order, dated 1st August 1871, in which attention was again called to the extreme absurdity of the mortuary statistics, and where His Honor, while admitting the impracticability of immediately obtaining perfectly accurate returns, expressed his opinion of the necessity that existed of endeavouring to procure real information regarding the rate of mortality obtaining among the people, to which end it was ordered:—

1. That in each district of the province the Magistrate should select two tracts, one urban and one rural, so situated as to be readily supervised, and neither unusually healthy nor unhealthy, which should be fairly representative of the average condition of the district as a whole.
2. That in each tract a census should be taken, the greatest care being exercised to ensure correctness.
3. That arrangements should be made for obtaining an accurate record of the mortality within these areas.

In a later circular, No. 83 (General Department, Statistics,) of 16th July 1872, these orders were reiterated, and an explanation called for regarding the means employed in order to ensure the accuracy of the census. It was also intimated that the Lieutenant-Governor was prepared to sanction a small special establishment for the performance of the work in rural areas, upon the submission of a report detailing the nature of, and the proposed measures for, utilising the indigenous agency available. For towns it was expected that the ordinary police and municipal agency would suffice.

In a third circular, No. 3623 (General Department, Statistics,) dated 21st October 1872, supplementary orders were issued—

1. Increasing the size of some of the proposed rural tracts, and directing that such as contained less than 5,000 souls should be re-cast, so as to form a compact and conveniently situated area with a population of about 10,000.
2. Directing the selection of the whole of the head-quarter town in a district as the urban area when it contained more than 10,000 inhabitants, but sanctioning the setting apart of a portion of it only for special registration in all cases where the head-quarter town might prove inconveniently large.
3. Nominating the town police (with the addition of a special constable, able to read and write, in localities where the police work was heavy) as the collecting and recording agency in towns, and the chowkeydars, supplemented where possible by the village putwarees or gomashas, and assisted by a special constable at each reporting thana or outpost station, as that to be employed in rural tracts. In very large areas a special computing clerk was sanctioned, as well as an allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 annually as a reward to putwarees or gomashas who sent in their returns with punctuality.
4. Directing that the returns should be tested by personal inquiry on the part of the special clerk or other officer attached to the sub-division, and that they should be examined by the Civil Surgeon when the Magistrate considered necessary, with the view of his pointing out probable errors.
5. Directing Magistrates to report to their Commissioners for sanction the situation, area, population (male, female, infant, and adult,) of each "selected area," the proposed agency, its contemplated remuneration, and the precise amount of the requisite annual grant. Commissioners, on the completion of the arrangements, were to report to Government.
6. Prescribing especial care to ensure the registration of mortality among infants born alive, but deprecating unnecessary inquiry into cases of abortion, still-birth, &c., as well as the registration of the names of deceased females, where, as is sometimes the case, there exists a prejudice against it.

The collection of mortuary statistics was to commence from the 1st January 1874.

Orders were subsequently passed to the effect that the returns of the data thus collected were to be transmitted to my Office not later than the 15th of the month following that to which they referred; and I drew out and circulated forms of register for use in the registration offices, and also abstract forms for the compilation and ultimate submission of these statistics. The returns were to be submitted by me every quarter.

The registration of births was not compulsory; it was to be commenced only where its introduction seemed feasible, and attention was to be mainly concentrated on the mortuary registration.

Notwithstanding the fact that district officers evinced considerable interest and energy in the matter, it was found impracticable to commence from the 1st January in every district; and in the first quarterly return 11 districts were excluded—some on account of incomplete, erroneous, or doubtful statistics, others in consequence of its being found necessary to modify the areas originally chosen, others because of some error in population, while from one or two no returns whatever were sent in. In the report on the first quarterly return, submitted on 23rd July 1873, I had to remark that "the majority of the returns needed to be returned more than once for the correction of errors, mainly attributable, I imagine, to difficulties inherent in the working of new machinery, and a great deal of correspondence has been entailed." In the report on the second quarterly return, I had to point out that "changes have been made in the population figures of some of the areas. These changes have been made at the request of the district officers, and have been rendered necessary, either in consequence of the discovery of error in the figures first supplied, or by some modification of the areas themselves."

I find even now that other changes have been made during the current year, and the areas of 1874 no longer exactly correspond either in population or extent with those reported on in 1873.

The results of the first year's attempt to collect accurate mortuary data in specially selected areas is briefly reported in the following pages.

The number of the "selected areas" is 148, of which 77 are urban and 71 rural.

Their combined area is 4,607 square miles, and the density of population 576 to the square mile.

The gross population is nearly 2½ millions (2,662,513); the number of deaths registered in 1873 was 66,687, the death-rate being 25·04 per mille.

In 30 out of 53 districts the death-rate exceeded the average; in 13 it was below the average, but above 20 per 1,000; in 10 it was below 20.

The highest death-rate was in the Khasi Hills, where 74 per mille were reported to have died.

The lowest death-rate registered was 13·19, in Manbhoom.

The combined areas contain 1,372,011 males and 1,290,502 females; the male deaths were 36,768, the female 29,919, the respective death-rates being 26·79 and 23·1.

The proportion of males to every 100 females living is 106. The number of male deaths to every 100 female deaths registered is 123.

The gross results of the selected area registration, together with those of the general mortuary registration, are shown side by side below:—

	Selected.	General.
Population	2,662,513	63,498,831
Area, square miles	4,617	172,708
Persons per square mile	576	367
Deaths	66,687	492,740
Ratio	25	7·7
Male population	1,372,011	31,648,271
„ deaths	36,768	285,602
Ratio	26·7	9
Female population	1,290,502	31,810,560
„ deaths	29,919	207,138
Ratio	23·1	6·5
Number of males living per 100 females living	106	100
Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths	125	138

It is evident that a considerable advance in the right direction has been made, and though these figures have no pretension to accuracy, they are at least within the bounds of possibility; and as time advances, the machinery gets into better working order, and the people habituated to the inquiry, a still nearer approximation to the truth will be made. My own belief is, from such opportunities as I have had for testing the matter in Lower Bengal, that the urban rate of mortality is not less than 40, and the country ratio not less than 35 per mille.

It is clear that the mortality among females is under-registered, though to a far less extent than in the general returns.

Mortality according to sex.—In the towns the number of males to every 100 females living is 112, the number of male deaths being 125 to every 100 female deaths.

In the rural tracts the number of males to 100 living females is 101, and the number of male deaths 120.

Reducing the sexes to equality in numbers, there are registered,—

In towns—100 male to every 100 female deaths.

In rural tracts—118 male to every 100 female deaths.

In the towns female mortality is, I think, slightly under-registered; in the rural tracts the deficiency in this respect is considerable.

The following list contains all the areas which are especially faulty in the matter of registration of sex. In the first ten towns the registration of males is excessively low, the highest of them only recording 79 male to 100 female deaths. Four or five rural tracts are apparently faulty in the same direction. The commoner fault is that of under-registering female deaths, and the list contains 8 towns and 14 country areas in which there appears to be exceptional neglect in this matter. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind the fact that many of these areas are very small, and their tendency to disturbance from very slight and temporary variations of mortality are inversely to their population. The notoriously bad towns are printed in italics.

Number of Male deaths registered to every 100 Female deaths, supposing the sexes to be equal in number.

Towns.			Rural.		
<i>Cachar</i>	...	10	<i>Bhagulpore</i>	...	64
<i>Furreedpore</i>	...	15	<i>Cachar</i>	...	77
<i>Backergunge</i>	...	10	<i>Purneah</i>	...	83
<i>Kamroop</i>	...	52	<i>Kamroop</i>	...	87
<i>Goalpara</i>	...	54	<i>Lohardugga</i>	...	94
<i>Purneah</i>	...	59	<i>Bogra</i>	...	98
<i>Chittagong</i>	...	60	<i>Hazareebagh</i>	...	108
<i>Chumparun</i>	...	74	<i>Rungpore</i>	...	108
<i>Hazareebagh</i>	...	78	<i>Balasore</i>	...	110
<i>Lohardugga</i>	...	79	<i>Chumparun</i>	...	113
<i>Bhagulpore</i>	...	104	<i>Cuttaok</i>	...	114
<i>Dacca</i>	...	105	<i>Burdwan</i>	...	114
<i>Bogra</i>	...	109	<i>Backergunge</i>	...	116
<i>Cuttaok</i>	...	109	<i>Bankoora</i>	...	116
<i>Balasore</i>	...	109	<i>Rajshahye</i>	...	120
<i>Sylhet</i>	...	113	<i>Goalpara</i>	...	120
<i>Bankoora</i>	...	114	<i>Monghyr</i>	...	121
<i>Maldah</i>	...	114	<i>Munbhoom</i>	...	124
<i>Rajshahye</i>	...	115	<i>Beerbhoom</i>	...	127
<i>Rungpore</i>	...	118	<i>Dacca</i>	...	131
<i>Beerbhoom</i>	...	120	<i>Gya</i>	...	134
<i>Howrah</i>	...	122	<i>Howrah</i>	...	135
<i>Monghyr</i>	...	122	<i>Maldah</i>	...	141
<i>Shahabad</i>	...	124	<i>Furreedpore</i>	...	144
<i>Burdwan</i>	...	125	<i>Sylhet</i>	...	161
<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs</i>	...	131	<i>Chittagong</i>	...	161
<i>Munbhoom</i>	...	133	<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs</i>	...	176
<i>Gya</i>	...	136	<i>Pubna</i>	...	176
<i>Pubna</i>	...	143			

In some of these instances, Cachar town being one, the small size of the area has much to do with causing these absurd results, a very slight excess of mortality in either sex serving to increase the ratio enormously.

The Furreedpore results are due less to bad registration than to circumstances already pointed out in the area itself, which is called a town in the census report and is returned as half-town, half-country, among the selected areas. Treated as a whole, it is found to contain 118 men to every 100 women, and the registered male deaths are 112 to 100 females, which is probable enough. But the distribution of the sexes in Furreedpore is remarkable, the so-called town containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ males to 1 female, while the so-called rural tract, which is contiguous, has only 9 men to 10 women. It is this irregularity of distribution that causes the apparent incongruity observable in the above list. In the rural tract the male deaths are as 144 to 100, and in the town as only 15 to 100!

Rural areas should not be selected from town suburbs, nor be in the immediate vicinity of towns. Such areas cannot be considered as fairly representative of the condition of the rural portion of the district as a whole.

Mortality according to locality.—In the following table the combined areas of each district are entered in the 3rd column in the order of highest mortality. In the first and second

columns the mortality rate for each town and rural tract is shown, those in which the ratio has been disturbed by the exceptional prevalence of epidemic disease being in antique.

Districts.	TOWNS.		RURAL AREAS.		COMBINED AREAS.		Districts.	TOWNS.		RURAL AREAS.		COMBINED AREAS.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Khad Hills ...			354	74.65	354	74.65	Chumpanun ...	579	20.69	229	51.71	806	20.28
Marun ...	1,734	30.23	2,645	63.36	4,379	43.30	Pubna ...	440	23.54	415	21.43	855	24.48
Goalpara ...	275	45.55	208	40.43	483	43.46	Darjeeling ...		31.56		23.51		24.49
Kamrup ...	524	46.60	998	38.55	1,522	40.50	Chittagong ...	702	27.79	530	21.21	1,232	24.31
Boorbhoota ...	224	36.44	2,774	38.53	3,012	34.01	Rangulpore ...	716	23.74	244	25.44	960	24.16
Rajahmundry ...	274	25.53	491	38.90	1,197	36.48	Buridwan ...	1,744	54.57	1,444	14.25	3,188	23.36
Lohardugga ...	450	30.71	649	34.36	1,129	36.54	Cuttack ...	1,708	28.57	254	15.77	1,940	22.36
Moorshedabad ...	241	49.15	105	32.67	346	36.23	Backergunge ...	327	22.94	291	21.31	618	23.17
Dinagopore ...	430	33.55	346	25.45	825	35.74	Furcedpore ...	25	10.55	159	25.65	184	21.41
Mymensing ...	1,043	37.43	900	32.68	1,943	33.23	Luckimpore ...	201	43.91	327	15.90	528	21.16
Patna ...	1,514	35.38	1,104	34.05	2,618	34.74	Bankoora ...	407	26.03	224	14.60	631	20.67
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,014	37.18	475	20.24	1,489	32.72	Noakhali ...	117	21.50	4	16.94	121	20.14
Maldah ...	390	30.33	363	35.97	753	32.80	Rangpur ...	279	18.79	104	20.04	383	16.78
Noakholly ...	298	29.71	344	36.47	642	32.68	Sylhet ...	350	19.54	294	13.31	644	15.73
Shahabad ...	417	30.66	540	34.92	957	32.46	Dacca ...	1,240	17.91	671	12.66	1,911	15.63
Tirhoot ...	2,001	25.30	2,147	41.92	4,148	32.01	Gya ...	2,728	34.23	5,290	10.76	8,018	15.92
Durrung ...	81	35.49	120	29.19	201	30.23	Nuddea ...	540	18.80	230	11.86	770	15.38
Purneah ...	544	34.13	523	26.46	1,071	29.91	Julpore ...	157	24.99	444	13.74	601	18.07
Poorce ...		32.34	24.34		24.34	29.54	Manbhoom ...	91	14.96	531	14.15	622	14.96
Boora ...	135	32.91	417	31.74	552	29.04	Chittagong III ...			67	13.24	67	13.24
Midnapore ...		18.56	11.23		29.97		Tracts.						
Monghyr ...	772	33.32	576	28.19	1,348	28.46	Manbhoom ...	200	35.11	575	10.85	775	13.19
Manbhoom ...	334	30.58	177	33.73	511	27.93							
Howrah ...	2,921	39.27	405	18.71	3,326	26.95							
Tipperah ...	549	36.55	826	26.58	1,375	26.77							
Cachar ...	83	14.21	167	37.91	250	24.99							
Bonthal Pergunnahs ...	600	33.78	414	18.44	1,014	26.47							
Jessore ...		23.68		27.51		26.01							
Nagong ...	53	19.61	163	29.15	206	25.31							
Manbhoom ...	400	26.83	257	22.64	657	25.19							
Buxty ...	1,296	25.27		24.47		24.96							

Mortality according to cause is shewn in the following table for towns and rural areas as well as the combined areas. The cholera rate is very high, and in some of the areas there has been an exceptionally high mortality from small-pox.

Cause.	DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Towns.	Rural areas.	Combined areas.	Towns.	Rural areas.	Combined areas.
Cholera ...	4,231	3,374	7,605	3,760	2,26	2.95
Small-pox ...	1,106	1,071	2,177	74	71	71
Fever ...	17,142	21,380	38,522	14.64	14.32	14.48
Bowel complaints ...	3,400	2,913	6,313	2.95	1.95	2.50
Injuries, viz						
Suicide ...	72	50	121			
Wounds ...	113	69	182			
Accidents ...	146	290	436	41	30	40
Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts ...	154	250	404			
Total from injuries ...	487	599	1,086			
All other causes ...	6,908	5,043	11,951	5.04	3.38	4.11

Several of the towns were severely visited by cholera; the worst are shown below, in the order of highest death-rates from this cause:—

Town.	Ratio per 1000.	Town.	Ratio per 1000.
Kamrup ...	15.6	24-Pergunnahs ...	4.1
Manbhoom ...	15.4	Poorce ...	3.7
Maldah ...	10.10	Goalpara ...	3.6
Tipperah ...	9.4	Tirhoot ...	3.5
Bankoora ...	9.3	Luckimpore ...	3.4
Purneah ...	8.9	Mymensing ...	3.4
Shahabad ...	8	Cuttack ...	3.2
Lohardugga ...	6.8	Noakholly ...	3.1
Patna ...	6.6	Chittagong ...	2.9
Balasore ...	5.9	Cachar ...	2.9
Chupra ...	5.7	Backergunge ...	2.6
Jessore ...	5	Sylhet ...	2.4
Durrung ...	5.2	Dacca ...	2
Howrah ...	4.6	Burdwan ...	2
Gya ...	4.2		

The rural areas in which cholera mortality has been excessive are the following :—

Area.	Ratio.	Area.	Ratio.
Chumparun ...	29.3	Balasore ...	3.8
Rajshahye ...	11.6	Tirhoot ...	3.9
Kamroop ...	10.2	Luckimpore ...	3.2
Shahabad ...	7.2	Sarun ...	2.3
Patna ...	5.2	Dacca ...	2.8
Durrung ...	4.7	Dinagopore ...	2.8
Maldah ...	4.7	Noakholly ...	2.6
Jessore ...	4.1	Gya ...	2.4
Backergunge ...	4.0	Cachar ...	2.4
Lohardugga ...	4.0	Monghyr. ...	2.1
		Howrah ...	2.0

Small-pox prevailed in the following towns and rural areas, chiefly during the months from March to July inclusive :—

Town.	Ratio.	Town.	Ratio.
Moorshedabad ...	16.7	Sarun ...	8.4
Goalpara ...	5.1	Goalpara ...	6.9
Sarun ...	3.7	Cachar ...	4.8
Durrung ...	3.5	Shahabad ...	4.1
Lohardugga ...	3.4	Tirhoot ...	3.3
Luckimpore ...	3.4	Monghyr ...	2.8
Bhagulpore ...	3.2	Patna ...	2.1
Sechsangor ...	2.1	Tipperah ...	2.0
Kamroop ...	2		
Mymensing ...	2		

The following areas were remarkable for the high rate of fever mortality reported :—

Town.	Ratio.	Rural.	Ratio.
Burdwan ...	50	Khasi Hills ...	51
Dinagopore ...	28	Mymensing ...	43
Moorshedabad ...	26	Beerbhoom ...	32
Luckimpore ...	26	Sarun ...	29
Hazareebagh ...	25	Noakholly ...	28
Goalpara ...	23	Bogra ...	26
Rajshahye ...	23	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	25
Purneah ...	22	Rajshahye ...	23
Darjeeling ...	22	Maldah ...	23
Julpigoree ...	22	Goalpara ...	23
Bogra ...	21	Bhagulpore ...	21
Patna ...	21	Purneah ...	21
		Hazareebagh ...	21
		Nowgong ...	21
		Moorshedabad ...	20
		Shahabad ...	20

Mortality according to age.—At the time of registering any death the actual age of the deceased is supplied, and when the monthly returns are made up the deaths are compiled according to the periods noted below, which are those prescribed for the general mortuary returns :—

Under 1 year.	From 30 to 40 years.
From 1 to 6 years.	" 40 to 50 "
" 6 to 12 "	" 50 to 60 "
" 12 to 20 "	Above 60 "
" 20 to 30 "	

But so much ignorance exists among the people regarding their ages, especially after the middle period of life has been attained, that it is vain for the present to expect any approach to accuracy in this particular; and I have therefore modified the periods in the selected area abstract, retaining the terms hitherto used for infants and children and the period, from 6 to 12 years, the latter being about the age when girls marry: the remaining periods are from 12 to 30, which approximates to the child-bearing period among women; 30 to 50, the period of middle age; and above 50 that of senility.

The results of selected area mortuary registration for these periods is given below in a tabular form.

AGE.	URBAN.			RURAL.			COMBINED.		
	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total mortality.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total mortality.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total mortality.
Under 1 year	8,895	8.17	11.18	4,851	8.23	14.08	8,616	8.16	15.08
Under 5 " " " " " " "	8,066	7.67	27.80	11,083	7.43	32.27	20,041	7.55	30.08
5 to 12 " " " " " " "	2,786	2.57	8.61	3,047	3.00	8.99	5,872	2.28	8.80
12 to 20 " " " " " " "	7,328	6.26	22.06	7,462	5.00	21.70	14,785	5.55	22.17
20 to 50 " " " " " " "	6,816	6.23	22.09	7,155	4.78	20.51	12,971	5.24	20.08
Above 50 " " " " " " "	5,763	4.92	17.83	6,207	4.19	16.26	12,000	4.51	16.98

In England the proportion which infantile mortality (death under one year) bears to the gross mortality is 23 per cent., and there can be no doubt whatever that the death-rate for infants in Bengal is at least as high (it is probably much higher) as in England, and it is a matter of certainty that any falling short of the English standard implies faulty registration to at least the extent of the difference.

From the above table it appears that in the selected areas the ratio of infantile mortality to the gross mortality is only 12 per cent., and the conclusion is that more than half the deaths among infants escape record. That this is indubitably the case will appear more clearly from a comparison of the registration of the areas of the different districts in this particular.

On the whole the greatest shortcoming in this respect is in the towns, where for obvious reasons the ratio of infantile mortality is higher than in the country; and as I have before had occasion to remark, that though in Bengal there is not the same relative difference in the healthiness of town and rural populations as obtains in England, still there is a great difference, and that if the registration were accurate, the towns would, on the whole, show a higher mortality rate as regards infants and children. I say "on the whole" because in malarious tracts of country the towns have sometimes the advantage, being better drained and not only healthier, but better provided with medical aid than the villages. The "selected area" returns, as regards infantile mortality, show in favour of the towns by nearly 3 per cent., the urban proportion being 11.1 only, while that of the rural areas is 14.

In England the deaths among infants and young children, 5 years being the limit, are 41 per cent. of the total mortality; in the selected areas, where 6 years is the limit, they are but 30 per cent.; but as more than 12 per cent. of the deficiency has been traced to defective registration of infantile deaths, it would appear that the record of those occurring between 1 and 6 years has been pretty near the truth.

The "selected area" ratio is, however, an improvement on that of the general returns, as will be seen from the following comparison:—

	Under 1 year	Under 6 years.
England	25	41
Selected area	11	27
General returns	7	13

On comparing the infantile and childhood mortality of the areas of different districts together, it becomes apparent that there is great discordance between them, and that while in some little or no shortcoming is observable, in others the deficiency is very considerable; and in some cases little or no advance on the notoriously untrustworthy general returns has been made.

Thus the English proportion being 23 and 40 per cent. of the total mortality for deaths among children under 1 and under 5 years respectively; there are 18 towns among the selected areas which give an average proportion of 18 and 37.5 per cent.: these are—

	Population.	Under 1.	Under 5.
Hazarceebagh	11,050	26.3	49.4
Shahabad	13,775	20.1	46.
Patna	43,049	20.2	44.4
Sarun	57,386	17.7	43.3
Southal Pergunnahs	19,283	19.7	40.8
Bhagulpore	31,148	13.2	40.6

		Population.	Under 1.	Under 5.
Monghyr ...	...	26,274	16.7	38.8
Rajahmhye ...	...	9,674	18.1	36.7
Cuttack ...	...	72,813	27.4	36.8
Gya ...	...	79,459	14.8	35.5
Balasore ...	...	18,263	21.2	35.5
Nuddea ...	...	26,750	21.4	34.2
Tirhoot ...	...	85,673	18.1	33.8
Singbhoom ...	...	4,823	18.6	32.9
Luckimpore ...	...	4,378	14.5	32.4
Kamroop ...	...	11,492	12	31.9
Durrung ...	...	2,282	14.8	30.8
Patna ...	...	15,730	15	30.2

There are, on the other hand, 15 towns among the selected areas, where the registered mortality among infants and children averages but 5 and 13 per cent. of the total mortality; these are—

		Population.	Under 1	Under 5
Tipperah ...	...	12,948	6	19.7
Dacca ...	...	69,212	8	18.6
Julpigoree ...	...	6,281	7.6	18.4
Maunbhoom ...	...	5,696	8.5	18
Bogra ...	...	5,872	11.1	17.7
Pooree ...	...	22,695	6.8	15.2
Burdwan ...	...	32,321	4.2	12.8
Midnapore ...	...	31,491	3.5	12.7
Furreedpore ...	...	2,346	8	12
Sylhet ...	...	16,846	7.5	11.8
Howrah ...	...	97,784	1.7	11.3
Jessore ...	...	8,152	4.7	10.7
Rungpore ...	...	14,845	1.7	10
Purneah ...	...	16,057	2.5	8.9
Dinagapore ...	...	13,042	1.5	7.9

and there can be no doubt that in all of these the registration of deaths among infants and children is greatly neglected. In Howrah, Dinagapore, and Rungpore not more than a twelfth of the infant mortality is recorded, and in Purneah and Midnapore not more than an eighth and a sixth respectively.

In rural tracts the registration of deaths among children has been better, but is still incomplete by at least one-fourth. Some of these areas exceed the English proportion, e.g.—

			Per cent of gross mortality.	
			Under 1	Under 5.
Cuttack ...	...	...	47	58
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	29	56
Monghyr ...	...	...	20	50
Hazareebagh ...	...	...	27	48
Patna ...	...	...	17	47
Mymensing ...	...	...	17	44
Lohardugga ...	...	...	21	44
Balasore ...	...	...	29	42

Twelve areas approach the English ratio pretty closely:—

Tipperah ...	...	...	23	41
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	14	40
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	19	40
Cachar ...	...	...	26	39
Shahabad ...	...	...	18	39
Kamroop ...	...	...	21	39
Moorshedabad ...	...	...	26	39
Dacca ...	...	...	16	37
Maldah ...	...	...	18	35
Patna ...	...	...	9	35
Sebsaugor ...	...	...	16	35
Nuddea ...	...	...	20	35

Six areas are very badly registered, viz.—

Howrah ...	...	...	3	17
Julpigoree ...	...	...	8	15
Darjeeling ...	...	...	5	14
Purneah ...	...	...	10	13
Burdwan ...	...	...	3	11
Rungpore ...	...	...	...	11

In Rungpore the proportion of deaths among infants is returned as less than 1 (.92) per cent.

On comparing the data furnished by the town and rural tracts of the same district, the fact that the registration is faulty becomes very plainly evident. Dacca is an instance; the town proportion is 8, that of the rural tract is 16; the conclusion being that twice as many infants die in the country as in the closely packed streets of the town. In Furreedpore, again, the town proportion for infants is 8, and that of the rural tracts 21. Other glaring instances are—

					Town.	Country.
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7	24
Cachar	...	...	...	...	13	26
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	6	23
Purneah	...	...	...	...	2	10
Pooree	...	...	...	...	6	11
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	13	21
Kamroop	...	...	...	...	12	21
Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	6	12
Bankoora	...	...	...	...	10	20
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	3	11
Howrah	...	...	...	...	1	3
Jessore	...	...	...	...	4	19
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	13	25
Dinagapore	...	...	...	...	1	12
Maldah	...	...	...	...	7	18
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	1	9

Moorshedabad is the only area among these in which there has been any unusual prevalence of disease of a kind which is likely to disturb the relative death-rate among children.

It is, I think, idle to discuss the registration at the other periods; there is no doubt that it is purely a matter of guess at present. In Julpigoree rural area 50 per cent. of the deaths are registered as above 50 years of age. At Sebsaugor the percentage at the same period is 33, at Manbhoom 26, the average for the province being 18.

The best registered districts in the matter of age are those in the Patna division, excluding Chumparun; the Bhagulpore division, excluding Purneah; the Cuttack division, excluding Pooree; the districts of Hazareebagh, Lohardugga, Nuddea, and the rural tracts in Moorshedabad, Goalpara, Dacca, Furreedpore, Cachar, Mymensing, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Tipperah, and Kamroop.

Mortality according to class is given below, the districts of Maldah, Sylhet, and Tirhoot being excluded, owing to the details of class population not having been furnished.

In towns the highest death-rate has been among Hindoos; Mahomedans, Christians, and Buddhists, being the order of succession of the other classes.

In rural tracts the Buddhist death-rate is highest; then the Christian; the Hindoo coming last. The numbers of Christians and Buddhists being small, a very slight deviation from the normal prevalence of disease increases their death-rate enormously:—

Classes	Towns.			Rural Areas.			Combined Areas.		
	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Christians	11,853	263	22.00	780	29	37.30	12,733	292	22.93
Hindoes	738,031	19,829	27.03	1,021,552	32,030	21.50	1,747,586	41,859	23.93
Mahomedans	310,901	8,191	26.12	310,130	7,641	24.63	621,021	15,769	25.38
Buddhists	4,101	88	21.45	314	53	175.15	4,415	143	32.38
Others	10,553	490	46.43	73,794	2,508	33.95	34,574	2,996	35.61

Mortality according to season.—August was the most unhealthy month in both town and country areas, and January the least so. The order of unhealthiness is given below:—

Months	TOWNS			Deaths.	Ratio per 1000.
August	3,300	2·8
December	3,187	2·7
November	3,043	2·6
April	2,765	2·3
July	2,681	2·2
May	2,654	2·2
June	2,626	2·2
September	2,475	2·1
October	2,409	2
March	2,309	1·9
February	2,052	1·7
January	2,032	1·7

RURAL AREAS.

December	..	...	..	3,432	2·2
August	..	...	...	3,423	2·2
November	..	...	..	3,333	2·2
September	...	...	...	3,307	2·2
October	...	...	...	3,297	2·2
April	..	...	..	2,985	2
May	...	...	...	2,742	1·8
March	..	...	...	2,727	1·8
February	...	...	...	2,631	1·7
June	...	...	...	2,520	1·6
January	..	...	...	2,438	1·6
July	...	...	...	2,319	1·5

In Lower and Eastern Bengal, in all the moist districts the cold months appear to have been the most fatal. In Bihar and Chota Nagpore, which are comparatively dry, July, August, and September, were the most unhealthy. In Orissa and in Cooch Behar June or July and November and December were the worst.

BIRTH STATISTICS.

In many of the districts the registration of births did not commence till late in the year, and from only seventeen of them are there complete data for the entire year. These are Bankoora, Boerbhoom, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Maldah, Julpigoree, Goalpara, Mymensing, Cachar, Patna, Pooree, Singbhoom, Kamroop, Nowgong, Luckimpore. In the remaining districts birth registration was commenced—

- In February, in Hazareebagh.
- „ March, in Jessore.
- „ April, in Hooghly and Darjeeling.
- „ May, in Ohumparun.
- „ June, in Sarin.
- „ July, in Patna, Backergunge, Sylhet, Chittagong, Tipperah, Tirhoot, and Maubhoom.
- „ August, in Burdwan and Dacca.
- „ September, in 24-Pergunnahs and Durrung.
- „ October, in Lohardugga, and in five additional urban areas in Patna.

The data furnished hitherto are not very reliable

The birth-rates reported from these districts are as follows:—

	Births per cent. to population.	
	Town.	Rural
Bankoora	1·4	1·9
Boerbhoom	2·1	..
24-Pergunnahs	1·9	..
Nuddea	2·5	3·2
Moorshedabad	2·1	3·6
Maldah	3·2	3·4
Julpigoree	1·7	1·5
Goalpara	2·4	3·4
Furzedpore	1·9	4·9
Mymensing	2·2	2·9

						Births per cent to population.	
						Town.	Rural.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	8	3.5
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	4.0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	2.8
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	4.7
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	7	1.8
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	7	2.4
Kamroop	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	4.2
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	2.2
Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	1

There can be no doubt that the birth registration is as yet faulty; it has been so recently introduced, and there are so many difficulties in the way, especially when the collecting agency is uneducated and unintelligent, that a great measure of success was hardly to be expected at first.

The Pooree, Singbhoom, and Cachar urban areas, together with Luckimpore, Bankoora, and Pooree rural areas, are lamentably bad, and need working up.

The town areas, as a rule, are worse registered than the rural tracts, except in the case of Maldah, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Cuttack, and Luckimpore, where the greatest amount of success has been attained.

The best rural areas are Cuttack, Kamroop, Patna, Moorshedabad, Maldah, Goalpara, and Nuddea.

In the first of the tables which follow, the districts in which the birth-rates are in excess are shown; in the second, those districts in which the deaths preponderate.

The last table exhibits the results of the registration of births for each district in Bengal; the best areas are in antiquo.

Districts in which the Birth-rates are in excess of the Death-rates.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			EXCESS PER 1,000 OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Bankoora	...	208	...	...	224	...	...	4.44	...
Nuddea	670	905	1,341	500	239	739	6.58	21.60	13.69
Jessore	...	332	...	...	273	...	...	5.90	...
Moorshedabad	...	170	...	...	105	...	...	13.98	...
Maldah	415	...	767	300	...	759	1.95	...	11.09
Julpigoree	...	753	804	...	604	891	...	1.84	7.79
Furruckpore	45	307	352	25	150	175	9.53	23.00	19.55
Sonthal Pergunnahs	740	630	1,370	600	414	1,014	2.64	10.04	6.39
Cuttack	2,445	600	3,144	1,708	234	1,940	10.34	34.35	13.81
Pooree	...	100	...	...	126	...	...	6.20	...
Singbhoom	...	681	617	...	331	422	...	10.69	6.91
Kamroop	...	1,004	...	...	899	...	...	4.72	...
Patna	...	1,321	2,072	...	1,104	2,040	...	6.00	26

Only districts which supplied a complete year's returns are included in this and the following table:—

Districts in which the Death-rates are in excess of the Birth-rates.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			EXCESS PER 1,000 OF DEATHS OVER BIRTHS.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Bankoora	210	...	538	437	...	601	11.38	...	3.88
Singbhoom	192	...	192	208	...	3,012	5.11	...	35.63
Hooghly	1,102	480	1,043	1,286	800	2,086	3.08	7.97	4.63
24-Pergunnahs	...	542	542	1,014	...	1,480	7.81	...	17.97
Jessore	63	...	305	167	...	440	12.76	...	2.28
Moorshedabad	104	...	274	211	...	346	27.94	...	7.56
Maldah	...	352	...	...	302	...	...	90	...
Julpigoree	111	...	...	157	...	...	7.32	...	...
Goalpara	147	178	325	278	208	486	21.61	5.83	13.46
Mymensing	608	501	1,370	1,043	900	1,943	4.58	23.48	10.43
Cachar	33	140	182	53	167	210	5.37	1.93	3.56
Patna	1,061	...	...	1,836	...	...	2.04	...	...
Pooree	102	...	352	307	...	493	9.04	...	4.27
Singbhoom	...	36	...	91	...	...	11.40	...	...
Kamroop	...	202	1,298	538	...	1,410	20.11	...	3.44
Nowgong	45	120	165	63	168	206	3.46	6.07	5.03
Luckimpore	153	225	378	201	327	528	8.97	4.96	6.61

Births according to class or religion.

CLASS	Population			Number of Births.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
	Towns.	Rural areas.	Combined areas.	Towns.	Rural areas.	Combined areas.	Towns.	Rural areas.	Combined areas.
Christians	8,776	768	9,544	187	12	146	15.58	18.96	18.88
Hindus	589,813	858,752	1,448,565	8,801	8,800	17,700	15.45	19.38	18.34
Mahomedans	241,611	346,969	588,580	5,351	6,004	7,385	19.95	16.96	18.07
Buddhists	4,087	308	4,395	58	5	64	10.58	9.88	12.78
Other classes	9,414	72,484	81,898	407	746	1,153	42.97	10.23	13.98

The above particulars relate to 84 of the 86 districts from which complete returns have been received.

Total births reported during the year.

Number	Districts	Number of Births.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			REMARKS.
		Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	
1	Burhwan	90	234	324	3.06	2.20	2.47	Commenced from August
2	Banbhora	840	292	1,132	14.64	19.04	16.74	
3	Beerbhoom	192		192	91.23		2.42	
4	Bhooghly	1,122	480	1,602	17.16	11.61	15.24	Commenced from April last.
5	24-Pergunnahs	642	142	784	10.88	7.29	14.85	Registration in Rural area from 14th September.
6	Nuddoa ...	670	605	1,275	25.27	22.16	23.27	
7	Jessore	63	332	395	7.72	28.67	20.92	Commenced from March
8	Moorshedabad	104	170	274	21.21	36.88	28.66	
9	Maldah	415	322	737	32.27	24.98	28.66	
10	Bogra	37	135	172	5.61	10.27	8.83	Commenced from August
11	Pubna	104	206	310	12.58	10.79	11.69	Do do July
12	Darjeeling	86	39	125	20.92	8.48	16.60	Do do April
13	Jalpigoree	111	753	864	17.67	16.62	15.86	
14	Goalpara	147	178	325	24.25	24.89	29.00	
15	Dacca	328	762	1,110	28.28	14.41	17.00	Commenced from August
16	Furzedpore	46	307	353	19.18	40.14	40.00	
17	Backergunge	91	153	244	6.99	11.20	8.75	Commenced from July.
18	Mymensingh	889	691	1,580	22.85	20.48	24.90	
19	Sylhet	123	231	354	9.09	10.67	10.00	Commenced from July
20	Cachar	33	149	182	8.84	25.98	25.12	
21	Chittagong	166	190	356	6.57	9.30	6.93	Commenced from July
22	Tipperah	90	204	294	7.41	16.15	11.60	Do do do
23	Patna	1,651	1,321	2,972	18.09	40.74	24.03	Five additional urban areas from Octr.
24	Gya	476	944	1,420	5.97	13.2	3.78	Commenced from September
25	Tirhoot	1,057	1,051	2,108	11.98	23.04	16.65	Do do July
26	Barun	497	805	1,302	15.10	20.08	17.11	Do do June
27	Chumpran	287	90	377	10.22	20.92	11.63	Do do May
28	Southal Pergunnahs	740	6.0	1,376	38.32	28.10	32.86	
29	Cuttack	2,445	660	3,144	23.81	47.12	35.07	
30	Pooree	162	189	352	7.15	18.59	10.05	
31	Hazaree bagh	411	217	628	27.19	29.10	28.93	Commenced from February
32	Lohardugga	168	145	313	8.99	8.09	8.73	Do do October
33	Bugbhoom	34	881	915	7.40	21.83	21.87	
34	Manohoom	69	676	745	10.36	12.00	12.40	Commenced from July
35	Kamrup	292	1,916	2,208	25.40	42.77	37.00	
36	Nowgong	45	138	183	16.1	22.08	20.78	
37	Luckimpore	153	225	378	24.04	16.94	15.15	
38	Durrung	9	75	84	5.04	11.58	9.60	Commenced from September
Total		14,946	13,308	28,904	17.54	12.95	14.86	

On the whole, the results of the mortuary registration in selected areas contrast very favourably with the general returns; and if the energy and interest which they have hitherto excited be sustained, there is no doubt that they will very soon become very nearly accurate. It is not, however, to be expected that the data obtained from a number of small areas will ever harmonise with those collected over an entire country. Just as it often happens that in a single family no death somehow occurs for 10 or even 20 years, or as in single villages there is comparative immunity from mortality for a series of years; so in these little areas of from 2,000 to 5,000 people the data may be correctly gathered, and yet the mortality rate be low beyond all experience in entire countries. It is almost impossible to come to any sound conclusions from statistics collected on such limited tracts, and among such small populations. Many of the so-called towns are much smaller than many of the villages which constitute portions of some of the rural areas. Some of the villages in Patna contain more than 10,000 inhabitants each; while Nowgong, Furzedpore, and Durrung towns, contain less than 8,000. Darjeeling town, again, has rather the character of a rural than of a town area. The area of a town cannot be increased, but the areas under registration in some of the towns can be made to include the whole of it, instead of registering only a portion, or block, as is the case at present. The population is so irregularly distributed in towns, and

the different quarters or mohullas vary so much in salubrity, that neither birth nor death statistics which shall be fairly representative can be expected. Rungpore, Moorshedabad, Furreedpore, Dacca, Patna, and Monghyr, should be registered as wholes.

I would increase the smaller rural areas. They vary at present between Gys with a population of 300,000, and Sebsaugor with 3,000. In the former, which is probably so large as to be unmanageable, the death-rate is but 10, and in the latter but 16 per 1,000. I am of opinion that each rural tract should, to be fairly representative, contain at least 25,000 inhabitants, and that it would be still more satisfactory if they could be worked up to 50,000.

I do not find that population appears to have had much effect on the results in 1873, but the year has been exceptionally unhealthy. Cholera and small-pox have been very prevalent, and the normal condition of things has been so generally disturbed—often in the small areas, where half-a-dozen additional deaths make a considerable difference in the annual rates, that it is not possible to trace the influence of varying population. In the following tables the town and rural areas are arranged according to population, the areas visited by epidemics being printed in italics :—

URBAN AREAS.

DISTRICTS	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	DISTRICTS	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
<i>Illoorah</i>	97,784	29.87	<i>Bakergunge</i>	14,324	27.98
<i>Tirhoot</i>	85,653	24.33	<i>Mohabud</i>	13,775	30.26
<i>Gya</i>	79,459	34.33	<i>Dumraopore</i>	13,042	33.66
<i>Cuttack</i>	72,313	23.67	<i>Tipperah</i>	12,948	26.96
<i>Dacca</i>	69,212	17.61	<i>Maldah</i>	12,869	30.32
<i>Hooghly</i>	63,590	25.27	<i>Lahardugga</i>	12,086	39.71
<i>Baran</i>	57,486	30.28	<i>Azimganj</i>	11,498	45.50
<i>Patna</i>	43,049	35.26	<i>Hazratnagar</i>	11,050	30.59
<i>Mymensingh</i>	38,017	27.43	<i>Noidahilly</i>	10,063	28.71
<i>Bardham</i>	32,421	59.67	<i>Rajshahye</i>	9,074	28.33
<i>Midnapore</i>	31,491	18.56	<i>Bierbhoom</i>	9,101	36.44
<i>Bhagulpore</i>	30,145	23.74	<i>Jessore</i>	8,152	23.88
<i>Chumpran</i>	27,074	30.09	<i>Jalpaigore</i>	6,291	25.99
<i>24-Pergunnahs</i>	27,263	37.19	<i>Goalpara</i>	6,081	45.86
<i>Nuddea</i>	26,750	18.69	<i>Bogra</i>	5,872	22.90
<i>Monghyr</i>	26,274	29.48	<i>Munbhoom</i>	5,696	35.11
<i>Chittagong</i>	25,950	27.70	<i>Sebsaugor</i>	5,700	22.40
<i>Pooree</i>	22,695	32.34	<i>Moorshedabad</i>	4,993	49.16
<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs</i>	13,283	8.78	<i>Singbhoom</i>	4,825	18.80
<i>Rahasore</i>	18,263	26.53	<i>Lucknowpore</i>	4,378	45.91
<i>Rylhet</i>	11,846	10.68	<i>Cachar</i>	3,729	14.21
<i>Bankooru</i>	16,794	26.05	<i>Darjeling</i>	3,157	31.59
<i>Purneah</i>	10,067	34.12	<i>Nowgong</i>	2,792	19.61
<i>Pubna</i>	13,750	28.51	<i>Furreedpore</i>	2,561	10.05
<i>Rungpore</i>	14,940	18.79	<i>Duering</i>	2,382	35.49

RURAL AREAS.

DISTRICTS	Population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	DISTRICTS	Population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
<i>Gya</i>	303,570	10.70	<i>Mymensingh</i>	16,991	52.96
<i>Midnapore</i>	165,264	31.23	<i>Bankooru</i>	15,812	14.90
<i>Bardham</i>	162,090	14.25	<i>Cuttack</i>	14,844	18.77
<i>Bierbhoom</i>	70,168	39.53	<i>Mohabud</i>	14,547	34.72
<i>Munbhoom</i>	59,290	10.81	<i>Dumraopore</i>	13,652	21.31
<i>Dacca</i>	62,838	12.69	<i>Bogra</i>	13,161	31.74
<i>Jalpaigore</i>	48,183	13.78	<i>Tipperah</i>	12,964	26.58
<i>Tirhoot</i>	43,895	46.92	<i>Jessore</i>	11,577	27.51
<i>Hooghly</i>	41,500	24.47	<i>Balitore</i>	11,390	22.56
<i>Baran</i>	40,167	63.38	<i>Darjeling</i>	11,557	22.01
<i>Patna</i>	33,418	34.05	<i>Noidahilly</i>	10,628	36.46
<i>Chittagong</i>	30,118	21.31	<i>Baran</i>	10,550	24.38
<i>Illoorah</i>	25,013	15.81	<i>Maldah</i>	10,062	25.97
<i>Azimganj</i>	23,669	39.05	<i>Dumraopore</i>	10,048	39.45
<i>Singbhoom</i>	21,383	14.11	<i>Bhagulpore</i>	9,499	25.48
<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs</i>	22,418	14.91	<i>Rungpore</i>	8,379	13.04
<i>Rylhet</i>	22,164	12.81	<i>Hazratnagar</i>	7,454	23.73
<i>Rajshahye</i>	22,080	39.90	<i>Duering</i>	6,473	29.19
<i>Nuddea</i>	21,614	11.34	<i>Furreedpore</i>	6,147	25.45
<i>Lucknowpore</i>	20,566	13.40	<i>Nowgong</i>	5,634	28.15
<i>Monghyr</i>	20,428	28.19	<i>Goalpara</i>	5,145	49.12
<i>Purneah</i>	19,731	26.14	<i>Chittagong Hill Tracts</i>	5,057	13.34
<i>Pubna</i>	19,278	30.42	<i>Moorshedabad</i>	4,601	22.57
<i>Lahardugga</i>	18,940	34.26	<i>Chumpran</i>	4,428	51.71
<i>24-Pergunnahs</i>	18,102	26.24	<i>Cachar</i>	3,141	37.91
			<i>Sebsaugor</i>	2,989	16.65

It is impossible not to suspect the returns in the matter of areas ; it seems to be a matter of guess. Thus there are small areas with 6,000, 1,929, 3,354, 1,927, 1,870, 8,495, and 5,037 souls to the square mile ; either these are incorrect, or they are not representative average tracts.

In the Government resolution on the 2nd quarterly report, I was desired to state the nature of the agency employed in collecting and compiling mortuary data in each district, and orders were issued to district officers to forward reports to my office through the Commissioners of divisions. A few reports were sent in, but they formed but a small proportion of the whole, and I notified to Government the fact, requesting that a takeed should be circulated. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, decided that, as district officers were then much engaged in important work connected with the threatened famine, it was undesirable to trouble them with further inquiries. All that has reached me on the subject is compiled in the following statement.

Abstract of replies from Commissioners* of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREAS.

Division.	Districts.	Areas.	POPULATION.			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	REMARKS.
			Male.	Female.	Total.			
BENGAL.	Burdwan					No reports		Average success, but infants short-registered.
	Bankura							
	Hoerbhoom							
	Midnapore	Midnapore Town	16,110	15,341	31,451	The information is collected by the constables of the beats, who submit reports at the outposts to which they belong. There was no check on their reports, but attention to this point is promised. Cremation and interment are carried on in certain places fixed by the municipality. It is in contemplation to test the death registers at these places. The sanctioned cost of the agency is Rs. 500. That actually incurred is shown below. Clerk from 31st January 1873 to 31st January 1874 .. 247 15 8 1st Checker from 1st May 1873 to 31st January 1874 .. 63 0 0 2nd Checker from 20th June 1873 to 31st January 1874 .. 44 0 0 Total .. 354 15 8		Average success. Infants and children's mortality much under-registered.
BENGAL.	Hooghly and Serampore.	Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality	17,114	17,764	34,878	Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality.—The information is collected by the municipal police of the five municipal outposts, who are not paid for the work. The information collected by the constables is submitted to the head constable of the outposts, who forwards, daily, the births and deaths, in forms A and B, to the municipal sub-inspector. The latter officer tests the accuracy of these returns, and is responsible for the punctual submission of the monthly returns—and he is allowed Rs. 20 per month by the municipality for this work. Constables are also sent daily to the Mahomedan burial ground, and to the several burning ghats to collect information, but this test is incomplete, because many Mahomedan families have their own private burial grounds, and bodies are very often brought in from outside municipal limits to be burnt at the ghats, or to be burnt in the 3 Mahomedan burial grounds; and again, on the other hand, the bodies of persons dying within municipal limits are sometimes taken to places outside the municipality. Serampore.—The municipal police of the 4 outposts (who are not paid for the work) collect the information and forward it daily to the head constable of the outposts. The head constable forwards the reports, in forms A and B, to a clerk in Serampore, who is paid Rs. 15 per month by Government for compiling the returns. As checks, inquiries are made from the Brahmins and mooradars with regard to the Hindu dead, and from the grave-diggers of Mussulman burial grounds, and regarding births from the professional midwives. There are no burning ghats or burial grounds specially set apart by the municipality, consequently, there are as many as 16 of the former, and numbers of the latter, for Mussulmans generally bury in gardens. Very often the bodies of Mussulmans dying within municipal limits are taken to the Chula-khans burial ground, outside the municipality, and outsiders are often brought to the burning ghats within the municipality, but no interment of the bodies of Mussulmans dying outside takes place within municipal limits. Chinsurah.—Here the only agency for collecting the statistics is the municipal police, who receive no remuneration for the work, but it is not considered necessary to remunerate them, as crime being of rare occurrence at Chinsurah, the police have ample time to devote to this work. The birth and death statistics are checked in the same manner as at Serampore.		Average success save in the matter of deaths among infants, which are understated. Female mortality also low.
	Serampore	12,438	12,002	24,440				
	Ooterparah	2,239	2,150	4,389				
	PUNJAB.	Howrah					No report .. .. .		Average death-rate, but great neglect as regards infants and children, probably not one death in ten being recorded.
24-Pergunnah		North Suburban Town	14,348	12,915	27,263	Cremation and interment are prohibited at certain places, the former is not allowed along the river-bank without a pass. The police used to collect the death data at cremation and burial places, but the information thus obtained having been found to be unreliable, arrangements were made to collect it from three different sources, viz the police, the municipal collecting agency, and the people themselves, the first two being made to act as checks on one another. The Chairman of the municipality also holds local inquiries from time to time.		More than average success. Infants short-registered.
Nuddon		Kishnagur, T.	12,871	13,879	26,750	The town is divided into six wards, each of which is in charge of a municipal commissioner. In each of these wards respectable persons have been appointed by the commissioners as sub-registrars, the commissioners themselves being registrars. The sub-registrars collect the information regarding deaths, and submit it to the registrars. The constables on duty are also required to report all cases of death occurring within their respective beats to the head constable, who enters the information in a printed register kept by him. These registers are sent to the municipal office once a week. The man in charge of		Bad.

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th, November 1878.

RURAL AREAS						
Area.	POPULATION.			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
				No reports		Registration had throughout. Had Average success. Infant deaths but partially reported.
Gurbetta	72,189	73,005	145,194	Bogri pargunnah, corresponding with Gurbetta, is the selected area. The system for collecting information was at first two fold. The chowkedars were to send in the death returns, village by village, each chowkedar's name being registered against the village for which he was responsible. The zemindars headmen had also to report the deaths to the zemindar (Messrs Watson and Co.) It was hoped that one set of reports would be a check upon the other. But this dual system failed, owing to want of co-operation on the part of the zemindars, and the zemindars reports had to be given up. After this two checkers were appointed, whose duty was to go into all the villages and record the names of those who died. The lists furnished by them were compared with the chowkedars reports. This system was an improvement on the former. As an additional check, a special inner circle, consisting of all villages within five miles of Gurbetta, was formed, with the view that the statistics collected within this circle would be a check on the statistics of the entire area. The death rate within this circle was found to be higher than that of the whole area, but the Magistrate is of opinion that this fact is due rather to the special area being more unhealthy than to improvement in registration.	Not reported	Average success, but infant mortality is but half reported.
Bansberiah	19,742	21,567	41,309	This area is continuous with the police-station jurisdiction, which consists of one town and one union, viz Bansberiah and Mugra. Bansberiah rural area consists of 97 villages, after deducting 10 villages which compose the town of Bansberiah and union of Mugra. These villages are apportioned to 9 gomashtahs, men of influence and education, the servants of the local zemindars. They reside in proximity to the villages assigned to them. Each of these gomashtahs keeps two registers in duplicate, in forms A and B, which he fills up daily from information brought in by the village chowkedars placed under his orders, and submits weekly returns to the sub-inspector of police, who embodies the information contained in them in his mortuary and birth registers, copies of which he submits on the 1st of each month to the District Superintendent of Police for transmission and submission to Sanitary Commissioner. The gomashtahs are required to test the accuracy of the reports of the chowkedars by local inquiry once or twice a month, or by other satisfactory means. But almost the whole of these men perform their work most unsatisfactorily. The head constables of the town of Bansberiah and union of Mugra also submit weekly statements, similar to those sent in by the gomashtahs, to the sub-inspector of police. The District Superintendent of Police examines the registers of the gomashtahs and the head constables periodically, and devotes much attention to the work. The Magistrate calls his attention to any point noticed by himself or the Civil Surgeon as needing greater care.	Not reported	Average success. Infant deaths under-reported. Female deaths also bear a low proportion to those among the males
				No report		Had
Dura-Dura	9,330	8,706	18,036	Here the information is furnished by the chowkedars but as they are not paid for the work, they perform it most perfunctorily, caring little for accuracy. The Magistrate at his visits to the thana makes it a point to assemble the chowkedars and to impress upon them the necessity of obtaining complete and accurate information, warning them that neglect in this respect will subject them to prosecution. He has also directed the inspector and sub-inspectors to bestow most careful attention to this work, so as to ensure accurate results.	Not reported	Fair Infant deaths escape registration
Choudanga	10,454	10,110	20,564	The thana of Choudanga, which is the rural area, is divided into ten divisions, six containing from 2,000 to 4,000 inhabitants, and the remaining four about 1,000 each. A respectable chowkedar is placed in charge of each group of villages. The gomashtahs of each group collect the information and furnish it to the chowkedar in charge, whose duty it is to supervise and correct the reports made to him. He then sends the return to a special mohurrir, whose business it is to compile them, and, by special inquiries, to check them. The sub-inspector of the thana has general supervision over the work, and submits the returns to the Civil Surgeon for transmission to the Magistrate, of the district. Registration in this area is not satisfactory, but every endeavour is being made to secure accuracy.		Had

Abstract of replies from Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREA.

Division.	Districts.	Areas.	Population			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Total.			
BANGALORE						burial grounds have also to report the number of persons buried, and by these reports the registers at the municipal office are checked. The registration in this area is considered to be thoroughly satisfactory.		
						<p>Cost</p> <p>Allowance to the posts of 5 Registrars at 4</p> <p>Ditto to ditto of 1 ditto at 6</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>340 0 0</p> <p>72 0 0</p> <p>412 0 0</p>	
RAJSHAHY	Jessore	Jessore Municipality	4,650	5,515	8,165	<p>The town police collect the births and deaths and report the result to a clerical constable at the Sudder police station. The returns are checked by the superior police officers. As the population of Jessore municipality consists mostly of Government servants, musicians, and small shop-keepers, most of whom have not their families living with them, the registration of births is small. Two localities have been fixed for cremation purposes, but the Mahomedans bury their dead in the compounds of their houses. No registration of deaths is maintained at these places.</p> <p>Cost,</p> <p>1 Constable at Rs. 2</p> <p>(This is the only expenditure)</p>	<p>24 0 0</p>	<p>Would be above the average, if infants' and children's deaths were recorded.</p>
	Moorshedabad	Gorabazar	2,400	2,563	4,963			Good, but the whole town, and not a block only, should be registered.
	Dinapore	Dinapore	7,700	5,742	13,442	<p>General reports, one for the urban and one for the rural areas, were made by the Commissioner of the Division, which appear to apply alike to the several areas in his division, with slight deviations noted below.</p>		Average success, save as regards infantile deaths, of whom 9 out of 10 are registered.
	Maldah	English Bazar	6,400	6,500	12,900			Ditto.
	Rajshahya	Natore	4,830	4,735	9,565	<p>The agency employed in collecting the statistics in these areas is the municipal police. There is no special check on their reports, except that at Moorshedabad one constable on Rs. 7 is employed at Thana Baran to test these reports.</p>	Not reported	Average success
	Rangpore	Rangpore	9,885	6,900	14,785	<p>There are no places set specially apart for cremation or interment. The Hindus burn or otherwise dispose of their dead on the river-banks at a distance from the habitations of the people, and the Mahomedans bury their dead in any place they like.</p>		Had 1 infant out of 10 registered, and death-rate much too low.
	Hogra	Hogra	5,545	5,529	5,972	<p>At Maldah births are also reported by midwives.</p>		Midwives, females and infants under-registered.
COCHIN BEZIR	Pubna	Pubna	7,801	7,870	15,671			Average success, except as regards infants and women.
	Darjeeling							Average success. Fluctuating population a hindrance and cause of error.
	Julpigoree					No reports		Would be above the average if infants and children were adequately registered.
	Goulpara							High death-rate from epidemic disease.
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca	37,805	31,817	69,622	<p>Up to the 1st November the police were the sole agency employed for collecting the required information, and their working has been very unsatisfactory, as in a large town the men of the police are not known to the inhabitants so well as the chowkedars. On the 1st November Act IV of 1873 was introduced, and was advertised by hand bills and in the local newspapers, but no prosecutions were instituted under it in order to enable the people to get accustomed to registration. It is, however, in contemplation to institute prosecutions. A special constable was also sent to supervise the work, but he, too, was a stranger to the people, and no good resulted by the measure. There are many private burial grounds, but no public ones. Cremation takes place outside the municipal boundary. Registration of deaths is not checked at these places.</p>	Not reported	Bad. Infant deaths also neglected. The town, and not a block only, should be registered.
	Farrukpore	Farrukpore	1,787	549	2,336	<p>The selected area, both urban and rural, comprises the Farrukpore municipality. The municipal chowkedars ascertain the births and deaths that take place within their respective beats, and report them to the municipal head constable, who embodies the information in one report, which he submits to the Deputy Magistrate. The</p>	Not reported	Bad area, the so-called rural area being the brow suburbs. Orders were passed that new areas should be selected, but were not carried out.

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1878.—(Continued.)

RURAL AREAS.					
Area.	Population.			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
				Cost.	
				Special mohur at Rs. 5	25 0 0
				Six head constables at Rs. 5 each per annum	30 0 0
				Four ditto at 5 ditto	20 0 0
				Rewards to village chowkedars	25 0 0
				Total	100 0 0
Nowpara.	5,771	5,805	11,577	This area comprises 140 villages adjoining the Nowpara outpost on the banks of the Jharkh river. 30 constables are made to collect the information, and to report the result to a clerical constable at the outpost, who registers the births and deaths reported to him and checks their accuracy by constant visits to the villages.	Average success except as regards deaths among infants, which are under-stated.
				Cost.	
				1 constable at Rs. 5	50 0 0
				30 chowkedars at 1	30 0 0
				Total	80 0 0
Mourshedabad					
Mirzapore	1,749	1,905	3,654		
Chatnal	423	477	900		flood, but area too small
Dinagpore					High death-rate, but fever prevalent & infants under-registered.
Dinagpore	5,190	4,035	9,225		
Maldah.					Death-rate high from cholera prevalence
Nowabgunge	4,771	5,291	10,062		Average success, but infants under-registered
Rajshahye					
Nowhatta	10,266	11,100	21,366	The village chowkedars, the mundals, and other headmen of the villages, collect the required information	Not reported
Rungpore	4,325	3,955	8,280		Had
Rungpore					
Byra					Average, very high fever rate; infant mortality much too low
Khetlal	6,472	6,061	12,533		
Paona					Women and infants much under-registered
Paona	9,300	9,540	18,840		
				No reports	Had area; scattered and difficult
					High death-rate from exceptional outbreaks
Manickgunge	8,750	6,792	15,542	The chowkedars of the union are employed to collect the data, and their proceedings are supervised by the Tax Darogah and at times by the Deputy Magistrate.	Not reported
Moohighunge	10,603	21,763	32,366	Here the chowkedars report the deaths occurring within their beats to the school guru, from whom a special clerk, employed on Rs. 25 per month, obtains the information. This clerk also goes about collecting information, and checks the guru's reports by enquiries made from the village headmen. This plan is stated to be very unsatisfactory, the clerk having been found to be either incompetent or incorrigible. It was in contemplation to employ a more useful man as his own.	Not specially reported
Furzedpore	2,942	3,305	6,247	The same plan that obtains in the urban area for collecting the statistics prevails also in the rural area. But in addition, special orders have been issued to all inspectors, sub-inspectors, and superintending officers to check the reports of the chowkedars closely. But as these orders have been issued recently, it is presumed that it is premature to compare the results of the rural area with those of the urban area.	Not reported

Abstract of replies from Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREAS.

Districts.	Districts.	Area.	Population.			Nature of Agency	Cost of agency.	Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Total.			
Dacca. (Continued.)	Dhaka	Burrial	6,977	1,896	8,873	The agency employed for collecting the statistics in both the urban and rural areas is the inner or village chowkeedars. The town committee supervises the work in Burrial, and the results obtained there are stated to be tolerably correct. There are no fixed places for cremation and burial, but the town committee have recently opened a Mahomedan burial ground, and set apart a spot for cremation purposes, and are endeavouring to induce the people to bring their dead to these places.	Not reported	The so-called town contains 84 men to every woman, and the rural tract, which is immediately contiguous, contains only 9 men to 16 women. The whole should be registered a town, and a new rural area selected elsewhere.
		Dowlat Khan	3,140	2,211	5,351			
	Mymensing	Nussersabad	6,795	3,273	10,068	In these areas the municipal police constables collect the information, and the municipal head constable compiles the returns. At Nussersabad the Joint-Magistrate tests the accuracy of the statistics. Cremation is not regulated at any of the areas except at Nussersabad, where a fixed place outside the municipal boundary has been assigned for the purpose. Interment generally takes place in the neighbourhood of the residence of the deceased. The death-registers are not checked at these places.	Not reported	Average results except in infantile mortality registration
		Jamulpore	7,310	7,002	14,312			
		Kishoreganj	6,693	6,925	13,617			
	Bythet	Bythet	9,516	7,430	16,946	The agency employed in this area is the tax darogah and municipal police. The results having been found to be inaccurate, the Magistrate deputed the Sub-Deputy Collector to supervise the work and check the returns of both the urban and rural areas; but these officers have since been withdrawn, owing to pressure of work consequent on the threatened acreage. It is in contemplation to place the Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the town statistics.	Not reported	Had
	Cachar	Silchar	2,023	800	2,823	The information is collected here by the town constables, who report the results daily to the Sadar thana.	Not reported	Very low death-rate, but population low. Infant deaths very incompletely recorded.
	Chittagong	Chittagong Municipality.	12,206	8,308	20,514	Chittagong Municipality. —In this area the head constables collect the information by visiting the burning ghats and burial grounds within their respective beats, and through the <i>malhars</i> . The municipal constables also report cases of death that come to their knowledge. Except for Christians, there are no fixed places for burial, and the sites of the burning ghats have been fixed by long usage. In 1855 a committee was appointed to inspect and report upon the burning ghats and burial grounds. They found in existence six burning ghats and 102 burying grounds, viz. 3 for Christians and 99 for Mahomedans. They recommended that all the Mahomedan burial grounds should be closed, and two sites should be fixed upon in the south of the town for the purpose; but it does not appear that this suggestion was acted upon, except that 10 of the burial grounds that were condemned as quite unsuitable were closed. Cox's Bazar. —Here the required information is collected from the <i>malhars</i> and relatives and neighbours, and tested by the sub-divisional nazir and sheristadar. The sub-divisional officer has also been requested to check the returns by inquiry at the burning and burial places, &c. The Mugs and Hindus burn their dead in two or three places reserved for the purpose by custom. The Mahomedans bury their dead anywhere, usually within their own <i>baras</i> .	Not reported	Average success, save as regards infants.
		Cox's Bazar	2,203	2,953	5,156			
Curzon.	Noakhali	Sudharni	5,777	4,246	10,023	A municipal constable and 19 village chowkeedars are employed to report the births and deaths to the head constable of the municipality, by whom the information received is registered. He then, assisted by some municipal constables specially employed for the duty, tests the accuracy of the reports made to him by local inquiries. At the close of each month the birth and death returns are prepared by this officer and sent to the office of the District Superintendent of Police, where they are checked and disposed of in the usual manner. There are no places specially set apart for cremation or interment. The Mahomedans bury their dead generally in their compounds, and sometimes on the banks of the river. The Hindus burn their dead in open fields.		Average success
	Tippurah	Comilla Municipality	7,969	4,940	12,909	This area consists of 21 mohallahs or divisions, in each of which there is a municipal constable, who reports daily all births and deaths occurring within his beat to the municipal head constable, for entry in a register kept by him. The head constable compiles a statement at the close of each day, and submits it to the municipal clerk.	None	Average success, save in infant registration.

Cost.	
1 constable at Rs. 4	48 0 0
19 chowkeedars at 2 annas	22 8 0
Contingencies	3 0 0
Total	73 8 0

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1873.—(Continued.)

RURAL AREAS.																										
Agency.	POPULATION.			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	REMARKS.																				
	Male.	Female.	Total.																							
Lakshmi ... Manpura	4,615 2,390	4,471 2,177	9,086 4,567	Plan for collecting the statistics in these areas, the same as in the urban areas, but the reports of the village chowkedars are scarcely reliable. The Magistrate, however, endeavours to have them checked by the sub-registrars and other agency.	Not reported	Below average; women and infants under-registered.																				
Atia or Tangail	8,655	5,357	14,012	Here the village chowkedars collect the information and are paid a small sum for the work. Two police constables are employed to look after the proceedings of the chowkedars, and to see that each of them attends weekly at the Deputy Magistrate's outcherry to report the number of deaths and births that have occurred in his beat to the clerk appointed to receive the information, and to compile the returns.	Not reported	Exceptionally high mortality due to epidemic disease, especially among women.																				
Kushba Banachung	10,690	14,174	24,864	In this area the statistics are collected through a zemindar, Moulvie Abdool Kadir. See also remarks against urban area.	Not reported	Bad throughout.																				
Baronger	2,151	2,010	4,161	Here the chowkedars collect the information, and report the results to a mohurrir, who visits each village twice a week to verify the statements of the chowkedars.	Not reported	Average success; high death-rate from prevalence of epidemics.																				
Anwara	15,707	16,411	32,118	The police and the supervisors collect the statistics, and the inspectors of divisions are required to look after the work.	Not reported	Female registration very low.																				
Banchanagore	5,400	5,038	10,438	<p>The establishment for the collection of the statistics of this area consists of one constable and four village chowkedars. The chowkedars report the births and deaths to the sub-inspector of the Lakhimpore police station, who enters the information in his registers. The constable tests this information by local inquiries. The monthly returns are then prepared and submitted to the Magistrate through the District Superintendent of Police and the Civil Surgeon.</p> <p>Cost.</p> <table><tr><td>1 Constable at Rs. 4</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>Rs. 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>4 Chowkedars at 2 annas</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>8 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>8 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>17 0 0</td></tr></table> <p>The total amount sanctioned for both town and rural areas is Rs. 148.</p>	1 Constable at Rs. 4	Rs. 0 0	4 Chowkedars at 2 annas	8 0 0	Contingencies	8 0 0	Total				17 0 0		Average success.
1 Constable at Rs. 4	Rs. 0 0																						
4 Chowkedars at 2 annas	8 0 0																						
Contingencies	8 0 0																						
Total				17 0 0																						
Brahmanberia ...	6,339	6,066	12,405	This area consists of 25 villages close to the head-quarters of the Brahmanberia sub-division. Nine of the village chowkedars, who are paid one rupee per month each as reward, a clerk on 10 rupees, and a peon at 6, are employed for the work. The chowkedars ascertain the number of births and deaths in the villages, and report the same to the peon, who, after verifying the chowkedars' reports, carries the figures to the clerk.	300 0 0	Average success, save in infant registration.																				

Abstract of replies from Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREAS.

Divisions.	Districts.	Areas.	POPULATION.			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	REMARKS.
			Male.	Female.	Total.			
PATNA.	Patna ...	Khajakullan ...	5,012	4,871	9,883	The reports of the constables are checked by the head constable, and sometimes by the municipal tax collector, the overseer, and the clerk. Cremation and interment are carried on within certain fixed localities within the municipality, but the head constable's statements are not checked by the number of the dead brought to these places. No extra expenditure is incurred by either the Government or municipality for this purpose. Neither the Magistrate nor the Civil Surgeon personally assist in collecting the statistics.		
		Lodikutra ...	5,735	4,580	12,115	The information is collected in these areas by the town police, who receive Rs. 4 each per annum for their trouble. There are no fixed places for cremation and burial. The Hindus burn their dead on the river banks, and the Mahomedans bury their dead in places chosen by themselves.	Not specially reported.	Fair results; none of the best registered areas.
		Barh ...	5,320	5,721	11,040			
		Behar ...	5,091	4,958	10,049			
	Gya ...	Gya ...	33,071	33,772	66,843	In these areas the information is collected by the municipal police, and tested occasionally by the Government police. The returns are submitted to the District Superintendent of Police for transmission to the Civil Surgeon. The burning ghats are fixed, but the Mahomedans have no fixed burial grounds. It is in contemplation to check the death returns at these places.	Not reported.	Results fairly satisfactory, except as regards mortality among infants and females.
		Jehanabad ...	2,387	2,170	4,557			
		Aurangabad ...	1,627	1,918	3,545			
		Nowadah ...	2,311	2,393	4,704			
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	6,700	7,076	13,776	A double agency is at work here. Deaths are reported by the municipal constables to the municipal head constable, and also by the municipality police to the tax darogah. The municipal head constable tests the reports of the municipal constables by personal investigation, as well as by comparing them with the returns of the darogah.	Not reported.	Registration very fair and uniformly so, except with regard to female deaths, which are under-registered.
BAGHUR.	Tirhoot ...	Mosuffpore ...	21,739	14,464	36,203	In those areas in which the Municipal Act is in force the information is collected by the municipal police, who submit the same to the municipal office and to the officer in charge of the Government police station. The Secretary to the municipality and the Government police officer compare and check the returns. The <i>domes</i> and <i>fakiers</i> of the fixed places for cremation and burial also report the deaths to the municipal office, where a separate register is kept of these reports, which are compared with the reports of the municipal police.	Not specially reported.	Success but partial; mortality rate below average, and too low to be considered as even approximately correct. Infants' mortality too low.
		Darbhanga ...	23,605	23,847	47,452	In those areas in which the Municipal Act is not in operation a special agency of one writer-constable and five chowkedars are entertained, at a total cost of Rs. 20 per mensem, to collect the information and compile the returns. The writer-constable is subordinate to the nearest police station officer, who checks his reports.		
	Barua ...	Chuprah ...	24,952	23,433	48,385	In these areas the municipal police collect and test the vital and mortuary statistics. A paid establishment, entertained for the purpose, also go about the towns daily, and submit reports independently of the police. The one set of reports is made to check the other. There are no fixed places for burning or burying the dead.	Not reported.	Poor at first, but improving.
		Sewan ...	5,556	5,543	11,099			
	Champaran ...	Bettiah ...	11,220	8,468	19,688	In these areas chowkedars report the deaths occurring in their beats to the thannas, where a special mohurr is entertained to compile the returns. There is no check over the chowkedars, except the fear of punishment in cases of neglect. There are no fixed places for cremation or interment.	Not reported.	Only partial success; mortality rate low—20. Mortality among infants badly registered.
		Motecharee ...	4,793	5,471	10,264			
	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	12,070	13,004	25,074	In this area the police constables ascertain the births and deaths occurring within their respective beats. A mohurr on Rs. 9 per month, and 5 subordinates on Rs. 6 each, paid by the municipality, also assist in the work, and check the reports of the constables. Until recently there was no checking of the mortuary returns at the burning ghats and burial grounds.	Not specially reported.	Very fairly successful. Infant and female mortality rather low.
	Bhagalpore ...	Bhagalpore ...	15,353	14,815	30,168	The municipal police, when returning from their beats, enquire at the houses of the people the number of births and deaths that have occurred, and report the results at the police station on reaching it. The information thus received is registered by officers specially appointed to perform that work. These officers test the accuracy of the reports from time to time. There is no other check on the returns. Cremation and interment are forbidden within municipal limits. There are, however, some places set apart for burials, but no burial ground can be established without permission.	Not reported.	Partial success only. Death-rate too low.
BAGHUR.	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	6,677	6,380	13,057	The municipal police are employed for collecting the statistics, which they forward to the overseer, Mr. D'Souza, who, after checking them, sends them to the civil medical officer through the Chairman of the municipality. No restriction is placed on cremation and burial, and the mortuary registers are not checked at the places where they are carried on.	No. reported.	Not more than one death among nine in infants, and one in two among children are registered.
	Southal Porgramnah ...	Doomka ...	5,639	5,534	11,173	The only report received was the following: the return of deaths are not checked by the number of bodies brought to the burial grounds or places for cremation. At Doomka the Magistrate pays particular attention to the matter, and the registration is consequently more accurate.	Not reported.	Results good throughout.
		Rajmahal ...	3,843	4,347	8,190			

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1873.—(Continued.)

RURAL AREAS.						
Area.	POPULATION.			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
				for entry in his register. The clerk also checks the chowkedar's statements locally three or four times every month, and reports those who make erroneous statements. The sub-divisional officer checks the returns before compiling them for submission to the civil medical officer of the district.		
Phulwara ...	5,251	5,744	10,995	For these areas the information is supplied by the village chowkedars, who receive Rs. 4 a year each for the work. Their reports are checked by moonserims or writing constables entertained for the purpose. The registers are kept up at the police stations, where also the monthly returns are compiled and sent to the Magistrate.	Not reported	These villages are too large to be taken as representative rural tracts. They have a larger population than many towns. The results are satisfactory so far as registration is concerned. Female deaths probably under-registered.
Mugrah ...	5,024	5,104	10,128			
Patna ...	5,318	5,977	11,295			
Gya ...	23,301	24,056	47,357	In these areas the chowkedars collect and furnish the information to the moonserims specially employed for the purpose, who test the accuracy of the information submitted to them.	Not reported	One of the worst registered areas. Infants and female mortality registration deficient.
Jehanabad ...	46,184	49,311	95,495			
Aurangabad ...	34,909	34,216	69,125			
Nowadah ...	44,836	45,144	89,980	Here the village chowkedars report the deaths to a writing constable, specially retained for the purpose, who checks the reports by visiting the villages once a week.	Not reported	Registration creditable; extraordinarily large mortality among women.
Jugdespore ...	9,514	5,033	14,547			
Tajpore ..	7,336	5,146	12,482	In these areas the information is collected through the village chowkedars, who submit weekly reports to the police stations.	Not reported	Appears to be creditably registered, but the death-rate is unusually high, owing to prevalence of epidemic disease. Deaths of infants under-registered.
Seetampurhee ...	5,500	5,002	10,502			
Seohar ...	5,723	4,770	10,493			
Nagarbusti ..	4,398	4,365	8,763			
Manjhee ...	8,384	9,318	17,702	At each of these areas chowkedars report the deaths to the police station on the occasions of their visits to it. Again, putwarees furnish reports to a paid mohurir, who tests these reports by local inquiry, and prepares the returns. The putwarees' reports are also checked by comparison with the chowkedars' reports.	Not reported	Four results at first, but much improved latterly, but epidemic disease has swelled the mortality rates enormously. Infant mortality but partially registered.
Baragaon ..	11,507	11,295	22,802			
Kesaria ...	2,183	2,245	4,428	No report. Probably the same plan is followed as that in the urban areas ..	Not reported	High death-rate owing to exceptional epidemic outbreaks. Probably not more than one of every four deaths among infants recorded.
Jumooe ..	5,116	4,900	10,016	The chowkedars of these areas collect the information, for which they are paid a small sum annually. Their reports are made to a superior officer, who is paid Rs. 10 per month, and to the thana moonserim, who is paid Rs. 2 per month. These officers check the chowkedars' reports and compile the mortuary returns.	Not specially reported.	Very fairly successful. Female mortality suspiciously low in proportion.
Begoocheral ..	4,965	5,645	10,610			
Bakra ...	5,265	5,853	11,118	No report		Fair measure of success. Area small.
Kinseengunge ...	5,005	4,406	9,411	The agency in these areas is principally the police. The zemindars also render assistance through the putwarees and headmen of the villages. The scheme is stated to be well understood with regard to the registration of both births and deaths.	Not reported	More than half the infant deaths appear to escape registration. Female mortality disproportionately low.
Arraeeah ...	5,972	5,023	10,995			
Burhett ...	6,175	5,995	12,170	No reports.		Under-registered, especially as regards female deaths.
Fakour ...	5,409	5,798	11,207			

Abstract of replies from Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREAS.

Districts.	Areas.	POPULATION. -			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
CUTTACK.	Cuttack	22,809	20,099	50,978	<p><i>Cuttack.</i>—This area is divided into 12 blocks, each comprising half the area of each of the 12 outposts that make up the entire town of Cuttack. Twelve constables of the town police, one for each block, ascertain the number of births and deaths that occur in their respective blocks, and report the same at the outposts, every 24 hours, to constables appointed to receive these reports, who forward them to the sudder police office to a clerk appointed to compile the mortuary returns of all the areas, urban and rural, and who, in addition, has to visit all the areas, urban and rural, to verify the correctness of the reports sent to him, and to supervise the working of the whole system.</p> <p>Cost.</p> <p>12 Constables at Rs. 1 as reward 144 0 0 Clerk at Rs. 25 300 0 0 Reward fund 100 0 0</p> <p>Total 544 0 0</p> <p><i>Jaipore.</i>—This area consists of the town of Jaipore and its suburbs. The former is divided into four beats, and made over to the town police, who collect the information and report it at the outpost to a constable, who receives a special allowance for registering the births and deaths reported to him. The suburbs is divided into seven divisions. Seven constables, one for each division, visit every part of their respective divisions every 24 hours, collect the information, and report the result at the outpost to the constable above alluded to. This officer also visits each beat and division at least once a week, and checks the reports made to him. The station inspector and sub-inspector exercise a general supervision over the whole system.</p> <p>Cost.</p> <p>Gratuity to the 7 Chowkeedars at Rs. 3 half-yearly 42 0 0 1 Constable at Rs. 1 12 0 0</p> <p>Total 54 0 0</p> <p><i>Kendrapara.</i>—This area consists of the town of Kendrapara and its suburbs. The former is divided into four beats and the latter into 13 divisions. The plan adopted at Jaipore for collecting the statistics is also followed here, except that the reports of the town police and chowkeedars are received by a head constable, who is paid an extra allowance for the work.</p> <p>Cost.</p> <p>13 Chowkeedars at Rs. 2 half-yearly 32 0 0 1 Head Constable at Rs. 2 24 0 0</p> <p>Total 76 0 0</p>	Results good throughout.	
	Jaipore	5,192	5,561	10,753			
	Kendrapara	5,201	5,481	10,682			
BALASORE.	Balasore	9,020	9,374	18,393	<p>In this area the municipal constables ascertain the number of births and deaths occurring in their respective beats, and report them to a mohurrir, who registers them. The sub-inspector of police, the head constables and the mohurrir also go about the town collecting the statistics and testing the reports of the constables. The District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate also verify the returns occasionally.</p> <p>Not reported.</p>	Fair results, and uniform.	
	Pooree	13,977	10,618	23,695			
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebaugh	6,312	4,738	11,050	<p>In this area the chowkeedars of the circles report all casualties occurring in their beats to an officer at the police station, who registers the information and sends a weekly return to the Civil Surgeon. A special head constable also ascertains the deaths in his jurisdiction by personal inquiries from the inhabitants.</p> <p>Not reported.</p>	Success above the average, and uniformity good.	
	Lohardugga	6,860	5,226	12,086			
	Singthoom	2,534	2,389	4,923	<p>In this area the town chowkeedars collect all deaths and report them to the poked mohurrir, who is an intelligent and trustworthy Cole. The town being small, the returns are believed to be reliable.</p> <p>Not reported.</p>	Suspiciously low death-rate, 18 per 1,000, but the place is small.	
	Chyehaam						

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1873.—(Continued.)

RURAL AREAS.						
Area.	POPULATION.			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Patamundi Salapar	4,881 2,478	5,145 2,592	9,826 5,010	Patamundi is divided into 24 divisions, each of which has been made over to a chowkedar; and Salapar is divided into 12 mouzaha, which have been placed in charge of 12 chowkedars. Each of these chowkedars ascertains the birth and deaths that occur in his beat, and reports them at the thana, where they are registered by a head constable.	...	Apparently much under-registered, but the areas are too small.
COST AT BOTH AREAS.						
Reward fund to be distributed among the chowkedars					51 0 0	
1 head constable at Re. 1					13 0 0	
Total					62 0 0	
Bangria	5,574	5,716	11,390	Here the chowkedars gather the information and report the result to the head constable of the outpost. There is also a special constable attached to the area, who receives a bonus for specially looking after the work, and he and the head constable also go about collecting information and taking the reports of the chowkedars.	Not reported	Apparently under-registered, and too small.
Gope	2,577	2,463	5,045	In these areas, one head constable collects the information, and the supervisor tests the accuracy of his statements. At Khurdah the sub-divisional officer assists in the work jointly with the District Superintendent of Police.	Not reported	Average results; areas small. Half the infant deaths seem to escape record.
Khurdah	2,971	2,613	5,284			
Kodermah	3,587	3,530	7,456	The same arrangements as in the urban areas are followed here	Not reported	Average results; areas small.
Palamow	9,352	9,588	18,940	The wishes of Government with regard to registration were communicated to all headmen and ilaquadars. Chowkedars belonging to every village circle collect the required information, which they report to a mohurir, paid by Government, who registers the information thus obtained. This mohurir is also constantly on the move, verifying the reports of the chowkedars. The sub-inspector of Lodna and the head constable of Palamow exercise close supervision over the returns of the mohurir.	Not reported.	More than average success. Good throughout.
Ghatalla Cheral	7,041 4,490	7,208 4,640	14,249 9,130	At Ghatalla, which is within the Bengali seminary of Dhalbhum, chowkedars report the deaths to the pound-keeper, and the sub-inspector has to see that these reports are regularly made. At Cheral in Kolhan the headman of each village collects the information and submits it to the Accountant of his Pir, or cluster of villages. There are 3 Pir Accountants, whose duty is to register the deaths reported at the close of the month. The mortuary returns are compiled from these registers in the office of the District Superintendent of Police. The registration under this system is believed to be reliable.	Not reported.	Bad, death-rate 14. Infants and females under-registered.

Abstract of replies from Commissioners' of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREAS.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Areas.	POPULATION.			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of Agency.	REMARKS.
			Male.	Female.	Total.			
CHOTA NAGPUR.— (Contd.)	Manbhum	Parulla	3,025	2,570	5,595	The municipal constables ascertain the births and deaths in their respective beats, and report the same to the thana. These reports are occasionally verified by the officers of the regular police. There are no fixed places for cremation and burial, except at the Budder Station.	Not reported.	High death-rate—35, but 15 due to cholera; a third of the infants apparently unregistered.
	Kamrup	Gowhatta	7,119	4,373	11,492	In this area the information is collected by the municipal police and reported to a muhurir on Rs. 15 per month, who compiles the returns. The whole scheme is provided over by one of the members of the municipal committee, who is styled the honorary registrar. The municipality have enacted that a fine of Rs. 5 shall be imposed on any person neglecting to register births and deaths. It is in contemplation to bring this ruling into operation.	Not specially reported.	Fair success, except in the matter of infants whose deaths escape registration.
ASAM	Darrang		.....	..		No reports	...	.....
	Nowgong							
	Soelwangor							
	Luckimpore							
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.							

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1873.—(Concluded.)

RURAL AREAS.						
Areas.	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	REMARKS
	Male.	Female.	Total			
Khaspel ...	27,563	23,697	51,260	The village chowkedars report all births and deaths occurring in their respective villages to 5 centres or police thanas, and these reports are verified by the officers of the police thanas and by the Jagretdars and Digwars of the Ghutwall Police, who are vested with the powers of sub-inspectors, and receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 5 each. But the registration is stated to be imperfect, because the chowkedars, being underpaid, perform the work perfunctorily	Not specially reported	Very bad, large area, and death-rate only 10. Infants notably neglected. Females much under-registered.
Dharrampore ...	12,441	11,023	23,464	No report		More than average amount.
				No reports		



ABSTRACT STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AND THE RATIOS OF MORTALITY
IN SELECTED AREAS—TOWN AND RURAL,

During the Year 1873.

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)		POPULATION.					Cholera.			Small-pox.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE AREA	Urban ...	621,006	549,307	1,170,373	369.21	3,300	2,436	1,785	4,221	561	545	1,106
	Rural ..	750,105	742,135	1,492,240	4,250.35	350	1,760	1,606	3,376	572	409	1,071
	Total	1,371,011	1,291,502	2,662,513	4,619.56	650	4,205	3,390	7,596	1,133	1,044	2,177
<i>Divisional Abstracts.</i>												
Burdwan	Urban ...	131,601	110,390	250,091	52.2	4,803	532	293	825	24	23	46
	Rural ..	107,440	202,253	309,693	846	422	201	224	426	12	20	32
	Total	239,041	312,643	551,684	904.2	622	733	517	1,251	36	43	79
Presidency	Urban ...	31,858	30,307	62,165	18.87	3,294	97	90	187	6	4	10
	Rural ..	25,691	21,702	50,353	56.9	885	37	42	79	3	1	4
	Total	57,549	52,009	112,519	75.77	1,485	134	132	266	9	5	14
Rajshahye	Urban ..	42,778	31,147	76,025	18.40	4,100	100	64	177	41	40	80
	Rural ..	43,250	44,272	87,522	111.77	787	192	140	372	10	9	19
	Total	86,028	75,419	161,447	130.26	1,287	292	204	549	51	49	99
Cooch Behar	Urban ...	9,633	5,816	15,449	9.13	1,697	16	7	23	16	17	33
	Rural ..	43,551	31,036	74,587	232.71	277	12	5	17	25	13	38
	Total	53,184	36,852	90,036	241.84	331	28	12	40	41	30	71
Dacca	Urban ...	82,323	62,061	144,384	56.60	4,022	242	121	363	46	42	88
	Rural ..	50,734	50,310	101,044	68.20	1,701	110	132	251	19	25	44
	Total	133,057	112,371	245,428	124.80	2,701	352	253	614	65	67	132
Chittagong	Urban ...	28,275	19,086	47,361	17.34	2,777	143	60	210	1	1	2
	Rural ..	24,301	20,600	44,901	86	674	40	31	83	11	12	23
	Total	52,576	39,686	92,262	103.34	1,027	183	91	293	12	13	25
Patna	Urban ...	173,947	175,673	349,620	70.52	4,970	720	671	1,391	260	344	604
	Rural ..	220,109	215,923	436,032	619.74	678	750	601	1,350	411	372	783
	Total	394,056	391,596	785,652	720.26	1,092	1,470	1,272	2,741	671	716	1,387
Bhagalpore	Urban ...	47,182	44,080	91,262	75.59	1,217	116	107	223	91	84	166
	Rural ..	30,080	35,074	65,154	207.00	243	50	37	87	36	48	84
	Total	77,262	79,154	156,416	280.68	141	166	144	310	127	132	259
Orissa	Urban ...	57,368	55,903	113,271	37.02	2,987	214	213	427	16	16	32
	Rural ..	18,081	18,472	36,553	67.70	530	33	21	50	9	11	20
	Total	75,449	74,375	149,824	105.62	1,419	252	234	486	25	27	52
Chota Nagpore	Urban ...	18,732	14,023	32,755	9.9	3,300	127	63	192	30	27	57
	Rural ..	52,830	50,702	103,532	604.73	170	46	60	115	14	14	28
	Total	71,562	64,725	136,287	614.63	222	173	123	297	44	41	85
Assam	Urban ...	15,542	10,712	26,254	16.32	1,506	13	75	88	20	28	48
	Rural ..	32,379	30,854	63,233	1,129.10	56	171	170	341	20	14	34
	Total	47,921	41,566	89,487	1,145.41	78	184	245	429	40	42	82

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.

DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASE.

Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.								
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9,399	7,747	17,146	2,046	1,614	3,660	41	31	72	79	45	124	97	69	166
11,750	9,850	21,600	1,030	1,383	2,413	22	17	39	30	30	60	103	103	206
21,225	17,397	38,622	3,076	2,997	6,073	61	48	109	108	75	183	200	171	371
2,728	2,060	4,788	535	404	939	12	11	23	12	5	17	23	9	32
3,618	3,263	6,881	470	417	887	9	6	15	7	1	8	12	7	19
6,641	5,323	11,964	1,003	821	1,824	21	17	38	14	6	20	35	18	53
475	440	915	88	177	265	11	5	16	2	...	2	4	4	8
316	311	627	46	54	100	2	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	2
791	751	1,542	134	147	281	14	0	14	3	...	3	0	3	3
698	665	1,363	60	14	74	3	2	5	4	1	5	5	3	8
679	624	1,303	13	20	33	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	11
1,617	1,193	2,810	114	47	161	5	4	9	5	...	5	10	0	10
218	145	363	40	21	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
504	343	847	21	12	33	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	8	17
776	401	1,177	70	33	103	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	9	21
804	768	1,572	121	73	194	3	2	5	8	5	13	12	3	15
774	712	1,486	63	57	120	2	2	4	2	1	3	11	9	20
1,672	1,490	3,162	204	140	344	5	4	9	10	6	16	23	12	35
448	413	861	16	4	20	1	...	1	3	1	4	3	3	6
577	449	1,026	28	35	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8
1,625	941	2,566	44	30	74	1	...	1	3	1	4	4	10	14
2,212	1,918	4,130	654	494	1,148	3	4	7	19	20	39	25	29	54
2,692	2,161	4,853	570	502	1,072	3	21	24	10	11	21	42	36	78
4,943	4,079	9,022	1,147	850	1,997	6	25	31	20	11	31	67	62	129
723	620	1,343	105	68	173	1	1	2	13	9	22	5	4	9
709	504	1,213	39	41	80	...	...	...	8	9	17	13	19	32
1,493	1,128	2,621	144	114	258	1	1	2	21	14	35	18	17	35
305	306	611	271	194	465	6	5	11	4	2	6	12	15	27
99	82	181	64	33	97	2	5	7	...	...	...	1	4	5
364	308	672	335	227	562	8	10	18	5	3	8	12	19	31
322	293	615	23	13	36	1	...	1	2	3	5	5	1	6
674	521	1,195	60	40	100	...	...	...	13	8	21	1	4	5
996	813	1,809	93	53	146	1	...	1	15	11	26	6	9	15
268	175	443	147	76	223	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
477	408	885	245	190	435	3	...	3	1	...	1	6	3	9
661	495	1,156	302	275	577	3	1	4	3	...	5	7	5	12

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Rates of Mortality

SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)		DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES.											
		Injuries.						From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.		
		Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.			Total from injuries.								
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE AREA.	Urban ...	71	62	133	278	206	484	1,278	1,624	5,902	17,004	14,321	32,315
	Rural ...	192	118	310	296	288	584	2,777	2,271	5,048	18,274	15,506	34,372
	Total	263	180	443	574	494	1,068	4,055	3,895	10,950	35,278	29,827	65,105
Divisional Abstracts.													
Burdwan ...	Urban ...	19	16	35	66	41	107	274	206	480	4,159	3,027	7,186
	Rural ...	41	28	69	64	42	106	687	543	1,230	5,144	4,511	9,655
	Total	60	44	104	130	83	213	961	749	1,710	9,303	7,538	17,041
Presidency	Urban ...	9	6	15	28	13	41	205	118	323	807	784	1,691
	Rural ...	6	11	17	12	12	24	88	61	149	592	455	1,047
	Total	15	16	31	40	25	65	293	179	472	1,399	1,239	2,638
Rajshahy	Urban ...	7	7	14	19	13	32	129	99	228	1,299	910	2,209
	Rural ...	8	14	22	14	22	36	213	154	367	1,435	1,219	2,654
	Total	15	21	36	33	35	68	342	253	595	2,734	2,129	4,863
Cooch Behar	Urban ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	17	20	37	310	211	521
	Rural ...	2	2	4	17	10	27	36	45	81	675	431	1,106
	Total	2	2	4	20	11	31	53	65	118	985	642	1,627
Dacca	Urban ...	4	1	5	27	11	38	380	277	657	1,710	1,304	3,014
	Rural ...	2	6	8	17	18	35	263	310	573	1,279	1,180	2,459
	Total	6	7	13	44	29	73	643	587	1,230	2,989	2,484	5,473
Chittagong	Urban ...	...	1	1	7	5	12	120	226	346	702	638	1,340
	Rural ...	4	...	4	6	67	73	105	105	208	775	681	1,456
	Total	4	1	5	13	72	85	225	231	454	1,477	1,319	2,796
Patna	Urban ...	18	19	37	65	69	134	1,111	844	1,955	5,959	4,240	10,199
	Rural ...	44	33	77	99	101	200	982	704	1,686	5,472	4,551	10,023
	Total	62	52	114	164	170	334	2,093	1,548	3,641	11,431	8,791	20,222
Bhagalpore	Urban ...	5	4	9	24	18	42	407	333	740	1,406	1,200	2,606
	Rural ...	2	7	9	23	20	43	80	79	159	1,090	747	1,837
	Total	7	11	18	47	38	85	487	412	899	2,496	1,947	4,443
Orissa	Urban ...	5	6	11	27	28	55	503	470	973	1,336	1,227	2,563
	Rural ...	1	4	5	4	15	19	110	134	244	323	294	617
	Total	6	10	16	31	43	74	613	604	1,217	1,659	1,521	3,180
Chota Nagpore	Urban ...	1	1	2	9	5	14	126	80	206	637	472	1,109
	Rural ...	6	9	15	20	25	45	113	139	252	927	808	1,735
	Total	7	10	17	29	30	59	239	219	458	1,564	1,280	2,844
Assam	Urban ...	4	2	6	7	3	10	52	44	96	274	401	675
	Rural ...	11	4	15	21	9	30	84	63	147	1,018	628	1,646
	Total	15	6	21	28	12	40	136	107	243	1,292	1,029	2,321

In Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

RATIOS OF DEATHS ON 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISEASES.																	
Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.			All other causes.			On total deaths from all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
70	70	70	1510	1412	1464	828	857	842	34	37	41	827	478	804	2830	2613	2721
76	67	71	1563	1800	1682	817	178	196	39	38	39	870	806	838	2808	3101	2955
83	90	81	1830	1348	1444	807	809	808	41	38	40	441	879	411	2679	2810	2804
19	19	19	2071	1728	1900	600	838	874	30	34	42	806	172	179	3130	2838	2985
96	99	96	1932	1614	1771	828	808	818	32	30	36	848	206	807	2708	2230	2468
11	13	13	1987	1655	1825	805	855	830	30	25	28	893	838	865	2808	3348	3078
18	18	18	1690	1481	1471	876	853	864	31	42	62	643	489	807	2810	2808	2708
11	94	97	1234	1255	1245	179	834	800	46	48	47	843	246	810	1961	1928	1900
18	99	12	1376	1363	1370	833	864	849	66	43	56	810	379	446	2433	2804	2571
95	143	117	8108	1947	2083	161	46	110	44	38	41	867	889	878	3020	2848	2871
23	30	21	2263	1870	2064	104	58	81	54	40	41	402	847	419	2820	2763	2928
86	76	86	2228	1904	2073	133	63	94	38	44	41	890	832	856	3108	2714	2908
166	890	212	2227	2180	2222	807	859	461	31	17	25	176	348	320	8278	3609	3400
74	41	58	1681	1114	1409	62	38	51	50	32	41	107	144	125	2011	1388	1713
93	81	88	1808	1331	1585	162	89	128	40	29	38	123	176	147	2203	1740	2000
55	67	60	1087	1263	1162	146	117	134	32	17	28	401	446	405	2077	2107	2090
33	48	37	1371	1200	1283	146	90	120	29	30	30	403	402	402	2254	1993	2121
40	55	50	1202	1232	1216	146	107	128	31	23	28	462	420	443	2140	2058	2104
93	90	94	1384	2065	1765	30	30	41	34	25	24	343	645	408	2452	3100	2775
45	40	48	2034	1320	1708	106	110	108	17	23	20	341	346	344	2719	2175	2448
24	28	25	1805	1740	1778	77	79	78	21	24	22	302	473	400	2801	2800	2804
144	138	141	1229	1091	1161	365	281	324	36	30	37	636	480	558	2812	2418	2615
183	153	168	1196	1000	1100	834	167	202	43	46	45	426	836	832	2470	2015	2227
165	147	156	1210	1041	1127	806	814	806	40	43	41	834	805	461	2800	2103	2400
128	210	201	1532	1390	1463	222	162	188	50	40	45	802	791	800	3100	2826	2970
97	136	116	2082	1448	1778	108	131	118	62	72	72	249	222	233	2734	2129	2454
150	178	164	1778	1416	1599	171	148	167	26	29	27	840	843	200	2908	2519	2756
27	28	28	881	647	639	472	847	410	47	50	48	878	840	859	2829	2104	2208
40	39	34	492	445	467	853	178	865	29	70	46	658	722	698	1208	1893	1847
23	36	34	522	821	823	444	806	878	41	65	49	820	813	916	2100	2040	2123
100	130	109	1712	1956	1834	122	97	106	44	33	41	672	836	813	2400	3163	2836
25	27	27	1897	1027	1159	116	78	97	78	40	42	215	274	244	1771	1808	1683
61	62	62	1601	1229	1225	118	90	99	40	45	48	808	853	836	2200	1960	2080
136	261	222	1229	1633	1434	986	709	855	40	39	38	838	410	808	3741	2743	2748
51	45	53	1604	1519	1490	732	644	690	44	40	47	200	220	220	2124	2007	2007
104	101	102	1621	1546	1479	816	681	743	58	28	44	208	200	277	2822	2107	2964

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISIONS	SELECTED AREAS (Urban and Rural.)	POPULATION.						DEATHS ACCORDING					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.		Cholera.			Small-pox.		
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BENGAL.	1. Burdwan	Urban ..	16,230	16,081	32,311	6'	5,366	37	28	65	...	...	...
		Rural ...	51,646	50,336	102,005	194'	523	68	96	154	...	...	...
		Total ...	67,876	66,417	134,293	200'	671	105	124	219	...	...	...
	2. Bankura	Urban ..	8,693	8,600	17,293	13	1,291	84	78	162	8	2	10
		Rural ...	7,440	7,692	15,132	28	517	11	4	15	...	...	...
		Total ...	16,133	16,292	32,425	41	788	95	82	177	8	2	10
	3. Joorhoom	Urban ...	4,617	4,381	9,001	5'	1,500	1	...	1	1	2	3
		Rural ...	33,600	36,490	70,090	235	293	30	82	112	4	16	20
		Total ...	38,217	40,871	79,088	240'	329	41	82	123	5	18	23
	4. Midnapore	Urban ...	16,110	15,341	31,451	63	5,079	36	13	49	1	5	6
		Rural ...	72,189	78,065	150,254	497'	339	135	60	195	7	4	11
		Total ...	88,300	93,406	181,706	560'	394	171	73	244	8	9	17
PRESIDENCY.	5. Hooghly	Urban ...	31,791	31,700	63,491	10'	6,359	61	34	95	1	1	2
		Rural ...	10,742	21,567	32,309	48'	860	17	15	32	1	...	1
		Total ...	42,533	53,267	95,800	58	1,809	78	49	127	2	1	3
	6. Howrah	Urban ...	54,008	45,646	99,654	12'	8,148	313	145	458	10	13	23
		Rural ...	12,544	15,071	27,615	4'	6,403	26	27	53	...	...	...
		Total ...	66,552	60,717	127,269	16'	7,712	339	172	511	10	13	23
	7. 24 Pargunnahs	Urban ...	14,348	12,015	26,363	7'00	3,813	60	53	113	3	3	6
		Rural ...	9,330	5,760	15,090	17'00	1,011	15	12	27	...	...	...
		Total ...	23,678	17,775	41,453	24'00	1,815	75	65	140	3	3	6
	8. Nuddea	Urban ...	12,871	13,879	26,750	7'	3,821	14	10	24	3	1	4
		Rural ...	10,481	10,100	20,581	35'	626	2	2	4	...	...	...
		Total ...	23,352	23,979	47,331	40'	1,195	16	12	28	3	1	4
RAJSHAHY.	9. Jessore	Urban ...	4,639	3,513	8,152	6'78	1,705	23	18	41	...	...	...
		Rural ...	5,771	5,806	11,577	6'	1,929	20	29	49	3	1	4
		Total ...	10,410	9,319	19,729	10'78	1,830	43	47	90	3	1	4
	10. Moorshedabad	Urban ...	2,600	2,303	4,903	88	5,544	6	3	9	35	47	82
		Rural ...	2,213	2,459	4,672	4'1	1,134	...	4	4	...	3	3
		Total ...	4,813	4,762	9,575	4'98	1,911	6	7	13	35	50	85
	11. Dinapore	Urban ...	7,700	5,343	13,043	4'15	3,143	3	6	9	...	...	...
		Rural ...	5,100	4,938	10,038	13'16	768	15	14	29	...	4	4
		Total ...	12,800	10,281	23,081	17'31	1,833	18	20	38	...	4	4
	12. Malda	Urban ...	6,460	6,390	12,850	2'	6,450	76	54	130	...	...	...
		Rural ...	6,771	5,291	12,062	3'	6,354	23	15	38	7	1	8
		Total ...	13,231	11,681	24,912	5'	6,384	100	69	168	7	1	8

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.								
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
891	730	1,621	16	4	18				2	2	4	2		2
875	648	1,523	107	91	198	1	4	5				1	1	2
1,446	1,173	2,619	121	95	216	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	1	4
59	86	145	46	30	76	1		1				1	1	2
60	71	131	8	8	16							2		2
138	107	245	56	38	94	1		1				6	1	7
80	80	160	8	1	9	1		1						
1,148	1,104	2,252	2	4	6	1	1	2	1		1	2		2
1,272	1,144	2,416	10	5	15	2	1	3	1		1	3		3
158	113	271	75	83	158	2		2	2	2	6	3	1	4
1,534	1,252	2,786	273	246	519	1		1		1	1	3	6	9
1,602	1,305	2,907	248	279	527	3		3	3	4	7	6	7	13
402	304	706	72	90	162		3	3	2		2	6	1	7
313	296	609	36	32	68		1	1	1		1	1		1
608	600	1,208	106	122	228		6	6	3		3	7	1	8
1,037	707	1,744	318	246	564	3	3	16	5		5	11	6	17
141	100	241	66	80	146	6		6				2		2
1,178	807	1,985	302	282	584	14	3	17	6		6	13	6	19
377	267	644	22	58	170	4	4	8	1		1	1	2	3
140	102	242	35	45	80	2		2	1		1			
420	410	830	117	131	248	6	4	10	2		2	1	2	3
130	120	250	6	1	7	6	1	7	1		1	2		2
80	79	159	1	2	3	1	1	2				2		2
216	196	412	7	3	10	7	2	9	1		1	6		6
68	53	121				1		1				1		1
81	80	161	10	13	23									
140	123	263	10	12	22	1		1				1		1
70	52	122	6	3	9								1	1
40	48	88												
138	100	238	6	3	9								1	1
225	145	370				1		1						
115	84	199	9	5	14							2		2
240	222	462	9	3	12	1		1				2		2
106	107	213	11	2	13					1	1	1	1	2
120	121	241	5	1	6									
228	226	454	16	4	20					1	1	1	1	2

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISIONS.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES.—(Continued.)												Cholera.			
		Injuries.—(Continued.)						From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.						
		Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.			Total from injuries.												
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
BUDWAH.	1. Burdwan	Urban ...	5	4	9	9	6	15	22	18	45	990	786	1,766	227	174	401
	Rural ...	6	5	11	8	10	18	40	37	67	798	650	1,448	131	170	301	
	Total ...	11	9	20	17	16	33	60	45	112	1,778	1,436	3,218	358	344	702	
	2. Bankura	Urban	3	1	3	43	51	94	244	193	437	928	901	1,829
	Rural ...	...	1	1	2	1	4	31	18	49	122	102	224	143	92	235
	Total ...	...	1	1	5	2	7	74	69	143	366	295	661	1,071	1,013	2,084
	3. Bhojpur	Urban	1	1	1	1	3	37	17	54	187	101	288	31	...	31
	Rural ...	2	2	4	6	3	9	201	180	381	1,433	1,330	2,763	115	87	202	
	Total ...	2	3	5	7	4	11	228	197	425	1,630	1,431	3,061	126	87	213	
	4. Midnapore	Urban ...	2	1	3	10	5	15	52	39	91	332	208	540	223	84	307
	Rural ...	31	18	49	35	23	58	340	290	630	2,333	1,950	4,283	146	82	228	
	Total ...	33	19	52	45	28	73	392	329	721	2,665	2,158	4,823	169	166	335	
5. Hooghly	Urban ...	2	5	7	10	9	19	67	45	122	703	543	1,246	191	108	299	
Rural ...	1	1	2	3	2	5	32	41	73	423	386	809	50	60	110		
Total ...	3	6	9	13	11	24	99	86	185	1,126	929	2,055	241	168	409		
6. Howrah	Urban ...	10	5	15	34	10	44	46	28	74	1,763	1,168	2,931	578	331	909	
Rural ...	1	1	2	9	1	10	13	8	21	233	172	405	207	208	415		
Total ...	11	6	17	43	11	54	59	36	95	1,996	1,340	3,336	785	539	1,324		
PRESIDENCY.	7. 24 Pargannas	Urban ...	4	2	6	10	9	19	88	74	162	520	496	1,016	418	410	828
	Rural ...	1	1	2	4	1	5	36	28	64	230	210	440	100	120	220	
	Total ...	5	3	8	14	10	24	124	102	226	750	706	1,456	518	530	1,048	
	8. Nuddea	Urban ...	3	3	6	13	4	16	117	73	190	283	218	501	106	120	226
	Rural ...	5	8	13	8	9	17	31	19	50	128	111	239	110	119	229	
	Total ...	8	11	19	21	13	33	148	92	240	411	329	740	216	239	455	
	9. Jessore	Urban ...	2	...	2	6	...	6	...	1	1	95	72	167	493	512	1,005
	Rural ...	...	2	2	...	2	2	21	14	35	135	138	273	346	462	808
	Total ...	2	2	4	4	2	6	21	15	36	230	210	440	839	974	1,813	
	10. Moorshedabad	Urban	1	1	2	6	2	10	134	107	241	230	86	316
	Rural ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	50	55	105	104	86	190
	Total ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	6	2	10	184	162	346	334	172	506	
11. Dinapore	Urban ...	1	3	4	3	3	6	30	22	52	280	119	399	38	112	150	
Rural ...	...	4	4	3	4	6	70	64	134	211	175	386	294	283	577	
Total ...	1	7	8	4	7	11	100	86	186	491	394	885	132	395	527		
12. Malda	Urban ...	1	...	1	3	3	4	12	17	29	207	183	390	1174	843	2,017	
Rural ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	32	25	57	196	164	360	671	233	904		
Total ...	2	1	3	3	3	6	44	42	86	403	347	750	1,845	1,076	2,921		

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873—(Continued.)

RATIO OF DEATHS OF 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISEASE.

Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.			All other causes.			On total deaths from all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	54.80	45.53	50.15	75	24	50	55	37	46	17.8	90	130	60.15	40.80	54.87
.....	.....	.....	11.11	8.77	9.97	2.97	1.80	1.84	15	10	12	77	58	68	15.45	13.03	14.25
.....	.....	.....	21.07	17.65	19.36	1.78	1.43	1.60	25	24	24	1.01	64	83	20.17	21.00	20.58
92	24	50	6.78	4.44	5.65	5.52	8.70	4.64	25	12	17	4.94	0.20	5.50	28.06	22.85	25.08
.....	.....	.....	9.65	9.23	9.15	1.04	1.04	1.04	39	13	20	4.05	2.54	3.19	15.96	13.26	14.60
48	12	71	7.53	6.70	7.01	3.43	2.60	2.92	30	12	21	4.53	4.30	4.45	21.40	18.68	20.07
21	45	33	19.27	18.24	18.77	1.75	2.25	2.00	21	23	22	5.01	5.97	5.49	29.07	23.05	26.46
11	43	24	35.13	30.24	32.59	1.05	1.0	1.04	17	108	112	5.10	4.98	5.12	42.02	30.00	36.23
13	44	23	53.25	24.10	31.02	2.0	1.2	1.4	18	100	113	6.21	4.81	5.40	41.06	62.22	50.94
90	32	10	9.50	7.51	8.20	4.05	2.11	3.42	63	30	47	5.22	2.58	3.65	22.31	14.61	18.56
60	65	77	21.11	17.13	19.17	8.78	3.30	5.57	45	54	41	4.83	3.04	4.25	30.00	27.51	28.75
69	10	00	19.13	13.41	17.29	3.04	3.15	3.14	30	33	42	4.54	3.40	4.01	32.08	25.77	28.97
63	63	65	15.47	12.30	13.83	2.20	2.85	2.54	31	28	29	2.10	1.72	1.91	27.05	22.91	25.37
65	62	62	15.85	13.72	14.74	1.92	1.48	1.64	16	60	12	2.04	1.90	2.27	26.77	22.50	24.67
65	61	60	15.62	12.92	14.25	2.00	2.24	2.10	25	20	22	2.32	1.70	2.05	27.11	21.25	24.06
27	20	28	19.18	16.18	17.63	5.97	6.03	6.70	62	43	54	85	64	76	32.58	26.50	29.57
.....	.....	.....	11.21	7.65	9.40	3.50	2.75	3.12	71	107	39	1.63	1.01	1.1	19.07	13.16	15.81
22	22	22	17.07	14.21	15.69	5.43	4.96	5.21	64	85	51	44	65	76	29.40	23.49	26.55
20	23	22	10.80	20.07	10.00	6.71	6.41	6.23	60	70	69	6.13	5.72	5.94	34.24	28.25	31.19
.....	.....	.....	15.95	17.35	16.62	3.76	4.00	3.90	42	11	27	3.85	3.18	3.55	28.50	20.98	24.74
12	13	13	17.08	19.32	18.42	4.94	6.04	5.40	50	60	55	5.22	4.70	4.96	31.04	33.47	32.25
23	07	14	10.10	8.64	9.34	2.6	1.07	1.85	93	38	59	9.60	5.25	7.10	21.90	15.70	18.60
...	...	...	8.20	7.75	7.98	60	19	14	76	88	82	2.95	1.84	2.41	12.20	10.79	11.50
12	01	08	9.21	8.20	8.75	20	12	21	85	34	69	6.33	3.82	5.00	17.54	13.60	15.58
.....	.....	.....	14.64	13.08	13.86	.....	.....	.....	66	...	40	...	28	12	23.87	21.90	22.88
61	17	31	14.03	13.77	13.90	1.78	2.23	1.98	64	17	31	5.65	2.41	3.02	27.29	27.72	27.51
28	10	20	14.31	14.37	14.29	98	1.80	1.10	34	21	30	2.01	1.60	1.82	20.77	20.28	20.51
15.46	30.40	16.72	30.38	22.67	26.71	2.90	1.30	1.55	43	30	30	5.08	80	2.03	31.35	40.40	35.15
...	1.23	64	23.15	19.68	20.45	...	...	...	45	...	31	...	...	...	2.00	22.50	25.07
7.57	0.54	8.60	20.60	21.08	20.84	1.34	1.53	1.44	20	21	20	1.06	42	1.04	28.25	24.14	26.22
.....	.....	.....	23.29	27.70	25.50	.....	.....	.....	25	56	75	3.90	6.11	3.96	23.76	28.50	25.66
.....	21	30	23.24	17.91	19.42	1.76	1.01	1.30	30	61	50	13.78	13.06	13.54	41.37	25.45	30.46
.....	28	17	20.34	23.54	21.78	70	68	60	31	68	47	7.51	6.95	6.95	20.79	24.48	22.74
.....	.....	.....	16.40	16.22	16.36	1.70	1.46	1.58	30	31	31	1.95	2.05	2.23	22.91	24.50	23.23
1.46	19	79	23.15	22.58	22.85	1.04	1.10	1.07	30	15	19	6.70	4.72	5.60	41.51	30.30	35.77
68	68	24	20.12	19.60	19.80	1.42	2.1	1.7	25	25	25	3.91	2.50	2.75	26.00	20.00	23.00

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISION.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	POPULATION.						DEATHS ACCORDING TO					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.		Cholera.			Small-pox.		
								Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
RAJSHAHY (Continued.)	13. Rajshahy	Urban ...	4,639	4,737	9,376	3	3,224	0	4	13	1	4	1
		Rural ...	10,090	11,100	22,090	35.82	616	121	174	258	2	1	2
		Total ...	15,010	15,835	31,754	34.42	417	133	184	271	3	1	4
	14. Rangpur	Urban ...	9,893	4,060	14,953	5.13	2,303	2	1	3	1	1	2
		Rural ...	4,925	3,354	8,279	10.10	481	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	24.72	650	2	1	3	1	1	2
	15. Bograh	Urban ...	3,343	2,520	5,872	1.33	4,115	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Rural ...	6,472	6,044	13,156	26.5	495	0	9	18	...	...	...
		Total ...	9,815	8,108	19,008	27.53	684	13	9	24	...	...	...
	16. Pubna	Urban ...	7,931	7,870	15,730	2	7,965	9	1	10	4	1	5
		Rural ...	9,190	9,840	19,270	10	1,927	11	4	15	1	...	1
		Total ...	17,211	17,710	35,006	12	2,917	20	5	25	5	1	6
COCH BEHAR.	17. Darjeeling	Urban ...	2,108	1,040	3,157	1.07	1,602	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rural ...	6,943	4,854	11,257	62.71	170	3	3	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	8,511	5,908	14,411	64.08	222	3	3	6	...	...	...
	18. Julpigowra	Urban ...	3,837	2,444	6,281	6	1,046	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Rural ...	24,465	23,717	48,185	164	203	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Total ...	28,302	26,161	54,466	170	320	2	...	2	4	...	4
	19. Gosiaparah	Urban ...	3,704	2,353	6,057	1.16	5,223	15	7	22	14	17	31
		Rural ...	2,680	2,465	5,145	6	867	4	2	10	23	13	36
		Total ...	6,384	4,818	11,206	7.10	1,595	23	9	32	37	30	67
	20. Dacca	Urban ...	37,305	31,817	69,212	17	117,250	102	37	139	3	6	9
		Rural ...	23,313	27,545	52,858	28.26	1,570	67	85	152	...	2	2
		Total ...	62,709	59,362	122,070	24.73	4,244	169	122	291	3	7	10
DACCA.	21. Farzeestore	Urban ...	1,787	570	2,356	1.46	5,100	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Rural ...	2,942	3,305	6,247	3.24	1,102	3	3	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,729	3,874	8,593	5.70	1,507	4	3	7	...	...	...
	22. Backergunge	Urban ...	10,117	4,107	14,224	10.40	1,355	20	12	38	...	...	...
		Rural ...	7,004	6,048	13,052	22.68	601	26	29	55	1	3	4
		Total ...	17,121	10,755	27,876	33.17	810	52	41	93	1	3	4
	23. Mymensing	Urban ...	39,787	17,230	58,017	8	4,762	50	55	133	42	57	70
		Rural ...	8,631	8,327	16,958	2	8,435	11	2	13	6	3	9
		Total ...	28,418	25,557	53,978	10	3,590	91	55	146	48	60	88
	24. Sylhet	Urban ...	9,314	7,632	16,946	13.18	1,278	27	14	41	...	...	...
		Rural ...	10,690	11,471	22,161	4.4	5,037	9	6	15	4	5	9
		Total ...	20,004	19,103	39,107	17.58	2,218	36	20	56	6	6	9
DACCA.	25. Cachar	Urban ...	2,923	806	3,729	5.39	1,133	6	5	11	1	...	...
		Rural ...	2,191	2,010	4,141	5.62	730	3	7	10	8	12	20
		Total ...	5,054	2,815	7,870	8.91	893	9	12	21	9	12	21

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

To Diseases.

Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.								
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
134	105	239	4	1	7		1	1						
285	253	538	4	8	7		9	9	1		1	1		1
400	338	747	10	4	14		8	8	1		1	8		8
120	84	187	39	7	46	1		1						
41	87	78										1	1	2
170	85	255	39	7	46	1		1				1	1	2
70	47	126										1		1
187	174	361											1	1
240	221	471										1	1	2
190	148	348	7	2	9	1	1	2	4		4	1	1	2
202	127	329	27	17	44							1	4	5
304	275	579	14	10	24	1	1	2	4		4	8	6	7
33	19	72	6	5	11									
138	54	192	4	3	11				1		1	1		1
101	73	204	14	6	22				1		1	1		1
85	28	143	2	1	3								1	1
350	242	592	6	4	10							4	6	14
411	300	711	8	5	13							8	7	15
77	68	145	41	15	56							3		3
90	50	120	7	6	12								2	2
147	118	265	48	26	69							3	2	5
343	302	774	46	25	71	1		1	1	2	3	7	2	9
169	156	395	30	17	47	1		1				8	0	15
541	627	1,068	78	92	118	2		2	1	2	3	10	4	24
7	7	14	4	1	5				1		1			
67	44	101	8	10	18		2	2					1	1
61	51	115	12	11	23		2	2	1		1		1	1
116	92	208	28	9	35	1	2	3	5	2	7	3		5
150	81	219	4	4	8							1		1
245	179	418	30	13	43	1	2	3	5	2	7	4		6
279	255	532	21	11	32					1	1			
346	300	740	7	6	13									
625	621	1,246	23	17	40					1	1			
93	67	160	26	26	40	1		1	1		1	1	1	3
80	46	102	27	13	40	1		1	1		1		2	2
182	60	242	47	29	86	2		2	2		2	1	3	4
27	13	30	6	1	5							1		1
28	19	47	7	7	14				1	1	2			1
48	33	77	11	8	19				1	1	2	2		2

DISTRICTS.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES.—(Continued.)												Others.		
		Injuries.—(Continued.)						From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.					
		Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.			Total from injuries.											
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
RAJSHAHIE.—(Continued.)	13. Rajshahye	{ Urban ..	1	1	2	2	4	11	11	22	158	123	276	1,222	54	1,276
	{ Rural ..	2	4	6	4	6	10	62	23	85	481	400	881	11,29	12,97	11,406
	Total ..	3	5	7	6	8	14	73	34	107	639	523	1,167	6,34	2,71	9,05
	14. Rungpore	{ Urban ..	1	1	1	1	2	23	16	39	126	84	270	20	30	30
	{ Rural ..				1	1	2	16	12	28	54	50	108			
	Total ..	1	1	2	2	4	39	28	67	253	134	387	14	11	12	
	15. Bograh	{ Urban ..				1	1	3	1	4	67	48	135	1,40		68
	{ Rural ..	2	5	7	2	6	8	23	23	46	201	216	417	1,30	1,33	1,37
	Total ..	2	5	7	3	6	9	26	24	50	268	264	532	1,32	97	1,15
	16. Pubna	{ Urban ..	6	2	7	11	4	15	36	30	66	263	196	440	1,14	12	95
{ Rural ..	2		2	3	4	7	10	7	17	254	139	413	1,17	40	77	
Total ..	7	2	9	14	8	22	46	37	83	517	345	862	1,16	28	71	
COOCH BEHAL.	17. Darjeeling	{ Urban ..						6	3	9	65	27	99			
	{ Rural ..	5		5	7		7	9	9	18	165	69	234	46	62	33
	Total ..	5		5	7		7	13	12	27	230	96	326	36	70	41
	18. Julpiguroo	{ Urban ..				1	1	1	6	7	91	60	167	26		16
	{ Rural ..	2	1	3	10	7	17	18	23	36	393	273	664	64		62
	Total ..	2	1	3	10	8	14	24	29	43	479	343	821	60		68
	19. Goalpara	{ Urban ..				3	3	10	11	21	160	118	278	404	2,93	3,62
	{ Rural ..		1	1		3	3	14	15	27	123	80	203	2,98	81	1,94
	Total ..		1	1	3	3	6	24	24	48	282	198	480	5,00	1,90	2,85
	20. Dacca	{ Urban ..	2		2	11	4	15	137	96	233	681	659	1,340	2,72	1,16	2,00
{ Rural ..				10	6	16	85	75	160	351	320	671	2,64	3,68	2,97	
Total ..	2		2	21	10	31	222	171	393	1,032	979	1,911	2,69	2,66	2,38	
21. Ferozdpore	{ Urban ..				1		1	3	1	4	18	9	25	35		42
{ Rural ..		1	1		4	4	20	10	30	88	71	169	1,01	30	96	
Total ..		1	1	1	4	5	23	11	34	104	80	184	34	77	81	
22. Backergunge	{ Urban ..	2	1	3	11	5	16	24	6	30	203	124	327	2,56	2,92	2,67
{ Rural ..					1	1	8	8	12	109	122	291	2,71	4,24	4,02	
Total ..	2	1	3	12	6	17	32	11	43	312	244	618	2,63	2,81	3,38	
DACCA.	23. Mymensing	{ Urban ..				1	1	103	121	224	587	456	1,043	2,74	3,07	3,09
	{ Rural ..	1	3	6	1	5	6	53	63	125	429	471	900	1,27	23	76
	Total ..	1	3	6	1	6	7	223	180	400	1,014	927	1,943	2,69	2,15	2,85
24. Sylhet	{ Urban ..				3	1	4	80	49	99	193	127	320	1,20	1,25	2,43
{ Rural ..	1		1	3	2	5	67	46	113	160	115	294	24	23	67	
Total ..	1		1	6	3	9	117	95	212	353	242	614	1,20	1,25	1,48	
25. Cachar	{ Urban ..				1		1	1	4	5	30	23	53	2,08	6,20	2,04
{ Rural ..					2	1	3	25	26	63	73	64	137	1,40	2,48	2,41
Total ..					3	1	4	26	30	68	103	87	220	1,78	4,26	2,08

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

RATIOS OF DEATHS OF 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.			All other causes.			On total deaths from all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
30	.....	10	35 10	23 17	23 07	1 31	21	72	40	42	41	2 23	2 22	2 27	20 97	23 97	20 92
18	00	12	23 06	20 00	23 46	36	27	31	24	24	45	5 44	2 07	2 34	43 00	26 00	29 95
19	00	12	23 00	31 34	23 23	63	23	44	17	30	44	4 38	2 14	2 34	20 02	23 03	20 43
10	20	13	13 00	11 00	12 50	3 04	1 41	3 00	10	20	13	2 12	2 23	2 02	10 79	10 00	10 79
.....	.....	.....	9 47	9 23	9 42	.....	.....	.....	23	24	24	3 00	2 01	2 38	13 41	12 94	12 64
07	11	06	11 00	10 00	11 40	2 74	78	1 00	14	22	17	2 74	2 14	2 00	17 50	10 00	10 79
.....	.....	.....	23 03	18 58	21 45	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	16	2 00	2 00	2 00	20 02	10 97	20 00
.....	.....	.....	23 40	20 71	20 26	.....	.....	.....	30	20	20	3 55	2 45	2 50	21 05	23 43	21 74
.....	.....	.....	23 00	24 47	24 77	.....	.....	.....	31	23	47	2 05	2 01	2 03	20 34	20 71	20 44
20	12	31	24 00	18 78	21 36	2 09	23	27	1 40	50	16	4 58	3 70	4 10	22 40	23 00	20 34
10	05	03	21 51	12 04	17 08	2 27	1 71	2 23	31	40	30	1 40	70	2 00	27 05	14 00	21 40
20	03	17	23 08	15 47	19 23	1 97	1 03	1 51	31	43	62	2 05	2 04	2 37	20 06	19 42	20 02
.....	.....	.....	23 14	18 11	23 20	2 04	4 76	3 48	.....	.....	.....	2 34	2 45	2 31	25 20	27 27	21 26
.....	.....	.....	21 56	11 12	17 02	1 24	02	07	1 09	.....	08	1 40	1 35	1 20	27 90	15 20	23 71
.....	.....	.....	22 44	12 50	18 31	1 04	1 25	1 52	23	.....	48	1 76	2 03	1 57	20 27	17 41	24 40
03	.....	31	22 10	23 72	22 70	03	40	47	.....	40	18	2 20	2 40	1 11	23 71	27 00	24 00
06	.....	04	14 04	10 20	12 41	24	10	20	20	20	20	2 20	2 00	2 00	15 05	11 05	12 70
14	07	15 37	11 40	17 60	20	16	23	35	20	33	40	1 10	78	10 98	19 07	15 07	15 07
3 77	7 22	5 11	20 70	28 20	23 24	11 03	6 37	9 23	20	.....	40	2 09	4 07	3 40	43 14	00 10	45 00
5 58	5 27	6 09	20 11	20 24	23 32	2 01	2 02	2 33	.....	1 21	59	5 22	5 27	5 34	45 02	24 20	40 42
5 79	6 23	5 97	23 01	24 40	23 54	7 51	4 10	0 00	40	02	53	3 70	4 09	4 20	44 12	42 34	43 06
06	15	11	10 21	12 31	11 18	1 23	78	1 03	29	12	21	3 00	3 01	3 30	18 21	17 56	17 91
.....	07	08	6 23	4 90	5 56	1 18	61	2 00	30	21	50	3 35	2 78	3 42	13 90	11 41	12 60
04	11	08	8 62	8 87	8 74	1 21	70	2 00	23	16	23	3 54	2 99	3 21	10 40	14 20	15 00
.....	.....	.....	8 91	12 33	5 94	2 23	1 78	2 15	20	.....	42	1 07	1 78	1 70	8 00	10 10	10 00
.....	.....	.....	19 37	13 31	16 16	2 71	3 02	2 29	.....	1 21	64	6 79	3 02	4 90	20 91	21 40	20 40
.....	.....	.....	13 03	13 19	13 20	2 53	2 54	2 07	21	1 03	09	6 94	2 54	3 05	21 90	20 97	21 41
.....	.....	.....	11 40	22 40	14 02	2 50	2 19	2 40	1 00	1 21	1 12	2 07	1 40	2 10	20 00	20 19	22 90
14	45	20	18 41	12 12	15 28	07	60	05	14	.....	07	1 14	75	05	24 12	18 20	21 21
05	27	14	14 30	16 08	14 00	1 75	1 20	1 35	70	40	20	1 00	1 02	1 04	21 73	22 07	22 17
2 02	2 14	2 07	03 43	13 53	13 48	1 01	03	04	.....	00	02	7 05	7 02	7 52	20 28	20 40	27 00
00	35	23	20 24	40 77	40 21	20	71	70	11	20	25	6 70	7 79	7 28	40 07	20 40	28 00
1 00	1 30	1 20	21 23	24 30	23 08	20	06	31	03	23	13	7 57	7 27	7 43	54 50	20 25	20 00
.....	.....	.....	0 00	6 24	3 21	2 14	2 45	2 73	32	13	23	5 00	6 50	5 07	20 75	18 19	19 00
27	45	40	5 31	3 74	4 00	2 23	1 12	1 40	28	17	105	6 20	4 00	5 00	15 30	10 02	12 51
19	20	23	7 20	4 73	6 20	2 24	2 05	2 29	20	15	23	2 04	4 50	5 43	18 00	12 25	10 73
04	.....	20	5 51	10 12	4 04	1 20	1 24	1 44	24	.....	20	24	4 05	1 34	10 25	24 25	14 21
3 78	4 97	4 52	13 12	9 45	11 24	2 20	2 40	2 38	03	40	73	11 78	10 00	10 21	24 23	41 79	27 01
1 70	4 28	2 00	8 30	11 20	9 78	2 17	2 34	2 41	20	25	20	5 14	14 01	9 04	20 27	27 00	20 00

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISION.	SELECTED AREAS (Urban and Rural.)	POPULATION.					DEATHS according to					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Cholera.			Small-pox.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHITTAGONG.	36. Chittagong	Urban ...	16,469	16,761	23,200	973	2,300	46	26	74	.....	.....
		Rural ...	13,797	16,411	30,118	637	485	18	6	23	.....	.....
		Total ...	30,266	33,172	53,318	7175	771	64	32	97	.....	.....
	37. Chittagong Hill Tracts	Urban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rural ...	3,076	1,961	5,037	23.64	325	7	5	12	.....	.....
		Total ...	3,076	1,961	5,037	23.64	325	7	5	12	.....	.....
	38. Noakhali	Urban ...	5,777	4,296	10,073	3	3,324	12	10	22	1	1
		Rural ...	5,400	5,035	10,435	24	434	14	13	27	.....	.....
		Total ...	11,177	9,331	20,508	27	762	26	23	49	1	1
	39. Tipperah	Urban ...	7,000	4,940	11,940	4.63	2,700	70	48	118	.....	.....
		Rural ...	6,324	6,036	12,360	.....	.....	10	11	21	13	13
		Total ...	13,324	10,976	24,300	4.63	2,700	80	59	139	13	13
	40. Patna	Urban ...	21,143	21,516	42,659	2.34	23,900	139	144	283	23	23
		Rural ...	16,505	16,825	33,330	20.07	1,215	101	60	176	41	29
		Total ...	37,648	38,341	75,989	20.01	4,503	240	207	447	64	52
	41. Gya	Urban ...	30,200	40,355	70,555	13.27	5,067	129	182	311	73	70
		Rural ...	132,253	153,237	285,490	3.54	894	304	361	785	72	64
		Total ...	162,453	193,592	356,045	5.40	731	433	543	1,096	145	134
	42. Shahabad	Urban ...	6,700	7,075	13,775	3	1,731	63	49	111	13	13
		Rural ...	9,514	8,083	17,597	23.73	664	42	69	100	27	24
		Total ...	16,214	15,158	31,372	33.73	639	105	118	217	40	37
	43. Tirhoot	Urban ...	45,332	40,341	85,673	14	6,119	184	139	302	11	17
		Rural ...	26,910	17,070	43,980	18.12	3,745	104	71	175	86	62
		Total ...	72,242	57,411	129,653	27.12	4,777	269	200	477	97	79
	44. Sarun	Urban ...	24,405	24,975	49,380	11	5,216	194	146	330	116	96
		Rural ...	19,651	20,516	40,167	46.5	443	87	87	114	173	160
		Total ...	44,056	45,491	89,547	58.5	1,733	241	209	444	289	256
	45. Chumparan	Urban ...	16,015	11,020	27,035	10.91	2,604	8	8	16	24	16
		Rural ...	3,185	2,345	5,530	2.56	1,229	61	60	120	5	1
		Total ...	19,200	13,365	32,565	13.47	3,833	69	77	146	29	17
	46. Monghyr	Urban ...	13,670	13,604	27,274	1.03	13,827	10	9	19	15	8
		Rural ...	9,966	10,420	20,386	22.75	904	26	13	44	24	24
		Total ...	23,636	24,024	47,660	24.41	1,919	36	27	60	39	32
	47. Bhagalpore	Urban ...	15,335	14,515	29,850	3.93	10,130	25	26	50	46	53
		Rural ...	5,565	3,835	9,400	13.74	690	1	3	4	2	3
		Total ...	20,900	18,350	39,250	16.77	3,320	26	29	54	48	56
	48. Purneah	Urban ...	9,077	6,280	15,357	20	302	72	71	143	7	7
		Rural ...	10,167	9,577	19,744	14.7	124	6	3	9	6	6
		Total ...	19,244	15,857	35,101	16.7	214	78	74	152	13	13
	49. Sonthal Pergunnahs	Urban ...	8,302	9,721	18,023	40	386	1	1	2	23	23
		Rural ...	11,332	11,184	22,516	11.55	197	17	14	31	4	1
		Total ...	19,634	20,905	40,539	16.55	266	18	15	33	27	24

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.								
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
237	238	475	5	2	7	1		1		1	1	2	2	4
310	228	538	22	26	48								4	4
597	490	1,087	27	24	51	1		1		1	1	2	2	4
26	18	44	2	2	4							1		1
26	16	42	2	2	4							1		1
100	97	197	8	2	10								1	1
163	123	286	4		4								2	2
232	220	452	12	2	14								2	2
91	80	171	3		3							1		1
59	79	138		6	6								1	1
150	189	339	3	6	9							1	1	2
268	270	538	141	135	276	1	1	2	11	9	20	4	4	8
265	290	555	70	46	116		2	2	2		2	2	2	4
520	520	1,040	211	141	352	1	4	5	15	9	24	4	6	10
744	623	1,367	180	88	268							10	3	13
1,100	844	1,944	82	23	105	1	9	10	2	1	3	19	16	35
1,807	1,547	3,354	245	141	386	1	9	10	2	1	3	20	10	30
101	80	181	23	19	42								5	5
153	135	288	16	15	31									
234	237	471	46	24	70								5	5
521	400	921	122	74	196				2	2	4	6	7	13
441	263	704	177	135	312	2	1	3	2	3	5	13	13	26
592	765	1,357	239	200	439	2	1	3	4	5	9	14	19	33
242	224	466	116	92	208	1	2	3	2	3	5	3	6	9
705	491	1,196	173	110	283		5	5	4	7	11	9	6	15
687	743	1,430	245	208	453	1	11	12	6	10	16	13	14	27
126	144	270	25	43	68	1		1	4	5	9	1	1	2
19	23	42	8	3	11									
217	164	381	63	44	107	1		1	4	6	10	1	2	3
297	200	497	57	56	113				7	2	9	6	2	8
190	153	343	17	21	38				2	2	4	1	2	3
400	263	663	24	73	97				5	5	10	4	4	8
44	22	66	11	4	15				4	6	10	1	2	3
110	86	196	5	1	6				1		1	2	1	3
124	110	234	16	6	22				3	6	9	2	2	4
213	140	353	8	2	10	1		1						
228	163	391	11	16	27				4	5	9	9	4	13
273	311	584	14	19	33	1		1	4	5	9	9	5	14
297	241	538	24	6	30		1	1	2	1	3	1		1
248	204	452	6	2	8				1	1	2	1	2	3
420	246	666	20	16	36		1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases and the Ratios of Mortality

DISTRICTS.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES.												Cholera.		
		Injuries.—(Contd.)						From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.					
		Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.			Total from injuries.											
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHITTAGONG.	26. Chittagong { Urban ... ..	...	...	...	3	3	6	50	66	116	367	335	702	817	706	1523
	... .. { Rural	1	...	...	1	4	5	9	16	25	360	279	639	131	304	435
	... .. Total	1	...	...	4	7	11	59	82	141	727	614	1,341	948	1010	1958
	27. Chittagong Hill Tracts { Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... .. { Rural	3	...	3	4	...	4	2	...	2	41	24	65	227	253	480
28. Noakhali { Urban ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	3	21	35	56	143	137	280	307	233	540	
... .. { Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	26	20	46	226	188	414	255	207	462	
... .. Total ... ..	...	1	1	...	4	4	47	55	102	369	325	694	562	440	1002	
29. Tipperah { Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	30	24	54	183	150	333	937	908	1845
	... .. { Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	64	60	124	148	179	327	190	193	383
	... .. Total ... ..	...	...	...	4	1	5	94	84	178	331	329	660	597	597	1194
30. Patna { Urban	2	3	5	18	17	35	184	161	345	759	739	1,498	607	675	1282	
	... .. { Rural	1	4	5	5	9	14	105	85	190	587	517	1,104	647	410	1,057
	... .. Total	3	7	10	23	26	49	289	246	535	1,346	1,256	2,602	1,254	1,085	2,339
31. Oyn { Urban	3	1	4	12	4	16	317	103	420	1,306	1,320	2,626	402	463	865	
	... .. { Rural	51	13	64	53	38	91	125	88	213	1,333	1,433	2,766	334	235	569
	... .. Total	54	14	68	65	42	107	442	191	733	2,639	2,753	5,392	736	708	1,444
32. Shahabad { Urban	3	...	3	2	3	5	17	11	28	324	198	522	940	678	1618	
	... .. { Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	19	263	246	509	441	371	812
	... .. Total	3	...	3	2	3	5	32	15	47	587	444	1,031	1,381	1,049	2,421
33. Tirhoot { Urban	3	10	13	11	19	30	295	229	524	1,124	877	2,001	361	342	703	
	... .. { Rural	6	11	17	23	27	50	383	275	658	1,313	936	2,249	401	394	795
	... .. Total	9	21	30	34	46	80	678	504	1,182	2,437	1,813	4,250	762	736	1498
34. Sarun { Urban	8	8	16	14	17	31	230	177	407	951	787	1,738	647	503	1150	
	... .. { Rural	6	4	10	19	23	42	329	236	565	1,453	1,090	2,543	390	277	667
	... .. Total	14	12	26	33	40	73	559	413	972	2,404	1,877	4,281	1,037	780	1817
35. Chumpran { Urban ... ..	...	2	2	6	8	14	41	27	68	333	247	580	40	66	106	
	... .. { Rural ... ..	...	2	2	...	2	2	20	14	34	117	113	230	2704	3073	5777
	... .. Total ... ..	...	4	4	6	10	16	61	41	102	450	360	810	5704	5381	11085
36. Monghyr { Urban	1	3	4	11	6	17	93	84	177	402	370	772	78	66	144	
	... .. { Rural ... ..	...	3	3	3	3	11	35	28	63	304	272	576	260	172	432
	... .. Total	1	6	7	14	9	28	128	112	240	706	642	1,348	338	238	576
37. Bhagulpore { Urban	1	1	2	6	9	15	241	221	462	381	335	716	215	175	390	
	... .. { Rural	1	...	1	4	1	5	15	5	20	187	163	350	17	77	94
	... .. Total	2	1	3	10	10	20	256	226	482	568	498	1,066	232	252	484
38. Purneah { Urban	1	...	1	2	...	2	14	7	21	813	235	1,048	244	1113	1,257	
	... .. { Rural ... ..	...	...	...	13	10	23	13	18	31	306	217	523	20	20	40
	... .. Total	1	...	1	15	10	25	27	25	52	619	452	1,571	264	133	394
39. Sonthal Pargunnahs { Urban	2	1	3	5	3	8	60	41	101	370	306	676	19	10	29	
	... .. { Rural	1	4	5	3	10	13	37	18	55	267	184	451	161	125	286
	... .. Total	3	5	8	8	13	21	97	59	156	637	490	1,127	180	135	315

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

RATES OF DEATHS OF 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DIABASES.

Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.			All other causes.			On total deaths from all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	1348	2192	1051	24	10	27	20	27	25	220	618	428	2031	2112	2079
.....	.....	.....	2241	1270	1796	100	152	150	07	24	10	05	97	56	2027	1700	2121
.....	.....	.....	2010	1707	1861	00	100	90	14	25	19	220	201	220	2077	2020	2021
.....	.....	.....	045	008	570	05	131	90	120	.....	70	05	.....	20	1225	1012	1224
.....	.....	.....	045	008	570	05	131	90	120	.....	70	05	.....	20	1225	1012	1224
17	22	19	1741	2263	1927	128	60	90	.....	60	10	205	816	030	2030	2020	2021
.....	.....	.....	2215	2441	2027	72	.....	07	.....	20	10	473	200	624	2110	2120	2027
05	10	00	2002	2200	2027	100	21	07	.....	42	10	617	070	420	2020	2071	2020
.....	.....	.....	1137	1618	1820	27	.....	25	20	.....	20	200	200	270	2012	2100	2020
200	190	203	047	1200	1120	.....	90	60	.....	10	00	1020	1140	1140	2070	2040	2020
01	190	00	1044	1642	1825	21	04	35	20	00	10	004	221	720	2020	2040	2077
104	127	110	1200	1221	1219	000	015	041	05	77	01	070	724	001	2021	2000	2020
205	100	212	1000	1004	1001	440	273	257	23	03	03	070	000	200	2020	2070	2020
171	144	157	1615	1419	1417	074	400	019	02	07	04	700	004	700	2024	2020	2074
200	173	179	2000	1600	1821	000	210	312	20	00	20	000	470	041	2020	2020	2020
47	21	30	724	003	045	05	34	45	04	24	20	00	07	00	1207	040	1200
75	00	03	090	700	094	127	72	100	20	21	27	220	140	107	1147	1200	1200
170	123	151	1607	1200	1403	432	200	245	20	42	00	203	120	200	2020	2070	2020
004	470	419	1000	2741	2000	100	200	215	.....	.....	.....	127	70	120	2024	2020	2020
002	000	000	1200	1007	1725	277	200	278	12	04	10	107	120	100	2020	2020	2020
24	03	02	1140	001	1075	000	104	220	20	47	25	000	007	011	2020	2170	2020
031	044	037	1701	2020	1820	000	700	710	04	120	111	1470	1220	1400	2020	2020	2020
120	125	125	1800	1211	1222	410	204	302	00	70	00	000	004	011	2020	2100	2021
000	030	072	090	070	034	004	027	005	00	20	00	044	010	720	2020	2075	2020
075	023	045	0027	2303	2077	000	000	700	00	121	100	1070	1100	1411	2024	2020	2020
090	030	000	2023	1003	1775	000	414	000	00	04	70	1103	004	1000	2020	2020	2020
240	150	150	1220	1179	1211	040	370	307	07	00	00	200	220	240	2070	2020	2020
127	44	90	070	1024	040	000	123	040	.....	00	00	1101	023	000	2020	2020	2121
140	123	141	1190	1104	1170	040	307	042	22	70	00	200	200	220	2020	2020	2020
115	00	07	1623	1820	1523	020	300	000	00	44	04	720	017	000	2170	2070	2020
240	025	205	1020	1402	1722	170	200	100	00	70	00	001	000	007	2020	2020	2020
173	174	175	2720	1804	1644	071	011	040	01	07	00	001	000	000	2110	2020	2020
000	007	020	200	140	210	71	30	40	20	00	00	1071	1001	1020	2024	2021	2070
25	120	74	1070	2023	2102	07	20	05	71	25	03	200	120	212	2021	2070	2020
220	010	007	720	000	007	70	20	05	47	05	00	1224	1210	1210	2070	2020	2070
75	100	07	2221	2210	2200	21	21	21	20	.....	12	144	100	100	2024	2020	2020
00	00	70	2027	1707	2122	100	107	120	127	104	120	110	107	101	2020	2020	2020
00	04	70	2223	1940	2100	70	112	00	70	00	00	121	100	140	2120	2020	2021
040	000	044	2704	2400	2500	200	21	100	02	00	41	001	470	020	2020	2071	2070
05	00	25	1700	020	1200	00	71	00	20	00	07	040	100	200	2020	1220	1040
120	120	120	2215	1840	1925	144	70	120	20	00	00	470	001	000	2020	2020	2047

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISIONS.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	POPULATION.					DEATHS ACCORDING					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Cholera.			Small-pox.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ORISSA.	40. Outtack { Urban	53,362	55,071	72,513	25.55	2,833	109	125	334	14	18	30
	{ Rural	7,159	7,075	14,234	17.53	946	3	5	8	0	3	14
	Total	45,421	45,796	87,147	46.98	1,901	112	130	342	20	24	44
	41. Pooree... .. { Urban	13,077	10,618	22,695	2.37	7,305	40	30	85	...	...	...
	{ Rural	5,249	5,081	10,329	23.07	447	6	1	7	1	3	4
	Total	17,325	15,699	33,024	25.94	1,273	53	37	95	1	3	4
	42. Balasore { Urban	9,020	9,214	18,233	6.5	2,900	56	52	108	3	...	3
	{ Rural	4,674	5,718	11,390	27.1	420	29	15	44	2	...	2
	Total	14,703	14,950	29,653	33.6	992	85	67	152	4	...	4
	43. Humsorebagh { Urban	6,512	4,758	11,030	2.3	4,604	4	2	6	6	4	10
	{ Rural	3,987	3,569	7,466	33.1	225	...	...	...	3	1	4
	Total	10,499	8,307	18,506	35.4	822	4	2	0	9	5	14
CHOTA NAGPUR.	44. Lohardugga { Urban	6,860	5,236	12,096	3.8	3,237	60	23	83	21	21	42
	{ Rural	9,352	9,548	18,900	86.5	235	25	40	77	11	12	23
	Total	16,212	14,814	31,026	81.1	368	85	72	160	32	33	65
	45. Singhbhum { Urban	2,551	2,289	4,823	1	4,823	5	...	5	...	1	1
	{ Rural	11,637	11,949	23,585	231	101	14	16	30	...	...	...
	Total	14,071	14,137	28,208	232	120	19	16	55	...	...	1
	46. Manbhum... .. { Urban	3,026	2,670	5,696	3	1,899	59	30	88	3	1	4
	{ Rural	27,683	25,697	53,380	369.13	204	4	4	8	...	1	1
	Total	30,689	28,367	59,056	365.13	214	62	34	96	8	2	5
	47. Kamroop { Urban	7,119	4,373	11,492	2	5,740	115	65	180	11	13	24
	{ Rural	12,411	11,028	23,439	30	782	130	121	241	14	9	23
	Total	19,530	15,401	34,931	32	1,092	235	186	421	25	22	47
	48. Durrang { Urban	1,400	892	2,292	1	2,292	6	4	12	4	...	8
	{ Rural	3,330	3,153	6,473	63	92	16	15	31	1	4	5
	Total	4,730	4,035	8,765	64	102	24	19	43	5	8	13
	49. Nowpore { Urban	1,511	1,191	2,702	1.22	2,214	2	...	2	...	...	...
	{ Rural	2,907	2,627	5,434	7.30	735	...	...	...	6	...	1
	Total	4,318	3,818	8,136	8.61	944	2	...	2	1	...	1
	50. Beoharpur { Urban	2,333	2,303	3,200	6.9	733	...	...	...	6	5	11
	{ Rural	1,480	1,500	2,989	490.4	6	...	...	...	4	1	5
	Total	3,813	3,803	5,189	497.3	10	...	...	...	10	6	16
	51. Luckimpore { Urban	3,474	1,904	4,378	5.2	84	9	6	15	9	6	15
	{ Rural	10,463	10,103	20,566	545.7	87	24	23	46	...	...	...
	Total	13,937	12,007	24,944	555.9	45	43	39	81	9	6	15
	52. Khasi and Jynteah Hills... { Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Rural	2,039	2,443	4,482	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
	Total	2,039	2,443	4,482	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

TO DISEASES.

Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.								
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
190	179	369	190	181	371	8	8	16	4	2	6	7	13	20
25	33	58	21	8	29	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
213	213	426	211	134	345	2	4	7	4	5	9	7	16	23
66	73	139	34	27	61	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
35	26	61	8	2	10	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
101	95	196	94	26	120	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
59	55	114	43	40	83	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
19	23	42	55	23	78	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
74	78	152	78	64	142	3	3	6	1	1	2	6	4	10
147	136	283	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
86	75	161	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
232	211	443	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
104	104	208	13	8	21	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
187	191	378	11	4	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
201	205	406	24	9	33	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
37	26	63	7	3	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
92	65	157	42	31	73	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
129	93	222	40	24	64	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
204	24	228	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
310	100	410	7	5	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
344	214	558	11	7	18	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
93	85	178	67	53	120	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
173	157	330	114	106	220	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
267	242	509	145	130	275	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
9	9	18	30	9	39	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
45	41	86	19	13	32	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
54	54	108	49	22	71	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
7	11	18	8	13	21	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
56	48	104	15	14	29	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
61	73	134	23	20	43	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
29	23	52	16	14	30	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
13	20	33	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
42	42	84	24	31	55	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
67	47	114	20	12	32	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
71	42	113	49	27	76	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
180	119	299	75	39	114	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
117	114	231	49	36	85	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
117	116	233	49	36	85	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

DISTRICTS.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES.												Cholera.		
		Injuries.—(Contd.)						From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.					
		Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.			Total from injuries.											
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
40. Outback	Urban	4	2	6	18	20	38	379	245	734	890	816	1,706	340	348	688
	Rural ... ..	...	2	2	...	4	4	81	66	146	116	118	234	41	75	116
	Total	4	4	8	18	24	42	460	311	880	1,006	934	1,940	381	423	804
41. Pooree... ..	Urban ... ..	...	2	2	2	3	5	42	36	78	197	170	367	405	339	744
	Rural	1	...	1	1	2	4	23	18	40	73	63	136	114	10	124
	Total	1	2	3	3	5	9	64	54	111	270	233	503	519	349	868
42. Balasore	Urban	1	2	3	7	9	16	82	89	171	240	241	480	620	563	1,183
	Rural ... ..	...	2	2	3	6	9	46	51	97	134	123	257	511	283	794
	Total	1	4	5	10	15	25	128	140	268	374	364	738	1,131	846	1,977
43. Hazaroteah	Urban	1	...	1	3	...	3	23	0	23	184	154	338	63	43	106
	Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	12	94	83	177	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	1	3	1	4	29	6	35	278	237	515	63	43	106
44. Lohardugga	Urban ... ..	...	1	1	6	2	8	67	54	121	271	298	569	674	440	1,114
	Rural ... ..	...	2	2	5	7	12	73	81	154	303	344	646	299	511	810
	Total ... ..	...	3	3	11	9	20	140	135	275	574	642	1,216	973	951	1,924
45. Singhbhum	Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	3	7	53	39	91	197	...	196
	Rural	4	2	6	11	10	21	25	25	50	144	147	291	171	135	306
	Total	4	2	6	11	13	24	29	28	57	197	186	382	188	135	322
46. Manbhum	Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	11	43	129	71	200	1916	1123	3039
	Rural	2	8	10	4	7	11	19	27	46	344	234	578	14	16	30
	Total	2	8	10	4	7	11	51	38	89	473	305	778	202	129	3369
47. Kamroop	Urban	2	1	3	2	1	3	19	20	39	306	217	523	1615	1496	3111
	Rural	7	3	10	12	4	16	28	29	57	407	426	833	964	1077	1941
	Total	9	4	13	14	5	19	47	49	96	713	643	1,356	2579	2573	5052
48. Durrang	Urban	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	83	28	111	571	638	1,209
	Rural ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	22	12	34	103	86	189	161	478	639
	Total	1	1	2	1	2	4	23	13	36	186	114	300	732	1,116	1,848
49. Nowgong	Urban ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	9	4	13	23	23	46	132	...	74
	Rural ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	1	78	78	156	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	1	1	2	3	5	9	4	13	100	100	200	132	...	74
50. Serbesangur	Urban ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	11	27	68	40	108	...	...	...
	Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	22	20	42	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	13	30	90	60	150	...	...	...
51. Luckimpore	Urban	1	...	1	3	...	3	8	8	16	122	79	201	383	315	698
	Rural	3	...	3	6	3	7	21	14	35	180	147	327	324	318	642
	Total	4	...	4	9	3	10	29	22	51	302	226	528	707	633	1,340
52. Khasi and Jynteah Hills...	Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	1	...	1	2	...	2	11	11	22	171	160	331	46	31	77
	Total	1	...	1	2	...	2	11	11	22	171	160	331	92	62	154

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

RATIOS OF DEATHS ON 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.			All other causes.			On total deaths from all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
28	66	94	496	496	496	823	823	823	30	33	63	1065	956	1001	2456	2028	2057
83	194	277	678	429	498	298	39	101	...	32	20	712	848	781	1699	1827	1877
81	34	115	496	476	490	425	396	395	61	54	65	990	937	908	2216	2190	2208
...	...	...	848	678	604	814	816	368	16	25	23	347	320	348	2208	2208	2208
19	59	78	664	511	590	132	30	90	19	80	34	419	354	347	2748	2090	2408
95	19	112	532	624	602	245	129	214	17	38	27	309	343	357	2110	2840	2954
22	...	10	624	598	604	474	433	454	77	34	65	909	968	934	2790	2608	2692
35	...	17	534	402	344	616	400	533	32	104	79	410	392	401	2261	2151	2204
27	...	13	530	521	528	530	434	492	64	78	70	870	948	908	2604	2424	2519
95	64	90	2528	2570	2541	15	65	36	47	...	27	304	198	290	2015	2190	2044
77	24	51	2197	2101	2149	...	...	...	39	...	13	154	194	160	2418	2328	2478
98	90	75	2274	2540	2395	90	84	21	39	12	21	284	190	237	2728	2828	2778
306	401	807	1510	1990	1720	199	65	144	87	38	60	978	1023	1001	2920	3008	3071
117	123	121	1900	1903	1905	117	61	78	53	73	63	673	844	760	3201	2697	2949
197	223	290	1794	1901	1844	144	60	140	67	60	64	801	911	864	2008	2792	2900
...	41	20	1400	1523	1547	276	131	207	...	131	62	127	131	148	2001	1608	1804
...	...	...	707	544	671	344	261	312	95	84	89	218	211	215	1994	1840	1915
...	67	63	916	637	747	344	240	294	73	91	75	204	198	202	1694	1804	1748
90	87	70	1123	690	1099	66	75	70	...	...	...	1017	529	507	4208	2028	2611
...	98	61	1124	730	934	20	19	22	14	27	21	89	108	93	1244	910	1096
90	97	68	1124	784	944	20	21	27	13	24	18	104	144	126	1690	1078	1810
134	297	208	1202	1945	1540	941	784	870	24	22	20	280	627	550	4290	4002	4050
112	81	94	1408	1423	1414	944	961	954	94	80	64	220	202	242	2728	2802	2805
127	142	134	1805	1871	1835	944	902	924	71	82	74	240	214	274	2940	4178	4050
285	453	280	642	1020	749	2142	1020	1709	71	103	87	71	113	87	2798	3176	3540
90	128	77	1820	1390	1520	673	412	494	...	31	12	643	390	525	3102	2727	2919
90	139	149	1144	1280	1167	1037	845	810	21	60	34	487	522	611	2307	2828	2905
...	...	...	603	923	606	529	1007	740	...	53	26	529	323	444	1654	2360	1901
75	...	18	1095	2800	2171	534	532	533	71	76	73	35	...	14	2671	2900	2815
23	...	12	1409	1912	1671	672	680	602	46	79	61	206	194	129	2215	2776	2031
311	211	311	1021	974	1006	563	623	606	35	...	19	503	635	519	2290	2074	2200
268	98	167	673	1233	1104	208	209	234	...	...	...	97	139	190	1677	1728	2905
221	162	190	870	1107	1037	462	363	402	33	...	12	398	328	366	2079	2027	2014
333	514	348	2700	2408	2608	1020	630	807	121	...	69	828	420	565	4031	4140	4083
...	...	...	678	712	695	480	287	300	47	19	24	207	195	170	1720	1620	1670
...	...	...	1064	891	1030	879	234	457	81	16	40	234	133	204	2044	1803	2110
...
...	...	...	2602	2748	5175	1940	1473	1670	90	...	44	534	420	420	2305	2728	7405
...	...	...	2602	2748	5175	1940	1473	1670	90	...	44	534	420	420	2305	2728	7405

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Class, Age, Sex, and Season, Ratios of Mortality

SELECTED AREA (Urban and Rural.)		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASS.																
		POPULATION.					DEATHS.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					Infantile.	
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	All other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	All other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	All other classes.		
																	Under one year.	Under six years.
SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE AREA.	Urban	11,955	790,625	524,407	4,101	10,353	265	20,184	9,205	84	400	22.00	26.35	23.29	21.45	46.43	4.617	9.615
	Rural	790	1,031,852	8,10,120	314	73,794	20	22,099	7,641	53	2,500	25.30	21.56	26.65	172.16	35.95	4.921	11.000
	Total	12,735	17,92,107	6,34,527	4,415	84,347	285	42,214	15,846	137	2,900	24.30	23.66	24.97	32.50	56.51	4.754	10.199
DIVISIONAL ABSTRACTS.																		
BURDWAN	Urban	3,153	1,07,164	45,495		800	24	8,402	1,311		45	8.93	29.42	24.81	...	56.25	3.326	1.071
	Rural	47	321,705	55,058		24,093		7,520	1,193		1,134	27.40	22.47	...	35.58	994	2.463	
	Total	3,190	1,39,869	1,00,553		23,793	24	15,922	2,504		1,179	24.70	25.40	...	45.92	1,330	3.534	
PRESIDENCY	Urban	785	46,791	14,597		82	20	1,345	279		25.47	29.50	19.11	...	...	250	463	
	Rural	5	22,787	27,540		14		457	520		...	20.02	19.91	...	...	156	806	
	Total	789	69,578	42,137		96	20	1,802	800		25.34	26.00	19.29	...	...	506	1,269	
MAJSHAT	Urban	240	87,408	39,041	7	100	4	777	1,038		16.06	20.73	26.24	...	...	211	464	
	Rural	...	19,314	57,743	...	344	...	800	1,720		...	30.51	20.70	...	...	324	630	
	Total	240	1,06,722	96,784	7	613	4	1,577	2,758		16.60	24.00	24.40	...	...	535	1,094	
COCHIN BEHAR	Urban	2,314	8,355	5,739	347	797	1	204	211	12	30	44	31.00	36.77	31.00	40.55	64	130
	Rural	29	84,891	23,798	...	1,495	1	800	787	...	22	33.71	17.00	16.29	...	11.07	103	213
	Total	2,342	93,246	29,537	347	2,472	2	804	1,000	12	52	44	29.32	29.24	31.00	22.62	167	343
DAUGA	Urban	724	60,438	66,182	4	181	20	820	1,134	...	24	27.47	13.56	17.19	...	164.60	258	623
	Rural	18	44,814	44,817	...	240	2	1,401	1,329	...	18	111.11	30.55	30.10	...	78.00	549	1,156
	Total	742	1,05,252	1,11,000	4	421	22	2,221	2,463	...	42	29.40	21.15	22.43	...	100.70	807	1,779
CHITTAGONG	Urban	804	13,151	30,604	3,050	3	33	270	930	70	...	39.14	20.51	31.27	31.32	...	137	306
	Rural	...	22,023	87,580	305	2	...	540	750	55	25	24.41	27.10	140.52	...	351	475	
	Total	804	35,174	1,18,184	3,355	5	35	810	1,680	125	25	39.14	23.07	29.17	33.00	...	388	781
PATNA	Urban	1,037	198,123	71,019	136	33	57	5,446	1,795	...	...	34.81	27.76	24.90	...	...	1,502	3,577
	Rural	3	350,230	40,800	9	1	...	6,029	1,040	...	...	18.92	22.15	...	...	...	1,331	3,521
	Total	1,040	548,353	1,11,819	145	35	57	11,475	2,835	...	...	34.73	22.60	23.92	...	...	2,833	7,098
BHAGULPORE	Urban	535	61,094	24,776	...	4,450	18	1,773	770	...	168	33.77	28.59	31.07	...	37.00	374	922
	Rural	78	44,331	19,142	...	8,119	2	1,169	457	...	135	27.39	26.14	23.82	...	16.03	334	802
	Total	600	1,05,425	43,918	...	12,569	20	2,942	1,227	...	303	31.11	27.07	27.91	...	23.20	708	1,724
ORISSA	Urban	2,434	97,896	12,040	...	911	47	2,235	235	...	8	19.39	23.01	21.17	...	8.78	606	659
	Rural	16	53,700	1,418	...	1,419	1	600	16	...	...	62.50	17.90	11.28	...	...	203	276
	Total	2,450	1,51,596	13,458	...	2,330	48	2,835	251	...	8	19.89	21.68	20.15	...	8.43	809	935
CHOTA NAAGPORE	Urban	971	23,601	7,422	...	2,661	22	664	240	...	177	22.03	29.37	33.16	...	66.51	190	554
	Rural	534	62,098	5,144	...	35,327	21	832	74	...	906	20.32	13.41	14.77	...	22.81	303	489
	Total	1,505	85,699	12,566	...	37,988	43	1,496	314	...	1,083	21.57	17.67	25.02	...	23.50	493	1,043
ASSAM	Urban	364	13,681	6,555	8	468	11	735	205	...	28	30.21	30.23	31.07	...	59.23	112	305
	Rural	58	34,705	2,927	...	1,341	2	1,462	116	...	302	34.43	20.72	29.65	...	294.72	340	605
	Total	422	48,386	9,482	8	1,709	13	2,197	321	...	330	30.80	29.41	29.73	...	290.24	452	910

thereon, and the Birth Statistics in relation to Mortality, in Selected Areas, during the year 1873.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE.										MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX.		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEASON.											
DEATHS.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	DEATHS.											
0 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	Above 35 years.	Infantile	Under one year.	Under all years.	0 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.			Above 35 years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
2,000	7,345	6,987	5,801	12,800	27,000	9,300	23,300	21,300	17,900	112	125	2,032	2,032	2,309	2,763	2,654	2,620	2,941	3,300	2,479	2,647	2,137	2,965
2,007	7,602	7,135	6,257	14,000	32,200	8,700	21,700	20,400	14,200	101	120	2,455	2,631	2,729	2,985	2,742	2,520	2,519	3,429	2,807	2,297	2,333	2,498
5,500	14,907	14,042	12,115	13,100	30,000	9,700	22,000	21,000	18,000	109	122	4,480	4,983	4,636	5,750	5,390	4,146	3,000	6,723	5,740	5,944	4,480	6,495
736	1,961	1,932	1,440	7,400	14,700	10,520	27,200	27,100	20,120	110	137	350	482	659	741	613	461	417	531	504	648	954	970
1,016	2,520	2,007	1,701	10,000	24,600	10,240	25,500	21,270	14,100	97	116	517	495	530	744	630	631	539	940	1,230	1,301	1,130	1,444
1,770	4,441	4,049	3,257	7,800	20,200	10,500	26,200	23,700	18,900	102	126	845	957	1,047	1,465	1,285	1,002	936	1,471	1,792	1,840	1,137	1,861
129	545	572	372	13,900	27,600	7,600	20,400	22,120	22,120	105	116	177	133	147	146	134	102	73	110	110	144	268	190
86	292	230	103	15,100	31,000	6,710	20,400	23,300	16,510	103	103	85	56	70	83	81	50	47	80	80	100	150	119
215	545	602	545	14,400	28,400	8,000	20,400	22,600	20,000	104	110	702	168	223	229	215	161	120	100	100	244	343	300
230	612	544	410	9,500	21,900	11,720	23,170	24,600	18,500	123	143	232	201	252	194	170	114	104	110	121	305	234	204
247	623	617	360	12,120	31,000	9,240	23,700	22,700	17,400	97	110	231	150	256	403	290	150	133	143	161	304	233	272
606	1,155	1,150	770	10,000	20,900	10,900	23,200	21,600	15,770	100	129	433	390	610	697	460	204	237	250	272	400	461	540
50	107	140	100	12,140	24,000	9,400	20,300	20,500	15,900	104	140	12	20	35	40	50	60	50	40	40	60	60	55
40	150	220	450	10,200	20,200	4,400	16,200	20,600	10,420	100	160	32	107	108	80	70	123	80	50	62	73	106	140
80	297	360	630	10,220	21,000	6,000	17,600	22,400	12,400	117	164	44	127	145	179	126	100	125	90	111	122	272	300
102	683	497	441	8,540	17,320	6,300	22,600	16,400	14,600	132	130	170	151	129	170	107	115	112	127	120	163	410	467
234	645	683	510	22,200	45,320	10,910	26,100	22,400	22,170	90	108	220	132	151	157	157	135	134	141	190	240	370	791
446	1,728	1,020	907	14,720	30,000	6,170	23,200	19,340	18,000	114	119	405	307	279	335	356	230	240	300	310	470	1000	1,220
137	405	275	217	16,220	22,000	10,220	30,220	20,500	10,100	141	110	110	100	77	110	110	84	90	115	120	77	130	205
129	314	231	240	16,510	33,000	9,000	22,170	17,720	17,600	94	100	100	177	97	100	100	123	105	110	112	105	130	140
205	710	524	605	18,300	38,410	9,610	26,000	19,000	18,800	114	115	210	230	174	210	210	207	100	231	297	140	274	391
763	1,457	1,634	1,404	10,100	24,800	8,200	19,900	17,600	15,740	102	110	620	624	602	701	607	604	620	1,065	855	772	500	506
805	1,415	1,060	1,042	13,240	35,840	8,900	19,600	19,800	16,710	104	115	620	900	970	965	811	605	604	1,304	947	714	422	406
1,024	3,802	4,300	3,100	14,200	17,110	8,810	19,900	19,800	16,240	107	112	1,107	1,020	1,500	1,604	1,610	1,650	1,614	2,919	1,402	1,467	900	900
341	252	616	210	13,710	33,000	8,840	19,510	18,000	18,000	106	116	164	150	241	300	242	270	100	230	140	215	100	221
34	347	315	230	14,400	37,700	9,330	19,700	19,600	13,400	100	134	150	167	201	153	100	122	125	100	161	124	100	100
105	570	601	750	15,000	35,300	9,000	19,600	19,200	10,700	100	123	200	210	442	540	640	400	307	250	230	300	300	330
169	433	604	679	23,300	33,510	4,210	17,000	22,000	22,550	102	109	201	160	167	157	151	220	413	205	190	107	273	245
38	107	100	90	22,900	44,700	5,670	17,300	17,000	14,200	90	100	33	36	57	33	24	50	80	40	47	50	50	40
143	500	673	600	25,100	35,600	4,400	17,600	21,700	21,000	101	109	230	202	723	170	175	230	502	340	240	243	200	325
87	227	311	170	17,110	34,620	7,400	23,170	19,000	15,320	125	135	51	57	51	60	70	120	100	142	85	100	70	77
111	335	377	300	19,270	35,600	6,300	19,300	19,420	21,200	102	114	60	120	120	120	127	110	170	212	105	120	120	120
100	302	304	330	15,000	34,000	6,000	20,510	19,200	14,200	100	122	147	150	170	120	210	245	374	347	200	305	207	213
31	225	220	147	11,400	29,000	6,300	24,100	22,100	15,000	145	145	61	42	71	62	92	184	117	100	60	50	50	57
124	354	453	377	17,800	33,610	6,000	18,100	21,740	19,370	105	100	122	81	120	100	220	343	19	140	145	170	150	140
20	680	443	524	15,710	32,620	7,300	20,100	22,600	17,000	115	119	195	155	191	170	321	517	367	250	200	250	190	205

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Class, Age, Sex, and Season, the Ratios of Mortality

SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEASON.												NUMBER OF BIRTHS.					
		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	All other classes.	Total.
SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE AREA.	Urban ..	1'85	1'66	1'89	2'26	2'17	2'15	2'20	2'02	2'03	2'17	2'55	2'67	127	8,801	8,351	25	407	12,400
	Rural ...	1'65	1'76	1'91	2'00	2'12	1'68	1'65	2'10	2'21	2'20	2'13	2'20	12	8,800	4,004	5	745	12,400
	Total ..	1'75	1'72	1'95	2'12	1'99	1'92	1'92	2'06	2'12	2'19	2'34	2'43	149	17,700	12,355	30	1,152	24,800
DIVISIONAL ABSTRACTS.																			
BUREWAN ..	Urban ..	1'39	1'92	2'15	2'05	2'44	1'85	1'65	2'11	2'24	2'25	2'72	3'05	9	1,125	223	...	27	1,397
	Rural ...	1'38	1'23	1'30	1'40	1'62	1'57	1'84	2'33	2'07	2'25	2'97	2'61	1	785	246	...	27	1,000
	Total ..	1'38	1'58	1'67	1'72	2'03	1'71	1'74	2'22	2'15	2'25	2'84	2'83	10	1,575	469	...	54	2,400
PRESIDENCY ..	Urban ...	2'04	2'15	2'38	2'34	2'15	1'64	1'17	1'86	1'86	2'01	3'20	3'05	24	934	277	...	22	1,251
	Rural ...	1'08	1'09	1'50	1'64	1'60	1'17	1'05	1'58	1'64	1'99	2'76	2'30	.....	871	754	...	...	1,120
	Total ..	2'32	1'49	1'99	2'05	1'91	1'45	1'09	1'74	1'76	2'16	3'09	2'74	24	1,329	1,031	...	22	2,470
RAJSHAHYR ..	Urban ..	2'84	2'61	3'45	2'62	2'29	1'48	1'35	1'42	1'50	2'06	3'09	3'44	3	143	190	...	...	835
	Rural ..	2'63	2'16	2'8	4'64	3'3	1'71	1'81	1'63	1'72	2'83	2'60	2'1	...	149	574	...	...	618
	Total ..	2'75	2'37	3'13	3'63	3'01	1'6	1'43	1'53	1'61	2'47	2'99	3'27	3	292	764	...	...	648
COOCH BEHAR ..	Urban ..	1'76	1'22	2'25	2'58	3'61	4'45	2'33	2'38	3'10	3'10	4'25	3'55	2	189	114	27	20	348
	Rural ..	1'49	1'05	1'07	1'31	1'68	1'90	1'37	1'6	1'15	2'41	2'24	...	...	547	412	...	11	976
	Total ..	1'65	1'15	1'78	1'65	1'77	2'34	1'89	1'89	1'62	2'77	2'40	...	2	727	526	27	31	1,513
DACCA ..	Urban ...	1'21	1'04	1'83	1'23	1'38	1'81	1'77	1'83	1'20	2'83	3'72	3	549	845	...	...	1,394	
	Rural ...	1'07	1'30	1'30	1'35	1'35	1'16	1'15	1'55	1'65	2'49	4'98	6'81	1	879	909	...	...	1,878
	Total ..	1'15	1'16	1'07	1'29	1'35	1'47	1'46	1'69	1'62	2'79	4'71	7	1,418	1,754	...	...	3,263	
CHITTAGONG ..	Urban ..	2'27	2'07	1'57	2'27	2'40	1'74	1'90	2'36	2'60	1'59	2'79	4'18	5	32	199	24	...	902
	Rural ..	1'72	2'36	1'07	1'72	1'65	2'12	1'77	2'05	1'08	1'77	2'38	3'26	.....	222	169	3	...	896
	Total ...	1'97	2'23	1'35	1'97	1'99	1'84	1'86	2'17	2'14	1'68	2'57	3'68	5	254	368	27	...	656
PATNA ..	Urban ..	1'44	1'47	1'09	1'97	2'20	2'43	2'58	4'40	2'40	2'17	1'57	1'67	3	2,306	879	...	...	3,280
	Rural ..	1'87	2'61	2'21	2'22	1'83	1'57	1'37	3'08	2'14	1'61	1'6	1'1	...	2,700	500	...	...	3,200
	Total ..	1'70	1'90	1'68	2'11	2'03	1'95	2'02	3'67	2'26	1'90	1'54	1'38	3	5,006	1,379	...	...	6,480
BHAUGPORE ..	Urban ..	1'78	1'70	2'02	2'31	2'65	3'08	2'13	2'00	2'05	2'34	2'06	2'40	...	372	55	...	...	746
	Rural ..	1'96	2'26	2'79	2'12	2'74	1'69	1'73	2'19	2'23	1'72	1'61	1'46	...	198	234	...	...	690
	Total ..	1'87	1'98	2'40	2'21	2'69	2'44	1'94	2'12	2'13	2'07	1'81	1'99	...	570	289	...	...	1,436
ORISSA ..	Urban ..	1'77	1'46	1'47	1'20	1'33	1'06	3'64	1'90	1'72	1'65	2'41	2'16	58	2,346	292	...	...	2,607
	Rural ..	1'95	1'49	1'30	1'0	1'0	1'0	2'16	1'20	1'25	1'25	2'22	2'16	...	262	27	...	...	690
	Total ..	1'87	1'48	1'40	1'13	1'16	1'06	2'90	1'55	1'48	1'45	2'30	2'17	58	3,110	319	...	...	3,297
CHOTA NAAGPORE ..	Urban ..	1'51	1'39	1'20	1'70	2'25	2'63	2'83	4'30	2'40	2'00	2'31	2'25	12	420	168	...	...	614
	Rural ..	1'38	1'23	1'24	1'31	1'32	1'10	1'70	2'68	1'77	1'24	1'23	1'31	10	1,032	90	...	...	1,637
	Total ..	1'47	1'36	1'25	1'45	1'55	1'77	2'27	3'49	2'08	1'62	1'81	1'85	22	1,452	258	...	...	2,251
ASSAM ..	Urban ..	2'34	1'81	2'72	2'37	2'53	2'06	4'49	4'18	2'41	2'41	2'07	2'12	...	372	112	...	...	690
	Rural ...	2'06	1'43	1'60	1'70	2'01	2'24	2'09	2'25	2'20	2'75	2'11	2'00	...	1,216	100	...	...	6,484
	Total ...	2'15	1'65	2'18	2'08	2'27	2'15	3'29	3'21	2'30	2'58	2'16	2'06	...	1,588	212	...	...	1,374

